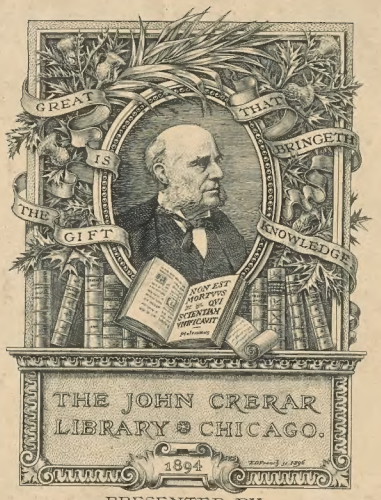
THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1904

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Louisiana Purchase Centennial

CELEBRATION OF ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF SIGNING OF THE TREATY ✱ EXPOSITION BUILDINGS DEDICATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ✱ ADDRESS BY EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND ✱ FOREIGN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

The great seal of government sponsorship was placed upon the certificate of Dedication of the World's Fair of 1904. It was recognized with the formality of diplomatic etiquette by the nations of the earth. More impressive, more enthusiastic, more official the Dedication could not have been made.

"I dedicate these buildings," said the President of the United States. And the joint Committee of Congress, the Ambassadors and Ministers of twenty-six foreign governments, the Governors and representatives of more than forty States and territories, by their presence, accepted and approved.

A nipping frost, whitening the earth, was a most extraordinary beginning for the thirtieth of April, Centennial Day of the Louisiana Purchase. It chilled early enthusiasm, but was forgotten in the inspiration of the military pageant. Those who looked westward from Grand Avenue, or eastward from King's Highway, saw a spectacle which is not equaled in military pomp or splendor, even by the parades of Inauguration Day in Washington. One sees quadrennially on Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol or the Treasury, a mile of marching troops. Lindell Boulevard is as wide and twice as long as Pennsylvania Avenue, and with its parking, its rows of trees, its fronts of stately mansions and club houses, is grander. Foreign visitors have said that no other capital city has an avenue equal to the great central thoroughfare of Washington. Lindell Boulevard, with its gentle summits at Kings' Highway and Grand Avenue, and the gradual dip between, has passed into history with the dedication of the World's Fair as having furnished the setting of the most impressive and most perfect military scene in time of peace the United States has ever known.

When the head of the great column had passed through the mile of park between the masses of spectators, had traversed the triumphal way, had saluted the chief magistrate of the nation on the reviewing stand, the waves of armed humanity, with crests of gleaming steel, were still rolling along the entire length of Lindell Boulevard.

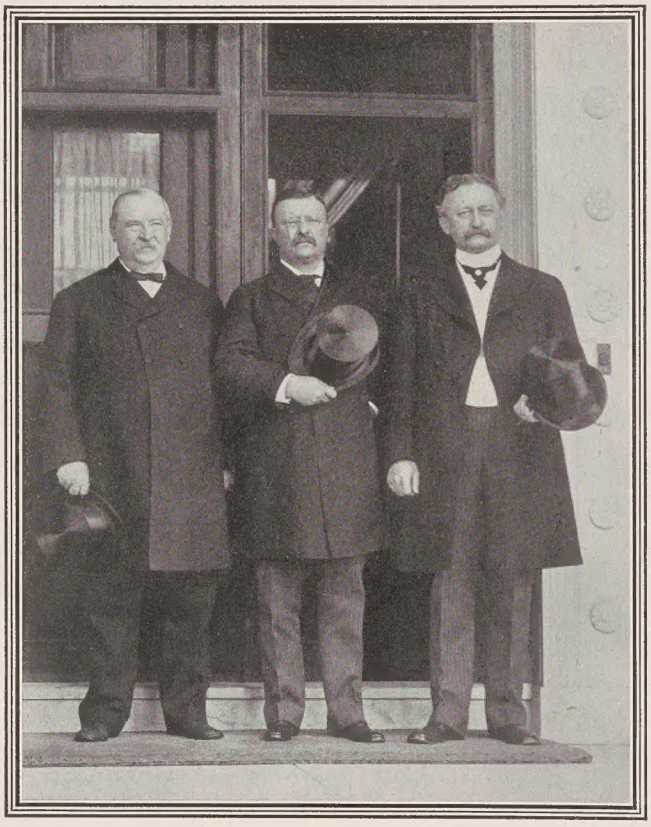


Photo by Murillo.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND PRESIDENT FRANCIS OF THE EXPOSITION.

It was said that the President shook his head with strenuous emphasis when asked to retire to the refreshment tent, or to permit coffee to be served to him while the parade was on, and that thereby he nearly lost his luncheon. It was a spectacle and an experience, a revelation of the might of arms of the nation to make the Commander-in-Chief oblivious to the pangs of hunger.

That next scene in Liberal Arts Hall! Humanity pressing forward, eager and insistent for sight and hearing! Best laid plans for order and precedence of guests swept away in a few moments of good-natured scramble! Ushers by the hundreds engulfed and lost in the surging masses! Here and there the helpless helmet of a policeman afloat in a human sea! It was a sight for a lifetime. The twenty-eight hundred voices of the chorus sounded harmonious but not sonorous. As if a Sunday-school class was chanting in the roar of the surf. The President and Ex-President were seen, were cheered again and again. But their impressive words upon the Centennial Day were read in the next morning's papers.

Shivering and cheering, one hundred thousand people saw the stars come out and then fade utterly in the brilliance of the fireworks.

A day of functions, varied and confusing in number, was the first day of May. In the Liberal Arts Building another throng more orderly, more in keeping with the dignity of the occasion assembled. The Ambassador of France and the Minister of Spain spoke words which will be historic upon the parts their governments took in that "Deed of the

Pen," which made the United States to rank among the great nations of the earth. The diplomatic reception, the dinner to the press, the meeting of the National Civic Federation, the Colorado reception, the sports and games of the troops, the evening fireworks, each of these was an event in itself sufficient to engross the attention of the city and its guests.

On the third day, the day of the States, the public entered with a sense almost of satiety. But Lindell Boulevard saw another sight. A second grand marshal, without baton, without insignia of military rank, raised his hat to the Governor of the State and to the Mayor of the city, and to assembled officialdom. Then followed for more than two hours with steady step and unbroken ranks the demonstration of the city's organized strength in capital and labor, in industries, in civic and educational institutions and in municipal utilities. It was such a civic parade in character and numbers as made the heart of St. Louis throb with pride for its solidarity and such as prompted unstinted praise from the stranger.

Again the people assembled in the immense auditorium. Again the chorus lifted up its twenty-eight-hundred-power voice and blended with the one hundred instruments of brass.

The Empire State of the Louisiana Purchase spoke through its Governor to the Empire State of the whole country and the Empire State of the whole country responded. Two chief executives of two great States, men in the prime of life, of opposite political parties, arose to the occasion and vied in patriotic speech to express the significance of this day to all the States of the Union.

When the living streams poured out of the Liberal Arts Building, they divided and going in many directions, formed human pools among the trees, laying corner-stones, driving stakes, breaking ground and raising flags to dedicate the sites of the State buildings.

The Saturday sun went down on the finished work of dedication, such dedication as has presented no other World's Fair in the long series of these "timekeepers of progress."

The certificate of dedication has been taken at full face value by the public. The World's Fair of 1904 is accepted in all the words imply. It carries with it obligations. Much will be expected of the State to which much has been given. The course of the newspapers shows it. Editorial pages contain comments upon the dedication from practical points of view. "The duty of Saint Louis" has come into sudden and national attention. It is no longer necessary to prove that this is to be a World's Fair. The world admits it and welcomes it. But the world, through its mouth-pieces, the newspapers, rises to comment upon the shortcomings of dedication, to utter warnings against overcharges and to advise what a city with a World's Fair on its hands owes to the world. The World's Fair is not for Saint Louis, but by Saint Louis for the world.

St. Louis has a fair name for hospitality. It has cared for crowds. It has provided many time for numbers greater than came to the Dedication. But it has never been called upon to meet at one time the requirements of so many people of distinction and of dignity.

The lesson of Dedication week has been learned. The press of the country will not have preached to no purpose. St. Louis will differentiate between a World's Fair million and a St. Louis Fair one hundred thousand.

On the thirtieth of April, 1904, there will be rooms with baths for all, quick transit and cosmopolitan manners everywhere.

The community which has created the physical part of a World's Fair in a manner to challenge world-wide admiration and unstinted commendation, will not be found wanting in preparations to fittingly entertain the stranger from the uttermost parts. When these exhibit palaces, without precedent in magnitude and magnificence, shall have been filled with the products of art and genius and skill from every clime, the ways to reach them and to appreciate them will be provided. The pride of a city which is equal to the physical creation of the World's Fair will not suffer the presence of a fly in the ointment.

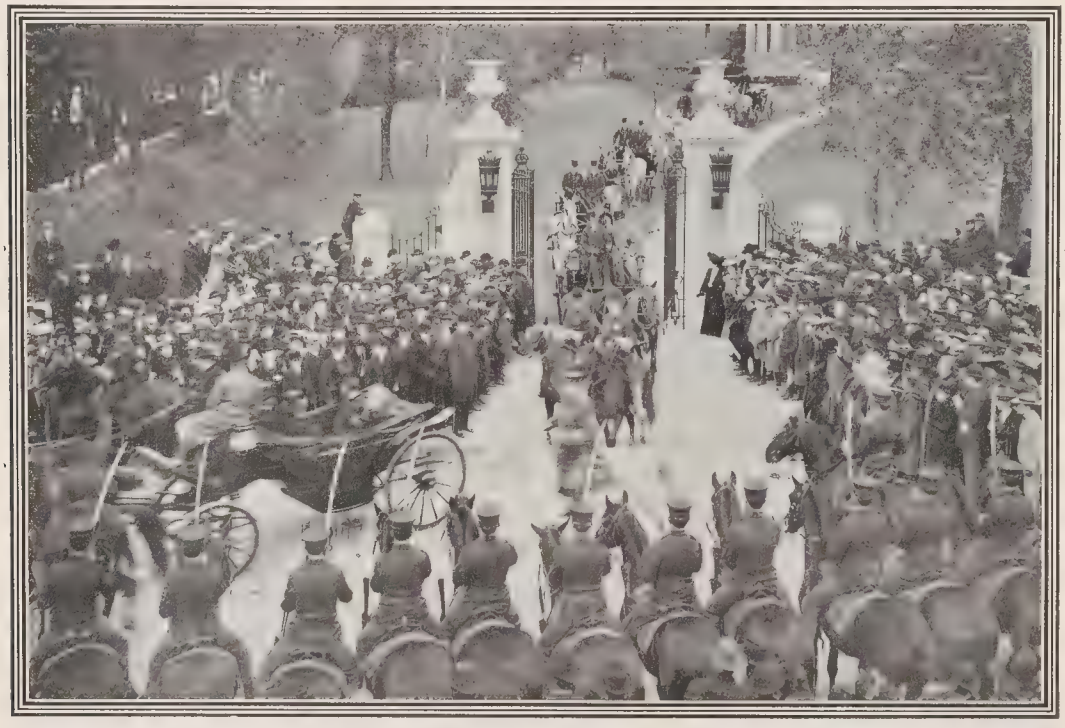


Photo by Geo. Stark.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND ESCORT LEAVING PRESIDENT FRANCIS RESIDENCE

Magnificent Military Parade

A COLUMN OF 12,000 SOLDIERS, REPRESENTING EVERY BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.

The military parade of April 30, 1903, will be long remembered by the multitude who watched the battalions, squadrons and batteries as they marched by with brilliant cavalcades of staff officers in splendid uniform, breaking the monotony of the long column at intervals. Few who saw it had witnessed such a spectacle before or will probably ever see the like again. It was the finest military parade in the West since the Civil War. From Grand Avenue on Lindell to King's Highway, a distance of two miles, the sidewalks, lawns, street intersections, reviewing stands and house windows and porticos were thronged with dense masses of spectators. After Grand Marshal Corbin and staff had reached King's Highway, two miles of this column of military splendor could be seen at a glance, stretching back to Grand Avenue between masses of spectators on either side, and even greater crowds awaited the soldiers as they marched through Forest Park's avenues another mile and a half to the reviewing stand, where they marched past President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the Diplomatic Corps and a grand assembly of other distinguished guests.

Estimates of the crowds who saw the parade vary from 300,000 to over 400,000. The column was composed of United States infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers, a detachment of sailors from the monitor Arkansas, and infantry, cavalry and artillery of the National Guards from various States—all splendidly equipped and wearing the regular blue service uniform, except the Eighth Cavalry, which appeared in regulation full dress uniform, and a squadron of New York cavalry with splendid mounts and a showy Hussar uniform.

The military column was preceded by the President of the United States, ex-President Cleveland, General Nelson A. Miles, twenty-six Ambassadors, Ministers and Charges d'Affaires from foreign countries, the Governors of several States and Territories, and other distinguished guests in carriages, escorted by the officers and directors of the Exposition, the members of the National Commission, and the Mayor of St. Louis, Hon. Rolla Wells, with a detachment of mounted police and cavalry. The Governors of several States were mounted and marched with the State troops.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRESENTED WITH FLORAL TESTIMONIAL
By the young ladies of the Sacred Heart Convent on Taylor and Maryland avenues.

Photo by R. H. Combs, St. Louis Star.

The procession moved in the following order:

ORDER IN COLUMN.

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Colonel Mathew Kiely, Commanding.
Detachment of Cavalry.

CARRIAGES.

Mayor of St. Louis.
The President of the United States:
Distinguished Guests.
Diplomatic Corps.
Governors of States and Territories.

MILITARY COLUMN.

Band. U. S. Marines.

GRAND MARSHAL.

Major-General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. Army.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Godwin, 9th U. S. Calvary, Chief of Staff.
Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL AIDES.

Brigadier-General A. E. Bates, Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.
Colonel George S. Anderson, 8th U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Colonel H. J. Foster, Royal Engineers, British Army.
Lieut.-Colonel John Kress, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant Walter E. Edge, New Jersey.
Colonel R. N. Thomas, Georgia.

Colonel Clifford L. Anderson, Georgia.
General Russell Frost, Connecticut.
Colonel James G. White, Massachusetts.
Lieut. Col. Frederick D. Carpenter, Massachusetts.
Major Charles Hayden, Massachusetts.
Brigadier General Laurason Riggs, Maryland.
First Lieutenant E. L. Woodside, Maryland.
Colonel Alexander M. Higgins, Virginia.

Colonel Wm. G. Bates, New York.
Lieut.-Colonel Harry C. Cushman, New York.
Major Baxter R. Hunter, North Carolina.
Colonel J. Gray Estey, Vermont.
Colonel R. D. Williams, Kentucky.
Major J. Embrey Allen, Kentucky.
Colonel J. W. Canada, Tennessee.
Captain J. P. Fyffe, Tennessee.
Colonel W. B. Humphrey, Iowa.
Brigadier-General Otto H. Falk, Wisconsin.
Colonel S. J. Hendy, California.
Lieut.-Colonel George H. Pippy, California.

Colonel Robert H. Seng, Minnesota.
Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, Kansas.
Colonel Perry M. Hoisington, Kansas.
Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Lewis, Jr., West Virginia.
Colonel C. E. Adams, Nebraska.
General Sherman Bell, Colorado.
Colonel James H. Brown, Colorado.
General E. S. Miller, North Dakota.

General James A. Drain, Washington.
Lieut.-Colonel John A. Bagley, Idaho.
Major Bernard F. O'Neil, Idaho.
Brigadier-General F. A. Stilzer, Wyoming.
Colonel Nephi W. Clayton, Utah.
Brigadier-General W. H. Whiteman, New Mexico.



MAJOR-GEN. CORBIN AND STAFF ENTERING FOREST PARK, PRECEDED BY THE MARINE BAND. Photo by George Stark.

Lieut.-Colonel John W. Jacobs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.
Captain Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Geo. H. Shields, 12th U. S. Infantry.
First Lieutenant Chas. B. Clark, 6th U. S. Infantry.
First Lieutenant Malin Craig, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Stuart Heinzelman, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Walter F. Martin, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Robert S. Clark, 9th U. S. Infantry.

AIDES.

General John B. Castleman, at Large.
Colonel J. L. Torrey, at Large.
Lieut.-Colonel Webb C. Hayes, at Large.
Colonel Samuel Moody, Pennsylvania.
Colonel Daniel B. Shepp, Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Colonel Lewis T. Bryant, New Jersey.
Colonel C. B. Wing, Ohio.
Brigadier-General E. P. Cottreaux, Louisiana.
Colonel Arsene Perrilliat, Louisiana.
Colonel George W. McCoy, Indiana.
Major Frank E. Stevenson, Indiana.
General William Henry, Mississippi.
General Louis V. Clark, Alabama.
Colonel William W. Brandon, Alabama.

Colonel Henry B. Gray, Alabama.
Colonel O. P. Gaut, Alabama.
General Milton Moore, Missouri.
Colonel C. H. Zoll, Missouri.
General W. H. Haynes, Arkansas.
Brigadier-General B. W. Green, Arkansas.
Colonel J. Lyford Horner, Arkansas.
Colonel Claude H. Sayle, Arkansas.

Colonel Will A. Waite, Michigan.
Lieut.-Colonel O. C. Guessaz, Texas.
Major L. S. Flatteau, Jr., Texas.
Colonel Wm. G. Dows, Iowa.
Captain Edgar Jones, Oklahoma.
Lieutenant Fred. W. Hunter, Oklahoma.

FIRST DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY.

Major-General John C. Bates, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Captain William M. Wright, 2d U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp.
Captain Horace M. Reeve, 17th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp.
First Lieutenant Van Leer Wills, 12th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp.

DIVISION STAFF.

Major Edward J. McClernand, U. S. Cavalry, Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Colonel Abiel L. Smith, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.
Captain W. C. R. Colquhoun, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain Francis A. Winter, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Brigadier-General William A. Kobbe, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieutenant Walter S. Grant, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-camp

FIRST BATTALION, U. S. ENGINEERS.

Major S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, Commanding.

THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.

Colonel John H. Page, U. S. Army, Commanding.

TWENTIETH U. S. INFANTRY.

Colonel W. S. McCaskey, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SECOND SQUADRON, EIGHTH U. S. CAVALRY.

Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

THIRD SQUADRON, EIGHTH U. S. CAVALRY.

Major William A. Shunk, 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

THIRD SQUADRON, FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY.

Captain Harry C. Benson, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

9th Band, U. S. Artillery Corps.

BATTALION U. S. FIELD ARTILLERY.

Major Henry M. Andrews, U. S. Artillery Corps, Commanding.

6th Battery (Siege), Captain Granger Adams, U. S. Artillery Corps, Commanding.

7th Battery, Captain William Lassiter, U. S. Artillery Corps, Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel N. B. Thurston, N. G., N. Y., Inspector Small Arms Practice.

Lieut.-Colonel Guilford Hurry, N. G., N. Y., Chief Commissary.

Lieut. Colonel John Bogart, N. G., N. Y., Chief Engineer.

Lieut.-Colonel James W. Cleveland, N. G., N. Y., Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieut.-Colonel John N. Stearns, Jr., N. G., N. Y., Quartermaster-General.

Major William M. Kirby, N. G., N. Y., Inspector Small Arms Practice.

Major Frederick T. Leigh, N. G., N. Y., Chief Signal Officer.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor Adrian Chamberlain and Staff.

NEW YORK.

Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., and Staff.



ARTILLERY SALUTE IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, U. S. ARMY.

Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. L. S. Morey, 12th U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-camp.

SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Colonel Charles W. Miner, U. S. Army, Commanding.

TWENTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY.

Major John J. Crittenden, U. S. Army, Commanding.

DIVISION U. S. SEAMEN.

U. S. Monitor Arkansas.

Commander Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

MOUNTED DETACHMENT U. S. ENGINEERS.

REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

16th Battery, Captain George W. VanDeusen, U. S. Artillery Corps, Commanding.

28th Battery (Mountain), Captain C. T. Monoher, U. S. Artillery Corps, Commanding.

Weil Concert Band.

SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Major-General Charles F. Roe, N. G., N. Y., Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Major John Holland, N. G., N. Y., Aide-de-camp.

DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel Frederick Phisterer, N. G., N. Y., Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel George A. Wingate, N. G., N. Y., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel George R. Fowler, N. G., N. Y., Chief Surgeon.

Colonel William Chapin, N. G., N. Y., Inspector-General.

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel Samuel M. Welch, N. G., N. Y., Commanding.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel S. M. Welch, 65th Regiment, Commanding.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major Charles E. P. Babcock, 65th Regiment, Commanding.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major Albert M. Hill, 3d Battalion, Commanding.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major Charles H. Hitchcock, 1st Regiment, Commanding.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION, NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieutenant E. M. Harman, 2d Battalion, Commanding.

Band, 4th U. S. Cavalry.



MOUNTED BAND, NEW YORK DIVISION. Photo by Geo. Stark.



TROOP A OF NEW YORK CAVALRY. Photo by Geo. Stark.

SQUADRON OF CAVALRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW YORK.

Major Oliver H. Bridgeman, Commanding.

KENTUCKY.

BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

Captain Hal. T. Griffith, Kentucky State Guard, Commanding.

OHIO.

Governor George K. Nash and Staff.

SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel S. B. Stanbury, O. N. G., Commanding.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel S. B. Stanbury, O. N. G., Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI.

Governor A. H. Longino and Staff.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Richard Yates and Staff.

THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel J. Mack Tanner, I. N. G., Commanding.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel J. Mack Tanner, I. N. G., Commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION, ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA.

Commander Simons, I. N. M., Commanding.

TROOP G, FIRST CAVALRY, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain S. O. Tripp, I. N. G., Commanding.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

Colonel C. A. Sinclair, Commanding.

(On Special Guard Duty.)

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

Colonel Harry Mitchell, Commanding.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

Colonel Cusil Lichtman, Commanding.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

Colonel William E. Stringfellow, Commanding.

SIXTH SEPARATE BATTALION INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

Major Giboney Hauck, Commanding



Photo by R. H. Combs, St. Louis Star.

GOVERNOR YATES OF ILLINOIS,

At head of Illinois Brigade.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major Lloyd Howard, 6th Regiment, Commanding.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major Fred S. Marquis, 8th Regiment, Commanding.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, 3d Regiment, Commanding.

FIRST REGIMENT, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel William E. Bundy, Commanding.

COLUMBUS RIFLES, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Captain W. H. Fisher, Commanding.

LOUISIANA.

Governor W. W. Heard and Staff.

INDIANA.

Governor W. T. Durbin and Staff.

MISSOURI.

Governor Alexander M. Dockery and Staff.

FOURTH BRIGADE. SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Brigadier-General Harvey C. Clark, Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Captain Stephen E. Low, Aide-de-camp.
Captain Harry F. Shaw, Aide-de-camp.
Captain Louis D. Howard, Aide-de-camp.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel Keating Bauduy, Medical Director.
Lieut.-Colonel James H. McCord, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Colonel Claude L. Clark, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major George Howard, Chief Surgeon.
Major Emmett Newton, Quartermaster.
Major John A. Tuttle, Commissary.
Major Alexander G. Cochran, Judge Advocate.
Major A. V. Adams, Engineer Officer.
Major John I. Martin, Inspector Rifle Practice.

BATTERY A, MISSOURI FIELD ARTILLERY.

Captain F. M. Rumbold, Commanding.

CADETS MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY.

Captain William D. Chitty, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

ARKANSAS.

BATTALION OF ARKANSAS STATE GUARD.

Captain W. C. Lavat, A. S. G., Commanding.

IOWA.

Governor Albert B. Cummins.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Colonel I. B. Santee, Aide-de-camp.
Colonel Chas. E. Mitchell, Aide-de-camp.
Colonel A. A. Penquite, Aide-de-camp.
Colonel Walter M. Davis, Aide-de-camp.
Colonel Chas. W. Bopp, Aide de-camp.
Colonel Herbert M. Bigelow, Aide-de-camp.
Colonel James Rush Lincoln, Aide-de-camp.



FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

Photo by R. H. Combs, St. Louis Star.



FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Photo by R H. Combs, St. Louis Star.



MAJ.-GEN. H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., AND STAFF. Photo by R. H. Combs.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Brigadier-General Melvin H. Byers, Adjutant-General.
Colonel John C. Loper, Quartermaster General.
Colonel John R. Prime, Inspector-General.
Colonel Hugh B. Hedge, Commissary-General.
Colonel Wilton McCarthy, Surgeon-General.
Colonel Chas. G. Saunders, Judge Advocate-General.
Colonel W. E. H. Morse, Inspector-General Small Arms Practice.
Colonel Edward G. Pratt, Chief of Engineers.
Colonel Chas. S. Crail, Chief Signal Officer.
Major Joe Beeson, Military Secretary.
Major John T. Hume, Assistant Inspector-General.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel Harry H. Caughlan, I. N. G., Commanding.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel Harry H. Caughlin, I. N. G., Commanding.

KANSAS.

Governor W. Y. Bailey and Staff.

COLORADO.

Staff of Governor James H. Peabody.

UTAH.

Governor Heber M. Wells and Staff.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

BATTALION OF INFANTRY, OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Chas. G. West, O. N. G., Commanding.

PLATOON MOUNTED POLICE.

The military in the procession numbered about 12,000 officers and men—4,000 regulars and 8,000 State troops.

The different regiments of the National Guard and some of the other troops had bands. The band of the United States Marine Corps, 72 pieces, preceded Grand Marshal Corbin, and in the column came the Weil Concert Band, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry Band, the Fifth U. S. Infantry Band, the Twentieth Infantry Band, the Twenty-second Infantry Band, the Sixth Cavalry Band. the Ninth Artillery Band, the Sixty-fifth New York Infantry Band, the First Ohio Infantry Band, the Ohio Provisional Regiment Band, the Fourth Illinois Infantry Band, the Sixty-fourth Iowa Infantry Band, the Columbus Rifles Drum Corps, the Oklahoma Infantry Band, the Kentucky Infantry Fife and Drum Corps, Regimental Bands of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Missouri Infantry and Cook's Fife and Drum Corps from Denver, Colo.

President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished guests with the officers and directors of the Exposition and members of the National Commission, viewed the military parade from the reviewing stand, erected in the central avenue of the Exposition between the Varied Industries Building and Manufactures Building. In passing the reviewing stand the Grand Marshal and other officers saluted the President of the United States in the manner prescribed by military regulation. The Governors rode past with uncovered heads.

Heavy overcoats and wraps were worn, a cold wind from the West having lowered the temperature to within a few degrees of the freezing point.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the parade was greatly enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED CONGRESS.

Ten Senators and fifteen Representatives were appointed a joint committee to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition dedication, and officially represent the participation of both houses of Congress in the great National commemoration. The ten Senators were Henry E. Burnham, Chauncey M. Depew, John F. Dolliver, James H. Berry, Thomas S. Martin, M. J. Foster, H. C. Hansbrough, Henry M. Teller, John H. Mitchell and Boies Penrose. The fifteen Representatives were James A. Tawney, James S. Sherman, Thaddeus M. Mahone, Richard Bartholdt, Henry C. Van Voorhis, R. Wayne Jarker, Jesse Overstreet, James R. Mann. Walter I. Smith, James M. Miller, Elmer J. Burkett, Samuel M. Robertson, Charles L. Bartlett, John F. Shaforth and James Hay. The twenty-five were nearly all accompanied by their wives or other members of their families, and besides these there were present as many more members of each house.

Major-General Charles F. Roe, of the National Guard of the State of New York, writes: "Having returned home safely, I desire to thank you for the room, 313, provided for me at the Planters' Hotel. Everything was perfectly satisfactory, and I extend my best wishes for the success of the World's Fair."



GOVERNOR ODELL AND STAFF, OF NEW YORK, Courtesy St. Louis Republic
Reviewing the New York troops.

Dedicated by the President

FIRST DAY'S EXERCISES IN THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING; EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

The dedication exercises were held in the uncompleted Liberal Arts Building, one of the big exhibit buildings of the Exposition, on the afternoon of April 30th, the one hundreth anniversary of the signing of the treaty transferring Louisiana Territory from France to the United States. After the long line of soldiers had marched passed the reviewing stand, the doors of the Liberal Arts Building were thrown open, and 50,000 people soon filled all the seats and other available space. The platform at one side of the immense hall was occupied by the chorus of 2,800 singers, and the orchestra of 100 musicians specially drilled for the celebration.

The exercises opened at 2 p. m. President Francis called for order, and announced that His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, would deliver an invocation. The venerable primate invoked the divine blessing on the audience and exercises with these words:

We pray thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, assist with the holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of the United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

By the light of thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress and shine forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for his Excellency the Governor of this State, for the members of the Legislature, for all judges, magistrates and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare, that they may be enabled by thy powerful protection to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

We pray for the President and Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, that their arduous labors may be crowned with success, and may redound to the greater growth and development of this flourishing city on the banks of the Father of Waters.

May this vast territory which was peacefully acquired a hundred years ago, be for all time to come the tranquil and happy abode of millions of enlightened, God fearing and industrious people engaged in the various pursuits and avocations of life. As this new domain was added to our possession without sanguinary strife, so may its soil never be stained by bloodshed in any foreign or domestic warfare.

May this commemorative Exposition to which the family of nations are generously contributing their treasures of art and industry bind together the Governments of the earth in closer ties of fellowship and good will, and of social and commercial intercourse. May it hasten the dawn of the reign of the Prince of Peace, when national conflicts will be adjusted, not by hostile armies—but by permanent courts of arbitration.



TRIUMPHAL CAUSEWAY.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Taken early in morning of April 30, after a very windy night; Education Building in background.



CROWD IN FRONT OF THE REVIEWING STAND BEFORE THE MILITARY PARADE.
Near the Varied Industries Building.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE REVIEWING STAND.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co

May this International Exposition, inaugurated in the interests of people and commerce, help to break down the walls of dissension, of jealousy and prejudice, that divides race from race, nation from nation and people from people, by proclaiming aloud the sublime Gospel truth that we are all children of the same God, brothers and sisters of the same Lord Jesus Christ, and that we are all aspiring to a glorious inheritance in the everlasting kingdom of our common Father.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the National Commission, who was then introduced as President of the Day, spoke as follows:

One hundred years ago to-day the Government of the United States acquired sovereignty over the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, which has since been known to the geographical nomenclature of the world as the "Louisiana Purchase." Beyond the river the boundaries and the resources of the territory were ill defined, and but vaguely comprehended. The purchase price of $15,000,000 was pronounced exorbitant, the free navigation of the Mississippi being the only part of the property deemed worthy of serious consideration. The transaction was regarded by many as a violation of the Constitution and a menace to our form of Government. The grave doubts of President Jefferson were only resolved into action by his patriotic desire for national supremacy over the river, and his prophetic faith in the possibilities of the mysterious country beyond it. The revelations of a century most amply justified his faith.

When the Treaty of Cession was concluded, President Jefferson represented less than 6,000,000 people. During these ceremonies President Roosevelt, the executive of over 80,000,000 of freemen, will dedicate the buildings.

The magical story of local development puts to shame the creations of fiction. The contented and prosperous inhabitants of the Louisiana Purchase to-day substantially equal in numbers three times the total population of the United States in 1800. The conquest of space, forests, streams and deserts and the founding of cities and States in waste places within this territory mark an advance unsurpassed in the history of human endeavor.

In conformity with a special act of Congress the President has invited all the nations to cooperate with us in properly commemorating the masterful achievements of a century in this new country.

It is fitting that the celebration should be international, for you will in vain attempt to name a civilized country whose sons and daughters have not contributed to the glorious triumphs of peace recorded here. In vain will you seek a more cosmopolitan and at the same time a more homogeneous population than that of the Louisiana Territory. The purchase, facilitated by the exigencies of European war, and made in a season of darkness and peril, has proven a boon, not only to the grantor and the grantee, but to humanity at large, for here the nations have commingled, and the brotherhood of man has become a demonstrated possibility.

As a means of giving expression to the universal appreciation of what has been accomplished for humanity within this field during the century, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was organized under authority of an act of Congress. With the aid of the United States Government, and the city of St. Louis, the Exposition Company, through its officers, agents and employes, has erected the majestic Exposition buildings, whose massive proportions and classical outlines excite the wonder and admiration of the vast multitude assembled within and about their walls.

To every one present is accorded the privilege of assisting in the dedication of these buildings to their intended use. The President of the United States honors us by being here to extend his greetings and to voice the approving sentiments of his countrymen.

Moved by a broad and generous spirit, the nations of the earth, from the Empire of most ancient origin to the Republic of Twentieth Century creation, dignifies the occasion by the presence of their accredited representatives. Our home folks from all the States, Territories and districts betoken by their numbers and enthusiasm the interest of the body of the people in the Exposition and the great historic event it is intended to commemorate.

In the name of the National Commission, directed by Congress to provide for the dedication ceremonies, I extend to you all a cordial welcome, and as responsive to this aspiring scene of peace and generous feeling, I call upon the chorus to favor us with Beethoven's "Creation Hymn."

Those best informed will, by unanimous consent, yield to Honorable David R. Francis, President of the company, the highest measure of praise for the organization of the Exposition and the construction of the buildings he will now present to the President of the United States for dedication.

Next followed the grand chorus of 2,800 voices with "The Heavens Proclaiming."



SCENE ON THE REVIEWING STAND APRIL 30TH Photo by A. P. Rieser.

Prominent in the picture are: Ex-President Cleveland, Hon. John M. Thurston, President Roosevelt, Hon. Thos. H. Carter, President of the National Commission and Hon. A. M. Dockery, Governor of Missouri.

In presenting the Exhibit Buildings to President Roosevelt for dedication, President Francis said:

The people of the Louisiana Purchase are proud of their membership in the Federal Union.

They are grateful for the benefits that have flowed from a life under the enduring institutions framed by the founders of the Republic. They congratulate their brethren on the position our country occupies among the nations of the earth and felicitate themselves on the part they have performed toward raising it to its present prestige and power.

They felt it a patriotic duty to fittingly commemorate the completion of the first century of their connection with the American Republic, and the rounding out of an important epoch in the life of the Republic. In the discharge of that duty this Exposition was conceived. The inhabitants of the fourteen States and two Territories comprised within the Purchase selected St. Louis as the scene of the celebration.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

ON THE REVIEWING STAND.

President Roosevelt engaged in conversation with Congressman James A. Tawney, President Francis giving directions for the comfort of guests.

The people of this city, grateful for the honor conferred, promptly accepted it and cheerfully assumed the immense responsibility it entailed. The century just closed, unequaled as it was in every line of progress, furnishes no more striking evidence of the advance of civilization than the development of the Louisiana Territory. A celebration in such an age and in such a country, to be fit, should be upon a scale in keeping with the best and the highest, and should be planned upon lines broad enough to take in every people and every clime.

A scheme so ambitious in its inception naturally had comparatively few advocates and encountered many antagonists and more doubters. It could not be accomplished without the recognition and the aid of the general Government, which for a time it seemed impossible to enlist. It was decided that the amount required to launch an undertaking so comprehensive should be the same as that paid for the Empire which Jefferson purchased $15,000,000. The Congress said to St. Louis, "When you have secured two-thirds of that sum we will provide the remaining third." The conditions were accepted and fulfilled.

After three years of struggle the sinews had been secured—the first step accomplished. Two years have since elapsed. During that period the work has been pushed in every State and Territory and possession of the United States, and in every civilized country on the earth. The disappointments experienced and the obstacles encountered have but served to spur to renewed effort those who from the inception of the movement had determined to carry it to a successful consummation.

The further encouragement of the general Government on the provision for its own exhibit, the co-operation of forty-one States and Territories and possessions of the United States, the pledged participation of thirty-two foreign countries, are the results of vigorous domestic, and foreign exploitation. That and what you behold here to-day in physical shape we submit as the product of five years of labor, nearly four of which were devoted to propaganda and appeal and organization.

The plan and scope, comprehensive as they were in the beginning, have never diminished at any stage of the progress; rather have they been amplified and enlarged.

St. Louis, with an ever-widening sense of responsibility, and an ever-growing appreciation of the opportunity, has, up to this moment, risen to the full measure of the duty assumed. The management of the Exposition has never despaired, but with a realizing sense of the mighty task it has undertaken, and mindful of the limitations of human capabilities, with singleness of purpose and with personal sacrifice for which it neither asks or deserves credit, has striven to meet the expectations of those whose trust it holds.

The Exposition Company makes its acknowledgments to those faithful and efficient officials whose intelligent services have contributed so much towards bringing the enterprise to its present stage. The company expresses its obligation to the artists and artisans who have reared these graceful and majestic structures, and whose labors have been inspired more by pride in the end to be achieved than by hope of material reward.

The Universal Exposition of 1904, when the date of the opening rolls around one year from to day, will, with its buildings completed, its exhibits installed, be thoroughly prepared to receive the millions of visitors who will enter its gates. The distinguished assemblage which honors us with its presence to day can come nearer forming an adequate conception of the scope of the work by personal inspection than through the writings or illustrations of authors and designers, however great their talent may be.

To the President of the United States, to the accomplished representatives of foreign countries, to the Chief Executives of the sovereign States, to the Senators and Representatives of the National Congress, to the great concourse of visitors here congregated, we extend greeting. If you are pleased with what has been accomplished, your approval is abundant reward for the labor we have performed.

We bear in mind and trust you do not overlook that this celebration is of no section, but of the entire country. It is our hope and our expectation, that every section and every Commonwealth, and, in fact, every community, will cherish a proprietary interest and lend hopeful aid to this undertaking, to the end that it may prove as nearly as may be commensurate with the country and the century whose achievment and advancement it is designed to commemorate.

The beautiful picture whose outlines you now behold, will, to adopt the simile of the chief designer, when completed, compose a song that will reverberate around the globe.

And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privilege and high honor to present to you for dedication the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. May a high standard of citizenship and broader humanity and the mission of the country whose worthy representative you are, be sustained and fostered and promoted by the uses to which these structures are devoted. May the happiness of mankind be advanced and broadened by the lofty purpose that inspired this undertaking, and move our own and sister countries to unite in its accomplishment.

The President of the United States, stepping to the front of the stand, received a tremendous ovation, and to still the clamors of the audience was obliged to place himself in full view from head to foot by standing on the desk. His dedication address, which was received throughout with enthusiasm, growing into deafening applause at times, was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the outset of my address let me recall to the minds of my hearers that the soil upon which we stand, before it was ours, was successively the possession of two mighty Empires—Spain and France—whose sons made a deathless record of heroism in the early annals of the New World.



W. H. THOMPSON, TREASURER OF THE EXPOSITION, Photo by A. P. Rieser.

In reviewing stand talking to Geo. D. Markham, Chairman Committee on Music.

No history of the Western country can be written without paying heed to the wonderful part played therein in the early days by the soldiers, missionaries, explorers and traders, who did their work for the honor of the proud banners of France and Castile.

While the settlers of English-speaking stock, and those of Dutch, German and Scandinavian origin who were associated with them, were still clinging close to the Eastern seaboard, the pioneers of Spain and of France had penetrated deep into the hitherto unknown wilderness of the West and had wandered far and wide within the boundaries of what is now our mighty country. The very cities themselves—St. Louis, New Orleans, Santa Fe, New Mexico -bear witness by their titles to the nationalities of their founders. It was not until the Revolution had begun that the English-speaking settlers pushed west across the Alleghanies and not until a century ago that they rights stretched westward to the Mississippi, and, vague and unreal though these claims were until made good by conquest, settlement and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries.

But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign power, of a European kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that, consciously and of set purpose, we had embarked on a career of expansion; that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation, they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well-nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

CROWD ENTERING LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING FOR DEDICATION EXERCISES, APRIL 30TH.

entered in to possess the land upon which we now stand.

We have met here to-day to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the Government, and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one.

Of course, it was not with the Louisiana Purchase that our career of expansion began. In the middle of the Revolutionary War the Illinois region, including the present States of Illinois and Indiana, was added to our domain by force of arms, as a sequel to the adventurous expedition of George Rogers Clark and his frontier riflemen.

Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney materially extended our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events was of so striking a character as to fix the popular imagination. The old thirteen colonies had always claimed that their hope and desire of winning high position among the great powers of the earth. As is so often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest.

This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the Constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

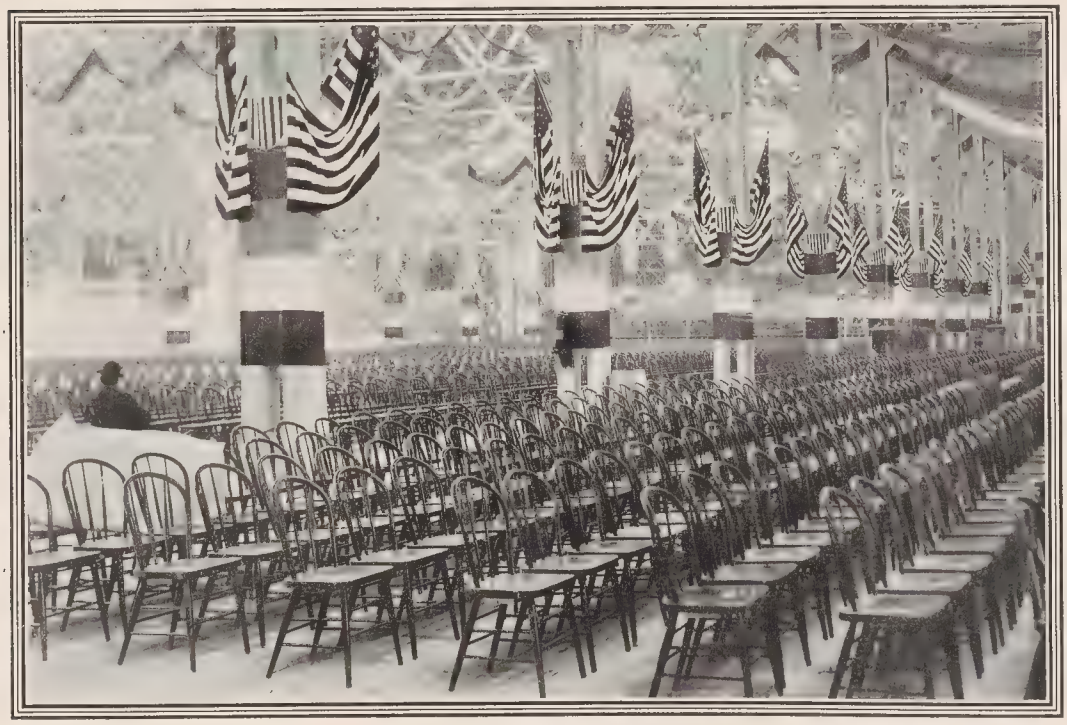
Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen original States, the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana Purchase. Our triumph maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all-important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented.

The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time, and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when, as a nation, we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother State, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity.

In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet



SPEAKERS' STAND IN LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.
Photo taken before the Dedication.



INTERIOR OF LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.
Platform for chorus in the rear.

wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent empires arose on its outskirts, the Greek States in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to absolute dominion over all the people of Italy and then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, road builders and administrators, stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an overcentralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell, so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

public had been accomplished when through the Louisiana Purchase we acquired nearly half of what is now that same Republic's present territory. Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is entering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout hearted.

We expanded by carving the wilderness into territories and out of these territories building new States when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation, we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted

This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people devised it. It seems to us a mere matter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the national representative bodies the representatives of a State which came into the Union but yesterday stand on a footing of exact and entire equality with those of the Commonwealths whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence.

But this way of looking at the matter is purely modern, and in its origin purely American. When Washington, during his presidency, saw new States come into the Union on a footing of complete equality with the old, every European nation which had colonies still administered them as dependencies, and every other mother country treated the colonist not as a self-governing equal, but as a subject.

The process which we began has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable



D. R. FRANCIS, PRESIDENT OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, SPEAKING. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the Republic first formulated the Constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new States to the original thirteen. Excellent people in the East viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as during the colonial period many good people in the mother country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio Valley in the interest of the fur companies, so after we had become a nation many good people on the Atlantic Coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation.

These good people shook their heads over the formation of States in the fertile Ohio Valley, which now forms part of the heart of our nation; and they declared that the destruction of the Re-

to statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the Nineteenth Century, that we were able to build up State after State, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen States, each owing the same absolute fealty to the Union of all the States which each of the original thirteen States also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other State, whether of the original thirteen or not.

both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional—it was unknown.

This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of Western Europe.

The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather than led. The history of the land comprised within the limits of the Purchase is an epitome of the entire history

of our people. Within these limits we have gradually built up State after State until now they many times over surpass in wealth, in population and in many-sided development the original thirteen States as they were when their delegates met in the Continental Congress.

The people of these States have shown themselves mighty in war with their fellow-man and mighty in strength to tame the rugged wilderness. They could not thus have conquered the forest and the prairie, the mountain and the desert, had they not possessed the great fighting virtues, the qualities which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile nature.

On the other hand, they could not have used aright their conquest had they not in addition possessed the qualities of self-mastery and self-restraint, the power of acting in combination with their fellows, the power of yielding obedience to the law and of building up an orderly civilization. Courage and hardihood are indispensable virtues in a people; but the people which possesses no others can never rise high in the scale either of power or of culture. Great peoples must have in addition the governmental capacity which comes only when individuals fully recognize their duties to one another and to the whole body politic and are able to join together in feats of constructive statesmanship and of honest and effective administration.

The old pioneer days are gone with their roughness and their hardship, their incredible toil and their wild, half-savage romance. But the need for the pioneer virtues remains the same as ever. The peculiar frontier conditions have vanished; but the manliness and stalwart hardihood of the frontiersmen can be given even freer scope under the conditions surrounding the complex industrialism of the present day.

In this great region acquired for our people under the presidency of Jefferson, this region stretching from the Gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, the material and social progress has been so vast that, alike for weal and for woe, its people now share the opportunities and bear the burdens common to the entire civilized world. The problems before us are fundamentally the same east and west of the Mississippi, in the new States and in the old, and exactly the same qualities are required for their successful solution.

We meet here to-day to commemorate a great event, an event which marks an era in statesmanship no less than in pioneering. It is fitting that we should pay our homage in words; but we must in honor make our words good by deeds. We have every right to take a just pride in the great deeds of our forefathers; but we show ourselves unworthy to be their descendants if we make what they did an excuse for our lying supine instead of an incentive to the effort to show ourselves by our acts worthy of them. In the administration of city, State and nation, in the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and social relations, we are bound to show certain high and fine qualities of character under penalty of seeing the whole heart of our civilization eaten out while the body still lives.

We justly pride ourselves on our marvelous material prosperity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a foundation upon which a higher life can be built; but unless we do in very fact build this higher life thereon, the material prosperity itself will go for but very little. Now, in 1903, in the altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1803, and in the subsequent years, gained, explored, conquered and settled this vast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving and populous States.

The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing the same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity and fertility in resource: we must insist upon the strong virile virtues; and we must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality and corruption, in public and in private life alike.

If we come short in any of these qualities we shall measurably fail; and if, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this Republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and most mighty nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time.

After President Roosevelt's address came the second grand chorus "Unfold, Ye Portals."

When ex-President Cleveland was introduced to deliver his address, there was another prolonged and tumultuous ovation.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS DEDICATION ADDRESS. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

From that part of the vast audience near enough to hear, came frequent outbursts of applause as the man who had served for eight years as President of the United States delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The thought is in our minds that we are amid awe-inspiring surroundings, where we may see and feel things foretold a century ago. We are here in recognition of the one hundredth anniversary of an event which doubled the area of the young American nation, and dedicated a new and wide domain of American progress and achievement. The treaty whose completion we to-day commemorate was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth and development. At its birth prophets in waiting joyously foretold the happiness which its

future promised. He who was chief actor for the United States in its negotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and far-reaching consequences: "The instrument which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed. It prepares ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them succeed one another, truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence in the bosom of equality under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government."

He who represented the nation with whom we negotiated, when he afterwards gave to the world his account of the transaction, declared: "The consequences of the cession of Louisiana will extend to the most distant posterity. It interests vast regions that will become by their civilization and power the rivals of Europe before another century commences," and warmed to enthusiasm by the developments already in view and greater ones promised, he added: "Who can contemplate, without vivid emotion, this spectacle of the happiness of the present generation and the certain pledges of the prosperity of numberless generations that will follow? At these magnificent prospects the heart beats with joy in the breasts of those who were permitted to see the dawn of these bright days, and who are assured that so many happy presages will be accomplished."

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest, who, higher up the mount than others, heard more distinctly the voice of destiny, whose heart and soul were full of prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and strong as he wrought for our nation's advancement and for the peace and contentment of his fellow-countrymen. From the fullness of gratitude and joy he thus wrote to one who had assisted in the consummation of this great treaty: "For myself and my country I thank you for the aid you have given in it; and I congratulate you on having lived to give these aids in a transaction replete with blessings to unborn millions of men, and which will mark the face of a portion of the globe so extensive as that which now composes the United States of America;" and when, as President, he gave notice in a message to Congress of the actual occupancy by the Government of its new acquisition, he happily presaged the future, and gave assurance of his complete faith and confidence in the beneficent result of our nation's extension, in these words: "On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our Western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer Congress and our country my sincere congratulations."

Our prophets do not live forever. They are not here to see how stupendously the growth and development of the American nation, or the domain newly acquired in their day, have during a short century outrun their anticipations and predictions.

Almost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana Purchase we have already carved out twelve great States—leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now loudly clamoring for statehood.

Instead of the 50,000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1803, it now contains 15,000,000 of industrious, enterprising, intelligent Americans, constituting about one-fifth of the population of all our States; and these are defiantly contesting for premiership in wealth and material success with the oldest of our States, and are their equals in every phase of advanced intelligence and refined civilization.

The States which composed the Union when its possessions were so greatly extended, have since that time seen the center of the nation's population carried more than 500 miles westward by the swift and constant current of settlement toward this new domain; and the citizens of those States have seen flocking thither "new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government" in multitudes greater than even Jefferson would have dared to foretell.

I shall not enter the field of statistics for the purpose of giving details of the development of the territory acquired under the treaty we commemorate. I have referred to such development in some of its general features by way of suggesting how distinctly the century just ended gives assurance of a startling and superabundant final fulfillment of the prophecies of its beginners.

The supreme importance of the Louisiana Purchase and its value as a national accomplishment, when seen in the incidents of its short history and in the light of its present and prospective effects; and judged solely by its palpable and independent merits, cannot be better characterized than by the adoption of the following language from the pen of a brilliant American historian: "The annexation of Louisiana was an event so portentous as to defy measurement. It gave a new face to politics, and ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution, events of which it was the logical outcome. But as a matter of diplomacy, it was unparalleled, because it cost almost nothing."

How fitting on every ground it is that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated; and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the States created from the territory which the Louisiana Purchase gave to us. And how in keeping it is with the character of this acquisition, and with its purpose and mission that our celebration should not waste itself on the pomp and pageantry that belong to the triumphs and spoils of war or to the rapacious dis-



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

CROWD IN FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

possessions of ruthless conquest. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory for truly American uses and purposes; and we should rejoice not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to the spirited and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea, but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the millions of new Americans, whose coming tread fell upon the ears of the expectant fathers of the Republic, and whose stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

We are here at this hour to dedicate beautiful and stately edifices to the purpose of our commemoration. But as we do this, let us remember that the soil whereon we stand was a century ago dedicated to the genius of American industry and thrift. For every reason, nothing could be more appropriate as an important part of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken than the gathering together on this spot of the things that are characteristic of American effort, and which tell the story of American achievement; and how happily will this be supplemented and crowned by the generous, magnanimous and instructive contributions from other and older lands, which, standing side by side with our exhibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our Republic has gained among the governments of the earth, and shall demonstrate how greatly advancing civilization has fostered and stimulated the brotherhood of nations.

I cannot, however, rid myself of the feeling that the inspiration and value attending such an Exposition may be anticipated and increased, if on this dedicatory occasion we promote appropriate reflections by a retrospection of some of the incidents which accompanied the event we celebrate.

We all know that long before the negotiations of the treaty of 1803 our Government had a keen appreciation of the importance to American settlers in the Valley of the Mississippi of an arrangement permitting their products to be deposited and exported at the entrance of that river to the sea. It will be remembered that this need of our settlers had been met in a limited and not altogether secure manner by a treaty with Spain, allowing such deposits and export to be made, at the city of New Orleans. This privilege was entirely withdrawn in October, 1792, the territory appurtenant to such privilege having been in the meantime transferred to France. The situation thus created was extremely delicate. There was presented to the Government on the one hand the injury to Western settlers through the loss of their trading outlet, and on the other the perplexing question of affording them relief by means of diplomatic agreement, or in some other method. The abandonment of our settlers to their disheartening fate was of course not contemplated.

It cannot be denied that the conditions plainly pointed to cautious and deliberate negotiations as the way of prudence and safety. It very soon became apparent, however, that delay and too much deliberation did not suit the temper and spirit of sturdy Americans chafing under a sense of wrong and convinced that they were entitled to prompt assistance. The inhabitants of our territory bounding on the east side of the Mississippi, in a memorial addressed to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, after reciting their discouraging condition and expressing their faith in the Government's disposition to extend the necessary aid, closed their memorial with these significant words: "And so far as may depend on ourselves, we tender to our country our lives and fortunes in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary to vindicate the honor and protect the interests of the United States."

The settlers in the "States west of the Alleghany Mountains" also in a memorial to the Government clearly indicating their impatience and readiness for extreme action, declared that prompt and decisive measures were necessary, and referred to the maxim that protection and allegiance are reciprocal as being particularly applicable to their situation. They concluded their statement with these solemn words: "Without interfering in the measures that have been adopted to bring about the amicable arrangement of a difference which has grown out of the gratuitous violation of a solemn treaty, they desire that the United States may explicitly understand that their condition is critical; that the delay of a single season would be ruinous to their country, and that an imperious necessity may consequently oblige them, if they receive no aid, to adopt themselves the measures that may appear to them calculated to protect their commerce, even though those measures should produce consequences unfavorable to the harmony of the Confederacy."

These representations emphasized the apprehension of those charged with Governmental affairs that the course of deliberate caution and waiting, which up to that time had appeared to be the only one permissible, might be insufficient to meet the situation; and that whatever the result might be, a more pronounced position and more urgent action should be entered upon. President Jefferson wrote to a friend on the first of February, 1803: "Our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay as to our course, and the use of the Mississippi so indispensable that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance." He appointed an additional envoy to co-operate with our representative, already at the French capital, in an attempt to obtain a concession that would cure the difficulty, and in a communication to him, after referring to the excitement caused by the withdrawal of the right of



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CARRIAGE DRIVING UP TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

deposit, he thus characterized the condition which he believed confronted the nation: "On the event of this mission depend the future destinies of this Republic. If we cannot by a purchase of the country insure to ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations, then as war cannot be far distant, it behooves us immediately to be preparing for that course—though not hastening it."

I have not recited these details for the purpose of claiming that this accelerated speed and advanced position on the part of our Government had any important effect in hastening final results. I have thought it not amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that a century ago the people of this country were not seeking to gain governmental benefit by clandestine approach and cunning pretense, but were apt to plainly present their wants or grievances, and to openly demand such considerations and care from the general Government as was their due under



MILITARY ESCORT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
In front of Administration Building.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

the mandate of popular rule, and that in making their demands they relied on the mutual obligations of the relationship between the governed and those invested with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which enjoins that for the people's obedience and support of Government, there shall be given in exchange, by the Government to the people, defense of their personal rights, and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely reap the fruits of their enterprise and labor.

It may also be well to note the efficacy of the people's call upon the Government in those early days, and how quickly the response came—not by yielding to temporary gusts of popular whim and caprice—not by conferring benefits on the few at the expense of the many—but by a quick observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another nation from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt determination to relieve their distress even if the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

Another incident which, it seems to me, we may recall to-day with profit and satisfaction, grew out of the conduct of the President when the treaty of 1803 had been formulated and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well known, originally quite firm in his belief that the Constitution, as it stood, did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase as the treaty for the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory contemplated. Holding this opinion, and at the same time confronted with the clear conviction that the treaty with all its stupendous advantages, could not be allowed to fail without positive peril, if not to our national life, at least to its most vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receipt of an authoritative intimation that any delay in final action on the treaty might open the way to a recession on the part of France. In these circumstances, not daring to risk the delay of an amendment to the Constitution prior to such final action, he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring confirmation of the treaty by the Senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

In view of the conclusive statement since that time of this constitutional question by every branch of the Government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant islands of the sea, separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the acquisition of lands, not only next adjacent to us, but indisputably necessary to our peace and development.

There were wise men near our President in 1803, who differed with him touching the nation's power to acquire new territory under the original provisions of the Constitution; and these men did not fail to make known their dissent. Moreover, in the Senate, to which the treaty was submitted for confirmation, there was an able discussion of its constitutional validity and effectiveness. The judgment of that body on this phase of the subject was emphatically declared when out of thirty-one votes twenty-four were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the Constitution was afterwards presented to Congress, but its first appearance was its last. It does not appear that the President interested himself in its fate, and it died at the moment of its introduction.

While in this day and generation we may wonder at the doubts which so perplexed Jefferson in 1803, and at his estimate of the limitations of our fundamental law, and may be startled when we reflect that if they had been allowed to control his action we might have lost the greatest national opportunity which has been presented to our people since the adoption of the Constitution, we cannot fail at the same time to be profoundly grateful that these doubts and this estimate were those of a man sincere enough and patriotic enough to listen to wise and able counselors and to give his country the benefit of his admission of the fallibility of his judgment.

Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness than when, just before the submission of the treaty to the Senate, he wrote to a distinguished Senator who differed with him on this question: "I confess that I think it important in the present case to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction—confiding that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects."

A recent writer on American diplomacy, who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terms a good reason for our gratitude to-day, when, in referring to this subject, he wrote: "It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of affairs a man of such broad views of our country's future. A less able President, with the same views entertained by Jefferson as to the constitutionality of the meas-

ure, would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aside his preconceived views as to the fundamental law, or subordinated them to the will of the nation, and welcomed the opportunity to open up the continent to the expansion of American democracy and free institutions."

We are glad at this hour that Jefferson was wrong in his adverse construction of the Constitution, and glad that he was liberal-minded



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIBBONS.

enough to see that he might be wrong. And yet may we not profitably pause here long enough to contrast in our thoughts the careful and reverent manner in which the restrictions of our fundamental law were scrutinized a hundred years ago, with the tendency often seen in later times to flippantly attempt the adjustment of our Constitution to the purposes of interest and convenience?



RABBI LEON HARRISON.

In conclusion I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings on this occasion should lead us to humble recognition of the providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a people our course has been marked by concurrences and incidents so striking, so significant and so constant that only superstitious dullness or intellectual



REV. CARL SWENSSON.

blindness will place them to the credit of luck or chance.

In the midst of our rejoicing to-day it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happiness in connection with the great event we celebrate, which impressively



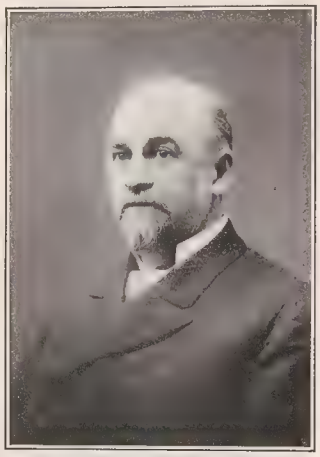
RIGHT REV. DR. HENRY C. POTTER,
Bishop of New York.

illustrate the interposition of divine providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith, the free navigation of the Mississippi River and such insignificant territory as would make



REV. WM. B. HARPER.

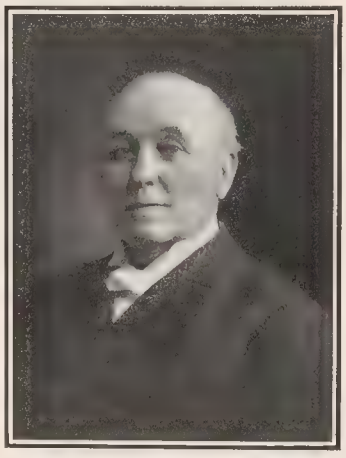
such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and were fast assuming a hopeless condition the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting and dispirited representatives and exclaimed: "I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans I cede. It is the whole colony, without reserve."



BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX.

It was only nineteen days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the magnificent domain comprised within the Louisiana Purchase was concluded.

"This astonishing change in our prospects which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our Government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the very moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to oc-



REV. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS.

cupy the Louisiana territory in the prosecution of colonial occupation and development, which, if consummated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of San Domingo was, however, a prime factor in this scheme of occupation, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louisiana should both be included

and should supplement each other. A serious revolt then raging in San Domingo, delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task were so stubbornly resisted by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks fighting against their re-enslavement, and they suffered so terribly from climatic conditions and deadly fever that after the sacrifice of 25,000 soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Louisiana, Bonaparte's plan for the occupation of both colonies miscarried. This disappointment, and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry out these schemes, were controlling circumstances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana territory. None of these circumstances were within our procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplishing His designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of San Domingo's revolt? And how can it be said that there was no Providence in the unexpected, unyielding and successful fight for continued freedom on the part of the negroes of San Domingo, or in the fatal pestilence that vied with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana territory? All these things so remote and so far out of our sight, pointed with the coercion that belongs to the decrees of God to a consummation which restored to our people peace and contentment, and secured to our nation extension and development beyond the dreams of our fathers.

Thus we may well recall in these surroundings the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfillment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism and the civic virtue of Americans who lived a hundred years ago, and God's overruling of the wrath of man and his devious ways, for the blessing of our nation.

We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's weal that every one within its citizenship should be clean-minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God.

"America," with full chorus and band accompaniment, followed Mr. Cleveland's address.

After the chorus, Bishop E. R. Hendrix offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we devoutly thank and worship Thee, the Author of our being, and the gracious source of all our blessings. We are because Thou art: and Thou hast made us in Thine image capable of fellowship with Thee and delighting in fellowship with one another as we resemble Thee. Thou hast given us our reason and the power of co-operation with one another in all worthy ends looking to the well-being of our race. Civilization with its conquests over the material world is possible only with Thy aid. Christianity with its conquests over evil is the work of God and man as Thou dost call us to be Thy fellow workers and dost inspire us with courage and faith.

This wonderful achievement of human effort and skill which we dedicate this day is possible only by Thy help, and as we have imitated Thy example. Thou art the great Architect and Builder. Thou art the great Mathematician and Engineer. Thou art the great Chemist and Electrician. Thou art the great Thinker and Artist. Our works are but pale and feeble copies of Thine, and are possible only because Thou workest until now and dost bless our works. The uniformity of Thy laws bids us work in confidence, and the unity of nature bids us work intelligently, because we work with Thee. We praise Thee for Thy growing confidence in man as Thou dost place in his hands the keys of every laboratory, and dost trust him with the secrets of nature that have been hid from the foundation of the world. Again Thou dost give man dominion whether in science or art or government, nor wilt Thou remove his sceptre if he wield it for the betterment of his kind and for Thy glory. As the high priest and interpreter of nature may he prove worthy of his great trust.

We thank Thee for this great Exposition whose stately and noble exterior gives promise of being the home of the mighty spirit of a world-wide fellowship of the nations. It is not only another milestone of progress, it is a timekeeper of civilization. We thank Thee for the pioneers and the prophets, for the statesmen and the patriots who secured for us this great inheritance, and for their sons who have cultivated and developed it. Help us that we may realize the high ideals of our fathers who sought to establish and maintain



SCENE ON REVIEWING STAND. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

President Roosevelt and Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission, sitting in front row. President Francis standing.

we work with Thee. We praise Thee for Thy growing confidence in man as Thou dost place in his hands the keys of every laboratory, and dost trust him with the secrets of nature that have been hid from the foundation of the world. Again Thou dost give man dominion whether in science or art or government, nor wilt Thou remove his sceptre if he wield it for the betterment of his kind and for Thy glory. As the high priest and interpreter of nature may he prove worthy of his great trust.

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And now, O Lord our God, we dedicate to Thee and to the welfare of our common humanity these buildings and grounds which Thy Providence has made possible. Bless with Thy presence and favor this great Festival of the Nations that it may help to make stronger the bonds of human brotherhood in all the world. And all this we ask in the name of Christ our Lord. Amen.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter then closed the ceremonies with this benediction:

May the blessing of the Lord God Almighty, without whom all our labor is but vain, rest upon

this work and all who are, or shall be, engaged in it.

May He take these buildings under His gracious keeping and crown this great undertaking with His enduring favor, making it the school of truth and beauty, and so a revelation of His infinite mind, working in and through the mind of man. And to Him be glory and honor, and power, now and always.

The Lord bless us and keep us; the Lord make His face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us; the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon us and give to us and to all the people of this land peace, purity and prosperity, both now and forevermore. Amen.

The President was then escorted to the Administration Building, where he obtained a few minutes' rest prior to the reception and dinner given by the World's Fair Directorate in his honor.



FOUR THOUSAND UNITED STATES TROOPS AT DINNER IN EDUCATION BUILDING. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

The Music of the First Day's Exercises in the Liberal Arts Building.

When the music for the Dedication ceremonies was first considered by the Committee on Ceremonies, it was thought first to place it entirely in the hands of the Bureau of Music (Messrs. Markham, Stewart and Kroeger). These gentlemen considered that the most impressive form of music which could be rendered was some of the grand choruses of the great masters, supplemented by a massive and sonorous military band. In view of the immense extent of the Liberal Arts Building, it was essential that as many of the prominent local chorus organizations as could participate should be invited to do so. The size as well as the quality of the chorus was a matter of prime consideration. Accordingly, the following societies were invited to take part: The Choral Symphony Society, the four local divisions of the National Saengerfest, the Morning Choral Club, the Apollo Club, the Union Musical Club, the Dominant Ninth Club of Alton, the Festive Chorus, the Morning Choral Classes (consisting of nearly 700 women and men), the chorus choirs of the Holy Communion, St. Peters and Church of the Messiah churches, the School of Opera, the Choral Classes at Forest Park University, and a number of prominent quartet choir singers. There were 2,950 tickets issued to the members of the great chorus, and it is estimated that fully 2,800 singers were on the platform. Individual rehearsals of various divisions were held under the direction of Profs. Richard Stempf, Frederick Fischer and Charles D. Geer. Two complete rehearsals were held under the direction of Mr. Alfred Ernst, who officiated as conductor of the chorus at the Dedication ceremonies. The first was held at the Odeon, and the great body of singers occupied all the seats in the large hall, and several hundred chairs were necessary on the stage. Mr. James T. Quarles accompanied on the organ, and Mr. Othman A. Moll on the pianoforte. The second and final rehearsal took place in the Liberal Arts Building on Sunday afternoon, April 26, and the chorus was accompanied by the band. The numbers selected for performance were Beethoven's "Creation Hymn," which is a truly universal expression of gratitude and praise to the great Creator, for the goodness vouchsafed towards men. The next number was Gounod's superb chorus, "Unfold, Ye Portals" from the Master's oratorio, "The Redemption." This number was not only selected for its grandeur and dignity, but also on account of the nationality of its composer. Inasmuch as France played such a prominent part in the Louisiana Purchase, it was thought fitting that its gifted son, Charles Gounod should be represented on the program by his greatest chorus. The third number, "America," was naturally chosen as the closing chorus. It is scarcely necessary to say that under Mr. Ernst's inspired direction, the chorus sang with an astonishing precision. The effect, even in that vast building, with its great audience, was truly thrilling. Many were the commendations bestowed upon the chorus by the distinguished guests, as well as by native St. Louisans. As a prelude the band played the solemn "Holy Grail," motive from Richard Wagner's music drama, "Parsifal," which served as a proper selection before Cardinal Gibbons' invocation. The band was led in this number by Mr. William Weil, who also conducted several selections after the ceremonies. Considerable praise is due Mr. H. E. Rice for the efficient manner in which he carried out his duties in arranging and seating the members of the chorus.

Dinner to President Roosevelt

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLAGE EVER GATHERED IN A BANQUET HALL IN ST. LOUIS.

Early in the evening of April 30 the most distinguished assemblage that ever met in a St. Louis banquet hall attended a dinner given by President Francis to President Roosevelt and other distinguished guests in the Hall of Congresses, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Among the guests were several members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, Ex-President Cleveland, General Nelson A. Miles, the diplomatic representatives of nearly thirty foreign governments, the Governors of twenty States and Territories, about the same number of United States Senators, and twice as many members of the lower House of Congress. Many of these gentlemen were accompanied by ladies. The guests included Signora M. Mayor des Planches, Mrs. Adelina Roel de Alvarez Calderon, Senora Delia H. de Garcia Merou, Baroness Moncheur, Madame A. von Callenberg, and Mrs. Herran, of the diplomatic party; the wives of Gen. H. C. Corbin, Gen. John A. Johnston, Col. E. A. Godwin, and other army officers; the members of the Exposition's Board of Lady Managers; the wives of a number of United States Senators and Representatives, and many other ladies of distinction. At the end of the dinner, President Francis arose and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Speaking was not a part of the program, but I cannot forbear from congratulating the Directors of the Exposition upon the success of this day. And I cannot forbear felicitating the gentlemen here, representing every branch of the nation's existence, upon the work they have done to aid us in having a successful Exposition.

Proceeding, he expressed the gratitude of the Exposition Company to each of the classes of notables present, the President of the United States, the only living ex-President, the Senators and Representatives, the Governors and the diplomatic corps.

When he had concluded, calls for President Roosevelt were heard. The President of the United States arose and said:

All I have to say is to congratulate you with all my heart, for myself and for the entire country, upon the work you have done here in St. Louis. The events of to-day have impressed me that the World's Fair can be nothing but a conspicuous success. I cannot but feel that anything which has been so well begun will end splendidly. I think, President Francis, that you have reason to feel fully satisfied with what you have done.

The French Ambassador and the Mexican Ambassador were next called on in turn, and each responded briefly. President Francis then called on "the most distinguished private citizen in the world." All eyes turned to ex-President Cleveland, and applause led by President Roosevelt greeted him as he arose. Speaking half in jest and half seriously, Mr. Cleveland said:

When the sun is high in the firmament lesser stars should hide their diminished heads. I can only explain to myself that I am called upon to say a word here on the ground that you congratulate yourselves that I am a private citizen, and no longer President of the United States.

I love to think of the chief executive as a man of the people, whom the people honor. And when he again becomes a private citizen, I think his office is to behave himself as a good citizen should.

About all that is left of your free government is your chief executive. The Senator represents his State, the Congressman his district. The President should represent every citizen in every nook and corner of this broad land. That is his office, his prime office, and no greater office is within the gift of man. He is your man, and it is right you should honor him.

Let it be said here and remembered, by the citizens and by the incumbent of the presidential chair, that his discredit is the discredit of all of us. And as it is the principle of law that every man have the benefit of a doubt, in judging of him give him the benefit of every doubt. To do thus is right and just.

After the dinner the ladies and gentlemen returned to the Administration Building, and later witnessed the exhibition of fireworks south of the building.

LORD PEEL INVITED.

Lord Peel, Chairman of the British Royal Commission for the World's Fair, was invited through World's Fair Commissioner Parker to attend the Dedication exercises. In his letter acknowledging the receipt of the invitation he said, "I regret my inability to be present, but I will ask you to be so good as to convey to the Joint Committee on Ceremonies my appreciation of the favor which they do to me by inviting me to attend, and to assure them of my warm interest in the success of the Exposition, and of my desire to spare no effort which may, in any way, contribute thereto."

The military parade, including picked regiments of regulars and national guards of all arms to the number of about 12,000, besides sailors from the man-of-war Arkansas, was the grandest military spectacle seen anywhere in the West since the Civil War. The appearance and deportment of the various commands were such that Grand Marshal Corbin and his aides, and the several Governors whose State troops were represented, went home prouder than ever of the men who fill the ranks of our military organizations.

For the first time in the life of the Republic there was a Congress of Nations outside of Washington City, an assemblage of ambassadors, envoys, ministers and other diplomatic representatives of twenty-six foreign governments at the Exposition Dedication in St. Louis. Their reception in the Liberal Arts building on May 1 was a memorable function, and it is to be hoped that the speeches made on the occasion will have a wide circulation through the press, and be generally read by the people.

Oklahoma made a splendid showing with its Territorial militia, cavalry band, World's Fair Commission, and big delegation of citizens, headed by Gov. Ferguson.



BANQUET ROOM, HALL OF CONGRESSES, LOOKING SOUTH
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

THE DIPLOMATIC VISITORS.
On steps in front of Administration Building.

Diplomatic Day

1803 1903

ADDRESSES OF AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND, MINISTER DE OJEDA AND PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

May 1, the "Diplomatic Day" of the celebration, opened clear and bright, but cool for the season and so continued till sundown. The long procession of carriages containing the diplomats and the Reception Committee proceeded from the Planters Hotel to the St. Louis Club, attended by an escort of mounted police and ten troops of cavalry, preceded by the mounted band of the Eighth Cavalry. In the carriage at the head of the procession rode President Francis, ex-President Cleveland and ex-Senator Thurston, of the National Commission. There was a halt at the St. Louis



SENOR DON EMILIO DE OJEDA,
Spanish Minister.

Club, where a reception was given the diplomats, the crowds lining the avenue being entertained with music by a band.

About noon the brilliant cortege arrived at the Administration Building, where covers were laid for over 500 guests in the Hall of Congresses. It was past 2 p. m. when the Diplomatic Corps and their escort arrived at the Liberal Arts Building, and were greeted by an audience of 8,000 or 10,000 ladies and gentlemen.

Hon. Corwin H. Spencer, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, called the assembly to order and introduced Rev. Dr. Carl Swensson, who delivered the following invocation:

Great God, the God of our fathers and of their children, accept our heartfelt worship and gratitude. We bless Thy holy name for that wonderful providence, of bountiful love and of inspiring benevolence by which Thou has made us a great and mighty nation out of an insignificant, struggling and sorrow-laden beginning.

We render willing and adoring worship to Thee for that divine guidance and wisdom so admirably exhibited in the wide-visioned policy in the nation's most inspired leaders a hundred years ago, and to-day the policy, which in one brief century has created an empire of a dozen magnificent commonwealths of an unknown expanse of uninhabited wilderness and desert.

Vouchsafe ever to us as a people, leaders of prophetic understanding, who in an uncertain present fathom the true inwardness of conditions pregnated with the greatest possibilities for a future of ever-increasing proportions and realizations.

We thank Thee for the wealth of hope and promise implied in the dedication and completion of this unparalleled congress of peace, good will and universal fraternity, made possible not only by the enterprise, patriotism and gratitude of this splendid commonwealth, and our own entire people, but also by the responsive, generous and helpful cooperation of the nations of the whole world.

We pray for Thy blessing, guidance and love upon every national life here represented. May, in Thy beneficent providence, the inspiring competitions and tournaments so necessary between one people and another, become an ennobling race for a higher culture of the human heart and mind; a more universal use of the forces of nature for the best interests of man and for the full fruition for each and every one of the unexampled industrial and commercial activities which has taken possession of the civilized world.

We pray Thee that the forces ever jointly employed in producing the advance of a free people may learn better to understand their mutual relationship.

Liberate and save capital from every alleged and real form of a grasping, destructive and disloyal selfishness, which may turn even the present midday of national prosperity and contentment into the threatening, deepening gloom of an advancing cyclone of unavoidable loss and destruction.

Give to the possessors of our fabulous wealth an ever-increasing philanthropy, devoting a surplus of possessions unheard of by our fathers to education, literature and arts and mercy, thereby making themselves the beloved and blessed favorites of a happy and grateful people.

We pray Thee that labor and toil may ever be held in due honor and respect in our broad land. Help us to realize that labor, be it of hand or brains, is the sinews and backbone alike of our past, present and future as a free people.

Grant, O God, to the leaders in the world of labor the highest and most patriotic ideals of citizenship, ideals and purposes commending themselves to the intelligence and justice of the entire people.

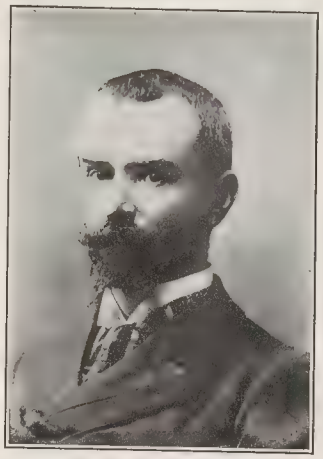
And, as neither capital alone, nor labor alone, could have built this wonderful Exposition, grant, O God, that capital and labor all over our glorious land may learn to join hands in fair-minded cooperation for the upbuilding of such conditions of society which will prove an inspiration to ourselves and a worthy example to others, ending all forms of illegal coercion by one party or the other, and calling into permanent existence that truest and greatest America which is ever the dream of loyal and patriotic hearts.

We pray Thee, help us to realize and profess amidst the justinable joy of a happy people that Thou art God alone, and that there is salvation only in the name of the Blessed Redeemer. Grant that we may continually see in the cross on Calvary the tested emblem of a new life for time and eternity, a life of insight, energy and the power of universally recognized leadership ever characterizing the nations whose boon is the Bible and whose master is Christ. Bless and protect the President of our nation, the Governor of the State the Mayor of this city and the President of this Exposition, with all their associations. God of our fathers, give unto us all that sincerity of purpose, that rectitude of action so necessary for the preservation of our rights and privileges. Make us the toiling means for promulgating for Thee, and ever more successfully, the divine message of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and to Thee, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, shall be glory now and forevermore. Amen.

Hon. John M. Thurston, of the National Commission, was next introduced as President of the Day. He spoke as follows:

We are here to welcome the Ambassadors, Ministers and representatives of friendly foreign nations.

We are gathered to commemorate an event which changed the history of American event of



MONS. J. J. JUSSERAND,
French Ambassador.

more importance than most any other event of history. This event gave to us a continental habitation.

To-day, after 100 years, we come to celebrate a great event in a magnificent Exposition. It is not an Exposition of a city or a State, nor of the United States—it is an Exposition of the World.

Gentlemen, our visitors and our friends in this temple of peace, dedicated to the progress of men, your presence is significant to us of the friendliness of the nation. May we not hope that in the splendor of the twentieth century there may be an exemplification of the words of the Master, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

President Francis, on behalf of the Exposition Company, then addressed the assem-



THE MILITARY PARADE, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 30, 1903. THIRI



D UNITED STATES INFANTRY ENTERING FOREST PARK.

Photo by Geo. Stark.

bled representatives of the nations with the following greeting:

The universal Exposition of 1904 extends a cordial greeting to the distinguished representatives of foreign countries who favor us by their presence on this memorable occasion.

An assembling of envoys of organized governments, however limited in their number, and whatever its object may be, is characteristic of a high civilization; but when that convening is as general in its character as this, it indicates marked progress in the establishment of a better understanding between interests and policies long antagonistic and at variance.

And when the object of such a meeting is, as in this case, to establish and cement friendly relations between people who differ in form of government, in religion and in race, it means a distinct step toward the organization of a parliament, an accomplishment worthy of highest endeavor, because its consummation would result in a universal peace.

When the civilized nations of the earth meet in friendly rivalry, their better acquaintance engenders increased respect. The closer commercial relations that follow are conducive to mutual benefit. They efface prejudices, they broaden sympathies, they deepen and widen the foundations of human progress.

The civilizations of past ages would have experienced no overthrows if they had been based on intelligence of the masses and had been imbued with that broader humanity which distinguishes and ennobles the fraternal spirit of the twentieth century.

The cycle of 100 years, whose close we have just passed, incomparable as it was in the discovery and the invention and the application of forces and methods in the physical world, and remarkable as it was for advancement in every line of thought and research, will be surpassed and distanced by the new century upon which we have entered, if the material potentialities and the intellectual faculties of mankind can be utilized and trained toward a common end, and that end the uplifting of the human race and the promotion of its happiness.

Concomitant with industrial progress is social development. The policy of engaging in foreign wars in order to prevent or to pacify domestic unrest may have been wise if not humane, but the time for such a policy has passed. That government is strongest whose subjects are intelligent and contented. Contentment follows the employment of intellectual faculties in the development of natural resources, and in the production of those activities that result in greater comforts of living and higher planes of thought. The bringing together in a universal Exposition of the best that all civilized countries have produced, opens to all who participate, new lines of thought, better methods and better appliances, and, therefore, conduces to the material benefit of every country participating. It promotes universal economy of human endeavor by enabling the countries taking part to determine through a comparison of their exhibits the lines in which they can produce the best results.

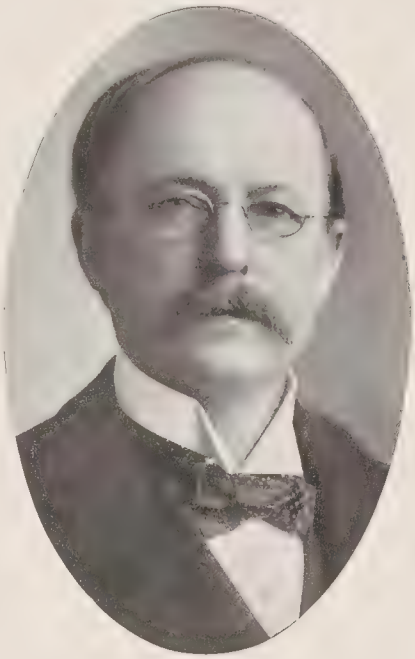
The economy of the world for saving time and energy by the adaptation of physical and intellectual forces to pursuits in which they are most effective, is a profitable study for nations, as it is for individuals. Hand in hand, however, with such occupation should go the cultivation of the taste for the beautiful and an abounding conviction that man is his brother's keeper and has an inalienable obligation to better the condition of his fellows.

The International Exposition, whose dedication you honor by your presence, was conceived in an effort to commemorate a great achievement, which has proven a potent factor in increasing our wealth and sustaining our institutions and perpetuating our independence.

The interest manifested by the Governments and the people whom you represent in pledges of participation has been encouraging and helpful in the highest degree, and we are glad of this opportunity to express our deep gratitude. Your coming enables us to show you the character and scope of the undertaking we have launched. Our plans are ambitious and our hopes high, but we are energetic and untiring, and with your recognition and assistance we expect to carry to a successful consummation an enterprise which will not only assemble the natural resources of the earth and bring together the best products of human skill, but will be the occasion for eliciting the expression of the best thought and for classifying and systemizing all human knowledge.

We hope this Exposition will be an epitome of the progress of the world from the beginning of history. The nineteenth century was characterized by unprecedented and almost incomprehensible industrial advancement. The earth was made to reveal its hidden treasures. The unknown forces of nature were harnessed and utilized. Lines of commerce were established which encircle the earth.

Sections of the globe remote and almost unknown to each other were brought into close communication and friendly relation. It would seem that there is little to be done in the field of scientific effort. But every discovery and every advance opens a broader plane for the exercise of human ingenuity.



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON,
Member of the National Commission

The problems, however, that seem to confront us most prominently to-day and that require for their solution not only experience and intelligence, but fraternal sentiment as well, are those of a social character. The aggregation that we call society is bound together by ties of sympathy, strengthened, it may be, by culture, but often strained by selfishness and pride. The relation of man to nature and her physical forces commands the highest functions of the mind, but the relation of man to his fellows not only enlists the highest intellectual effort, but requires that it be tempered by impulses of human kindness. Those who have as the mainspring of their actions the elevation of their fellows, live and move upon a higher plane and are better members of society than those who subordinate sentiment and sympathy to gain and power.

The earth in its fertility and resourcefulness furnishes material sufficient to maintain in comfort all of its sons. If their genius and energy could be devoted to the utilization of that material instead of to a continuous struggle between themselves for occupation and possession, the destiny of the human race would be higher and nobler and nearer in accord with the immortal principles enunciated by Him whose life and teachings have for nearly 2,000 years been a rule of conduct for man, while broadening his usefulness and enhancing his happiness.

That this Exposition may be a powerful aid in the elevation and advancement of the human race, is the prayer of those who organized and have brought it to its present stage of progress. That the countries for which you stand may unite with us in promoting an undertaking fraught with such good to humanity is the earnest wish of the local management and the sincere hope of every right-thinking citizen of the American Republic.

Again, I welcome you as guests whom we delight to honor for your personal worth, as well as for what you represent.

While the United States Marine Corps Band played the "Marseillaise Hymn of Liberty," the audience rose.

In introducing the French Ambassador, the President of the Day said: "France was the ally of the Thirteen Colonies. She was the kindly grantor who gave us the domain we call the Louisiana Purchase. The Ambassador of that country is our honored guest, and it gives me pleasure to present him to you."

The French Ambassador, M. Jean J. Jusserand, then arose amid loud cheering and delivered the following brilliant address:

When the treaty signed in Paris 100 years ago, and by which the area of the United States was to be more than doubled, stood for ratification before Congress, there were, contrary to what we might suppose, protracted discussions and objections of many sorts. Some thought that the title to the new acquisition was not a sufficient one; others were anxious on account of the very magnitude of the new territories and expressed the fear that the federal tie would be loosened if extended to such remote and partly unknown regions. Many were the criticisms and long the speeches.

Senator Jackson of Georgia rose, and, turning toward one of the hostile party, said: "In a century, sir, we shall be well populated * * * and instead of the description given of it by the honorable gentleman, instead of howling wilderness where no civilized foot shall ever tread, if we could return at the proper period, we should find it the seat of science and civilization."

Senator Jackson's time has come the very year he named; one century has just elapsed since he spoke. If he could return among us, he would see no howling wilderness, but one of the most brilliant gatherings which this country has ever beheld, including the chief of the State and a former chief of the State, representatives of all the powers of the globe, soldiers and sailors, priests, magistrates, savants, artists, tradesmen and agriculturists, workmen and citizens innumerable, all bent upon consecrating by their presence and homage to the work done during the hundred years. Good work, indeed, nay, stupendous.

Sanguine as he was, Senator Jackson would, I think, scarcely believe his eyes and ears, if he saw the matchless sight we presently behold, and the preparation for the impending exhibition of all the produce, all the discoveries, all the art of the wide earth.

He would scarcely believe his ears if he heard that we came in twenty-seven hours from the place where he had delivered his prophecy, and which had become only two years before the seat of government. No less great would be his surprise if he learned that the supposed "howling wilderness" had been turned into an immense garden, dotted with wealthy towns; that all the land called in his days Louisiana produces yearly now a milliard bushels of various sorts of grain, and that the private belongings of the successors of the scattered settlers of his time are valued in ours at three milliards of dollars.

But he would not be surprised if he learned that the federal tie has not been loosened; that the number of States has increased, their wealth, too, the number of their inhabitants, their importance in every respect, and that they consider as more and more sacred the bond which unites them to the older part of the community. Such is the effects of liberty and just laws.

In this triumphal day, amid the shouts of joy, the reports of the guns and ringing of the bells, considering the splendid results, it is only natural that we carry our look backward to the past and have a thought for the lonely pioneers of long ago, who came, one by one, to this then unknown land, and tried among incredible difficulties to make it less unknown, to make it more productive and easier to reclaim for you, their distant inheritors. No one, I am sure, will think it amiss that I, a compatriot of theirs, and a representative of their country, recall at this day their efforts and express to-day's gratitude for yesterday's work. For they were hardy men, those children of distant France; they were plucky, enterprising and courageous; they led strenuous lives, indeed; all qualities for which you ever had a special regard. To say that they did not fear danger is to slander them; they loved it.

Soldiers, missionaries, governors of cities, explorers, came year after year, from the time of Louis XIV, attracted by the chances or the beauty of the unknown, the opportunity of increasing



MICHEL LAGRAVE,
France's Commissioner-General for World's Fair.

their country's dominions, or of becoming famous, or of instructing souls, and of dying, if death was to be met, bravely and honorably. Very French they were, with all the qualities of their race, and something else perhaps, some of them, than the qualities.

As they went down the great rivers from the regions of the Canadian lakes to the Mexican sea, they gave them French names, and the reading of a map of that epoch strongly reminds one of the century of the sun king There he is with all his court, figured in lands, cities, lakes and rivers. Louisiana bears his own name, Lake Ponchartrain, the name of his Minister for Marine: Fort Duquesne, the name of his famous sailor. There were also the Rivers Colbert and Seigneley, better known nowadays as Mississippi and Illinois. One of the great lakes had been named after the Duke of Orleans; another the great Conde, the winner of Rocroy; another after his brother, Prince de Conti, but this last inland sea, as indeed most of the others, soon resumed its Indian name, the homely name of Lake Erie, the lake of the cat.

Very French they were, those men. This Father Marquette, who, with Joliet, first beheld the magnificent river that washes your walls, the vast existence of which was then unknown, and who explored it down to the country of the Arkansas; this Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle, who had, long before our days, our days' notion of the importance of the great commercial routes; whose purpose was to open one to China, across this continent, at the very spot where your northern lines of railways have opened theirs; who called his first house on American soil La China, in order that he might never forget his initial purpose. He died in the quest, but not before he had explored the Mississippi down to its mouth; not before he had ascertained that its source was to the West, and that the river, therefore, could be used as a guiding thread toward the Pacific; not before he had made the first French settlements in this, your country, and given it a name which has not been replaced by another, and is its present name of Louisiana.

Long is the roll and great were the hardships. To the same region, with the same object of discovering and improving came that typical cadet, De Gascogne, the Chevalier Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who, on the 21st of July, 1701, unfurled the French flag at a certain spot where he began the building of a town, now the town of Detroit; he became afterward Governor of Louisiana. Then such men came as Du Tissnet, as the brothers Le Moine de Iberville and Le Moine de Bienville, this last the founder of New Orleans; as Father de Charlevoix, who gave the best account we have of the country; and spoke most wisely about its future; as La Clede, worthier than any one to be remembered at this day and this place, as he was the founder of your town.

The exploration of the coasts had been comparatively easy, and thousands had attempted it. Settlers from France were the first to try their chance inland; they traveled across a huge continent more unknown then to the civilized world than was in our time the Africa of Livingstone and Stanley. They did it in a cheerful, optimistic spirit that nothing daunted but death. Living as they did in truly "howling wildernesses," there remained yet with them something of the mother country; and that appeared not only in their speech and manners but in their very attitudes. Charlevoix meets figures of dead men fabricated by Indians; he was glad to find that they were represented with falling arms, from which he concluded that the authors of the trophies had massacred some of their own kin. When Indians killed French people the figure represented men with their fist on the hip, Versailles fashion. How could it be otherwise when they lived, some of them, on a settlement owned by a gentleman called d'Artagnan, and managed, as was appropriate, by two musketeers. One almost expects the names of those two to have been Porthos and Aramis, but they were d'Artiguidres and De Benac.

And these men recalled their country in more important things than names and attitudes. Cadillac had scarcely given a name to the spot where he meant to create a town than he sent for his wife and younger son; it was to be a town indeed, with wives and children and family life; and it was so, and it has ever been se, since Cadillac willed it. When La Salle was killed in his second journey to the Mississippi, in 1687, he had with him his brother and two nephews The newcomers soon discovered that the region was not the metallic Eldorado they had heard of it in Europe, but that it was a matchless agricutural country, and they begun cutting the trees and tilling the ground, with none of the modern implements and helps; no harvesting machines from "Chicago," as the then desert spot was called in their days; no horses, no horned cattle. They led, indeed, not in fiction, but in truth, and long before the famous "Mariner of York" was wrecked by the Orinoco River, the life of Robinson Crusoe. Unknown to Europe, far from any neighbors, by the shade of the pathless forest, they tried their best; they died, many of them obscurely, leaving no name to be engraved on the bronze tables of history, but leaving better than a mere name, families, many of which still subsist; better than families, examples of earnestness and endurance, creating a tradition which will never die out, "Rien ne se perd."

The greatness of their difficulties, the scantiness of their means, the wisdom of many of their views are equally striking. More than one did their utmost to teach and improve their Indian neighbor; they forbade, at an early date, the selling to them of the destructive "fire-water." Cadillac did so from the first; the Marquis de Vaudreuil reissued the same orders later. They soon discovered that the northern regions alone could produce wheat enough to feed the whole country, "though it should be quite peopled down to the sea." The question of labor was one of prominent difficulty and importance. Should it be hired labor of freemen, or the compulsory labor of the imported negro? On this one of those early French explorers, Charlevoix, summed up his opinion in the following memorable sentence: "Hired servants should be preferred. When the time of their service is expired they become inhabitants and increase the number of the king's natural subjects, whereas the slaves are always strangers. And who can be assured that by continually increasing in our colonies they will not one day become formidable enemies? Can we depend upon slaves who are only attached to us by fear, and for whom the very land where they are born has not the dear name of mother country?"

More striking than all was the observation of a Frenchman who never visited America, except in thought, but saw distinctly its future. When no one yet believed it, that great economist and statesman, Turgot, said: "America one day will be free."

Years went on. The dark shadows and splendid rays of light with which French history is interwoven shone and vanished in their grand and awful alternance. One day the French flag was lowered in Louisiana; that was at the close of the seven years' war. Another day the same flag was



THEODOR LEWALD,
Germany's Commissioner General for World's Fair.

seen on the mast of a small vessel leaving the harbor at Bordeaux and sailing for America; the ship happened to bear the auspicious name of La Victoire, and it bore La Fayette. Then it was the alliance of 1778, and the coming on the same year of the first envoy accredited by any nation to this country, my predecessor, Gerard de Rayneval, a staunch friend of America; then the peace of 1783, when, with the assent of the whole world, to the joy of every French heart, thirteen stars shone on the American flag.

France recovered then neither Louisiana nor Canada, nor anything. But she had never intended it. She won a friend, and such a friend is better than any province.

She was happy, having exactly fulfilled without change, bargain or extenuation, the task she had mapped out for herself in 1778, when she declared in the alliance treaty that the "direct and essential object of the same was efficaciously to maintain the freedom, sovereignty and absolute and illimited independence of the United States." The joy was such in Paris at the news of American independence that performances in the theaters were interrupted; the great event was announced, and audiences rose to their feet to cheer the new-born republic. Festivities were given and colored prints were scattered all over France for the benefit of those who could not be present. Such souvenirs were proudly kept in families. One such came to the remote house of



MANUEL DE ASPIROZ.
Ambassador E. and P. Mexico.



JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO,
E. E. and M. P., Costa Rica.



CHEN-TUNG LIANG CHENG,
E. E. and M. P., China.



MINHEIO CHO,
Minister from Korea.



LUIS F. COREA,
Minister from Nicaragua.

my own parents in the mountains, and it was carefully preserved, and I possess it at this day.

France followed her destinies. In 1800 Louisiana was French again; three years later, on the spontaneous proposal of the French Republic, not New Orleans alone, not a mere strip of land, but the whole country became forever American.

The treaty signed 100 years and a day ago had little precedent in history; it dealt with territories larger than the empire of Alexander; it followed no war; it was preceded by no shedding of human blood; the new possessors got a hundred times more than they even thought of demanding, and the negotiations were so simple, the good faith and mutual friendship so obvious, that all was concluded in a fortnight. The simplest protocol on postal or sanitary questions takes nowadays more time. Each party found its interest in the transaction, but something more than interest led the affair to a speedy conclusion, and that was the deep-rooted sympathy of the French and American nations.

The French were simply continuing what they had begun; they had wished America to be free, and they were glad to think that she would be great. Money was paid, it is true; had this been the main consideration, Louisiana would have been preserved, for the money was not by far the equivalent of the buildings and lands belonging to the State. Part of the money was employed in satisfying American claims. "Those," says the French negotiator, Marbois, "who knew the importance of a good understanding between these two countries, attached more importance to the $4,000,000 set apart for the American claims than to the $12-, 000,000 offered to France."

An impending war in Europe, the possibilities of an occupation of Louisiana by a foreign power was not, either the main motive. In the council held at the Tuileries on Easter day, 1803, the faithful friend of the first consul, the future Marshal and Prince of Wagram, Berthier, whose first war had been the war of American independence, said, as to this: "If Louisiana is taken from us by our rivals, what does it matter? Other possessions would soon be in our hands, and, by means of an exchange, we should quickly obtain a restitution." He concluded: "No navy without colonies, no colonies without a navy."

Add again that the value of Louisiana was much better understood than it had been before. "I know the worth of what I give up," said Bonaparte; and the French Government knew it indeed. They acted with open eyes, for they had taken care, from the year 1800, to gather all available information. One of the memoirs with which they enlightened themselves had been asked of Louis Vilemont, former captain in the regiment of Louisiana. It is still unpublished; and it informed the Government that "from various reports of Canadian and Indian hunters it is possible to walk from the Missouri to the sea in less than two months and a half."

An access to the Pacific was not so easy as now, but yet an access was therefore practicable, and the wealth of the country was extraordinary. Warming at the souvenir of what he knew, the retired officer exclaimed: "What sources of wealth can we not expect to find in those parts! At each step made from east to west, all produce, all things increase tenfold. It seems as if nature had made this corner of the globe the most favored one of her immense empire. The samples of all reigns have more beauty and majesty than anywhere else. The men born there look more like descendants of Alcides than kinsmen of the tribes who worship Manitou."

The main motive power, without which all the others would have been of no avail, was, indeed, mutual sympathy. When the treaty was signed, the three negotiators, Barbe-Marbois, Monroe and Livingston, who had known each other in America at the time of the war of independence, rose, and, what is rare on such occasions, one of them was able to express in a single sentence the intimate feelings of the three! "The treaty which we have just signed," said Livingston, "will cause no tears; they prepare centuries of happiness to innumerable generations of human beings: from this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank."

I do not think that there is another example in the history of the world of a cession of such vast territories thus obtained by the representatives of one of the parties, to the applause and with the heartfelt consent of the representative of the other.

The treaty giving away in full possession and forever Louisiana to the United States, allowing them to spread without meeting any foreign neighbors from one ocean to the other, adding fourteen States to the original thirteen, was signed 100 years ago, "au nom du peuple Francais," in the year XI, of the French Republic. The results have passed the most sanguine hopes, but they have not gone beyond the extent of our friendly wishes for the sister Republic of America. The representative of France comes to this spot that was French in former times with a feeling of admiration for what you have done, and no feeling of regret. He sees a splendid development, arts, sciences, trade and agriculture, equally prosperous; he applauds your success and expresses from his heart his good wishes for your grand exhibition of next year.

As for his own country, if she no longer holds those immense domains, she has, on the other hand, found other territories for the peaceful employment of her inexhaustible energy, with results which will forever redound to the praise of the Government of the Republic. And, as for Louisiana itself, France rests satisfied with remembering that she could not have more friendly nor more sympathetic intentions. She remembers also, not without pride, that her sons first discovered and tilled the soil; first described it and first drew a map of it; that one of her most famous writers first revealed to the world the springs of poetry that lay concealed as much under the fir trees of the Mississippi Valley as under the plane trees of Tempe; the diplomat and literary artist who made all those who had a mind and heart weep for the fate of Atala.

Seeing the results, my countrymen have never ceased to approve of the treaty signed a hundred years ago, "au nom de peuple Francais." Eighteen hundred and three is the third memorable date in the relations between France and America. In giving the United States, according to the words of your negotiator, its place among the greatest powers in the world, 1803 did nothing but perfect what had been gloriously begun in 1778 and 1783.

Again when the applause died out, the audience rose while the Marine Band played the Spanish "Himno de Riego."

In introducing the Spanish Minister, Mr. Thurston said:

Spain was the discoverer of a new world and to her courage all the people on this continent are under a debt of gratitude. Spain at one time



JOAQUIN WALKER-MARTINEZ,
Minister from Chile.



MARTIN GARCIA MEROU,
Minister from Argentine.



LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA,
Charge d' Affaires, Uruguay.



THOMAS HERRAN,
Charge d'Affaires, Colombia.



AUGUSTO F. PULIDO,
Charge d'Affaires, Venezuela.



MME. J. J. JUSSERAND,
Wife of French Ambassador.



MRS. MANUEL ALVAREZ,
Wife of Minister of Peru.



SENORA DONA MARIA DE CALVO,
Wife of Minister from Costa Rica.



SENORA DON MARTIN GARCIA MEROU,
Wife of Minister from Argentine.



MRS. THOMAS HERRAN,
Colombian Legation.

owned the country known as the Louisiana Purchase, and we have with us the representatives of both the former grantors to ratify our treaty.

There was a time when there was a little feeling between this country and Spain, but happily all that has passed. (Applause.) We have nothing now but the best of good feeling and respect for Spain. (Applause.)

He then introduced Senor de Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, who was greeted with prolonged applause. Senor de Ojeda said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I greatly regret my inability to respond to the very flattering recognition of the part played by Spain in the early history of this territory. I wish I were endowed with the same eloquence displayed by previous orators, which it has been our privilege to listen to and admire. Still had not the national glories of Spain been so brilliantly alluded to, were I able to recall them now with colors as glowing as the warmth their memory brings to my Spanish heart, I feel I could not raise to them a loftier or more eloquent monument than has been raised by those immortal works of Washington Irving, Prescott, Lowell and Ticknor, which have made of Spanish tradition a familiar household patrimony of this nation.

I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that I could do no better, that I could not pay a higher nor more honorable nor lasting tribute to our share in the history of this continent and of this country than by invoking the testimony of your own literary genius and by referring now to that grateful recognition which moved the founders of this Republic to associate the revered memory of Isabella, the soul-stirring deeds of Pizarro, Cortez and Ojeda with the temple of your nationality.

If ever the engrossing consciousness of your wonderful actual prosperity, the intensity of your life, made one of your strenuous citizens forget what your present owes to our past, let him ascend the steps of your national capitol, let him pause before its majestic gates and there he will behold, carved in bronze on the threshold of your proudest monument, the effigies and the names of those Spanish heroes who discovered, conquered and pointed to you the way into which path you have so successfully followed.

As a guest, sitting now for the first time at the hearth of the American nation, I feel bound to respond to that high tribute paid to Spain by publicly acknowledging here the enviable kindness shown by all classes of your people since I landed on your shores.

As the representative of the nation whose ancient and honored flag was the first to be reflected in the majestic course of the father of American rivers, I am happy to feel that my first official appearance before an American audience is associated in both your minds and mine, with the commemoration of an event which, although involving far-reaching issues in the respective histories of three great nations, has not and never was darkened by the rankling memories which war and international strife always leave in their wake.

For, Mr. President, Spain, exclusively devoted to-day to the task of developing her immense resources, is happy to be associated with you in this peaceful celebration of a peaceful event.

Believe me, Mr. President, the Spanish people will enter into this noble competition for the prizes of progress and civilization with that same stubbornness with which during seven centuries they maintained the heroic struggle which saved Europe and the Christian world from the baneful invasion of the African hordes.

Spain will apply to the arts of peace, to the conquests of progress, that same and indomitable spirit which enabled her to enrich the old world with a new one, over whose brilliant destinies she watches and ever will watch with intense and undying interest.

Spain hails with pleasure an opportunity like your future Exposition will afford, of showing her peaceful conquests in the domains of labor, and is especially bent on attracting toward her the benefits to be derived from this growing tendency of her people to an ever-increasing commercial, agricultural and industrial interchange. She, more than ever anxious to cultivate and strengthen to the utmost her friendly relations with the world, could not but welcome with sympathy the announcement of this vast enterprise as a right step toward that blending of her material and moral interests with those of other nations, to that better understanding among them which she will indefatigably strive to attain.

You can, therefore, rest assured, Mr. President, that my country will contribute to the World's Fair and enhance with its varied exhibits its universal and historical features. I am, in fact, authorized to inform you that his Majesty's Government has decided to ask for the requisite appropriation as soon as Parliament assembles. Spain will appear before you, if not in all the splendor that the requirements of her wise, economical programme now forbid, at least, in the manly garb of a nation meaning to show you and to show the world that her gloriously checkered career, instead of impairing our vitality, has retempered the ever-elastic steel of our national fiber and concentrated and directed all its latent energies toward the modern conquests of progress, labor and civilization to which the city of St. Louis is now erecting a temple worthy of the city itself and of the auspicious event we are now commemorating.

And now, Mr. President, in wishing success to your noble undertaking, in thanking you and this city for its cordial hospitality, I beg to acknowledge also my gratitude for the numerous tokens and expressions of good will toward Spain which have been uttered during this solemn celebration and which I so fully appreciate.

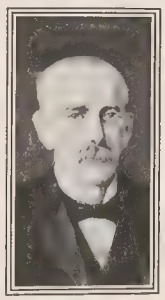
I beg to salute reverently in that new-born flag of your exhibition an august emblem of peace and labor, a touching appeal to fraternity among nations. In that flag are blended the past and the present, with the glorious colors of the three nations representative of St. Louis' early and contemporary history. Let us welcome its appealing and eloquent symbolism like the herald of an ever-cloudless future.

After the close of Senor de Ojeda's address, the band played a new march by its leader, entitled "Thomas Jefferson." The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls, who said:

Almighty God, Heavenly Father, whose allwise providence did lead our fathers across the seas to this land, and who hath given their children a goodly heritage, let Thy blessing rest upon their children. Let Thy blessings rest upon all the nations represented here to-day and upon the representatiaves. May we continue in the bonds of



P. M. RIXEY,
Physician to the President.



LESLIE M. SHAW,
Secretary of Treasury.



E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of Interior.



WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.



ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

peace for all time. May the grace of God, mercy and peace be with us. Amen.

All of the speakers had a most cordial reception on the stage after the ceremonies were finished.

Twenty-six foreign countries were represented as follows:

Argentine Republic—Senor Don Martin Garcia Merou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Ludwig von Callenberg, Charge d'Affaires.

Belgium—Baron Moncheur, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Chile—Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

China—Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Colombia—Dr. Thomas Herran, Charge d'Affaires.

Costa Rica—Senor Don Joaquin Bernado Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Cuba—Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

France—J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Germany—Freiherr von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Secretary and Counselor of German Embassy, representing the Minister of Germany.

Great Britain—Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, Secretary of the British Embassy, representing His Excellency, the Ambassador of Great Britain.

Guatemala—Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Italy—Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Japan—Mr. S. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General, New York, representing the Minister of Japan.

Korea—Mr. Minhui Cho, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mexico—Senor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Netherlands—Mr. J. H. van Roijen, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, representing the Minister of the Netherlands.

Nicaragua—Senor Don Luis F. Corea, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Peru—Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Portugal—Visconde de Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Russia—Commander Alexandro Boutakoff, Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy, representing His Excellency the Ambassador of Russia.

Spain—Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Sweden and Norway—Mr. C. Hauge, Secretary of the Legation of Sweden and Norway.

Turkey—Chekib Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Uruguay—Senor Doctor Luis Alberto de Herrera, First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Venezuela—Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

The Ladies of the diplomatic party were: Signora M. Mayor des Planches, Mrs. Adelina Roel de Alvarez Calderon, Senora Delia H. de Garcia Merou, Baroness Moncheur, Madame A. von Callenberg and Mrs. Herran.

Prominent among the specially invited guests were M. Lagrave and Dr. Theodor Lewald, respectively France's and Germany's Commissioners-General to the World's Fair.

RECEPTION IN EVENING.

The Diplomatic Corps Guests of Honor at the St. Louis Club.

"Diplomatic Day" wound up with a grand reception given to the diplomatic corps at the St. Louis Club. The splendid club house and its beautiful terraced grounds were



HON. W. A. CLARK,
United States Senator from Montana.

ablaze with colored lights, and the rooms and halls were tastefully decorated with flowers and palms. The wealth and fashion of St. Louis, reinforced by many distinguished visitors and officials from all parts of the Union, began to arrive about 10 p. m., and the stream of arrivals continued until 11 p. m. They passed in through the spacious portals between double rows of pages, while the United States Marine Band filled the lofty rooms with melody. Soon after 10 o'clock the receiving party took its station at the entrance to the Club ball room on the third floor, and the guests began to file in. In the receiving party were President and Mrs. Francis; Mr. Francis D. Hirschberg, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Exposition Company, and other members of the committee with their wives; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. Dan C. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Morton; and Mrs. James L. Blair, President of the Board of Lady Managers. The first to enter the ball room were ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. D. R. Francis. Soon the ball began, and from that time on till long past midnight, the scene was full of life and beauty. While the reception was tendered to the diplomats and the ladies of their party, the guests included all the lady managers, the visiting governors, officers of the army, the members of the National Commission and of the various State commissions, Mayor Wells, and the wives and daughters of the Exposition directors and officials.

Hon. R. C. Kerens on the evening of May 2d gave a dinner at the Country Club to Senator Hanna, of Ohio, Senator Clark, of Montana, and Senator Kearns, of Utah. About forty other invited guests attended, among whom were General F. D. Grant, General John C. Bates, Governor Durbin, of Indiana, Governor Odell, of New York, Treasurer Thompson, of the Exposition Company, General Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, American Ambassador to Republic of Mexico; A. C. Cochran, of the Missouri Pacific, and Messrs. Nathan Frank, John Scullin and Festus J. Wade, of the Exposition's Board of Directors.

The open air music for the Centennial celebration was furnished by a dozen or more famous bands, including the United States Marine Corps Band from Washington, D. C.; the 4th U. S. Cavalry Band from Ft. Riley, Kan.; the 8th U. S. Infantry Band from Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; the 20th U. S. Infantry Band from Ft. Sheridan, Chicago; the 22d U. S. Infantry Band from Ft. Crook, Neb.; the 6th U. S. Cavalry Band from Leavenworth, Kan.; the 3d U. S. Infantry Band from Ft. Thomas, Ky.; the 9th Band of the U. S. Artillery from Ft. Riley, Kan.; the 65th New York Infantry Band; the 1st Ohio Infantry Band; Ohio Provisional Regiment Band; 4th Illinois Infantry Band; 54th Iowa Infantry Band; Columbus Rifles Drum Corps; Oklahoma Infantry Band; Kentucky Infantry Fife and Drum Corps; regimental bands of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Missouri Infantry; Cook's Fife and Drum Corps from Denver; the Frisco System's Cowboy Band, and Weil Concert Band, of St. Louis.

Maj. Charles Hayden, of Boston, one of the three members of Gov. Bates' staff, who officially represented the State of Massachusetts at the Dedication exercises, writes President Francis: "I certainly think that the people who would write such stuff as has been put in the newspapers have very little patriotism or loyalty, and very little appreciation of all the work that has been done by your fellow townsmen in getting up an affair of such magnitude."

Congressman W. A. Reeder writes from Logan, Kas., that he was well pleased with his St. Louis visit. He did not expect special attention from the exposition officials during the Dedication exercises, and fully realized the difficulties they had to contend with: "I congratulate you," he says, "on your ability to so well handle an undertaking of such vast proportions," and he adds: "I firmly believe that the Exposition has the groundwork laid for a grand success."

The Civic Parade

ONE OF THE GREAT FEATURES OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

May 2, officially designated as "State Day," was also St. Louis Day in a sense highly gratifying to the people of the World's Fair City. The great civic parade in which 20,000 persons participated, passed over the same route taken by the military and diplomatic parades, along Lindell avenue from Grand, to the northeast entrance of Forest Park, and thence through the park to the reviewing stand on the Exposition grounds. The procession consumed two hours in passing a given point, and was witnessed by immense crowds.

The city has in former local fair and exposition years gotten up many picturesque civic pageants, but to the grand marshal on this occasion, Col. E. J. Spencer, and his aids belongs the credit of having far surpassed all former efforts of that kind.

A battalion of stalwart St. Louis police, with its troop of splendidly mounted men, makes a very fine military show by itself. To this were added Catholic Knights of America, the Arab Patrol of Moolah Temple, Mystic Shriners, St. Louis University and Washington University Cadets, students from the Manual Training School, High School Cadets, and about 400 other students from the High School in red hats, whose marching was uproariously applauded by the regular soldiers and their officers everywhere along the route. Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar made a brilliant figurehead for a long column of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Turner Societies, in solid grey, with walking sticks, presented a fine appearance, as did the law students in white summer hats, and the "silk-tiled" brigade from the Merchants' Exchange and Stock Exchange. The Real Estate Exchange also attracted much attention.

About 4,000 workers of the World's Fair site joined the procession, with decorated graders and floats showing various phases of World's Fair work in operation. The Cotton Exchange had a handsome float that made a decided "hit" with the spectators. Two floats showed the difference in the treatment of the insane in 1803 and 1903. The advance from gas to electric illuminations and from the overhead to the underground system of electric wires was shown in another float. Modern automatic street sprinklers and revolving scrapers and sweepers were followed by the white-coated brigade of sweepers under the block system. Then came floats representative of the progress made in the city's fire, police, health, sewer, water and other departments. The business of the city was represented by many floats, and every one was greeted all along the line with shouts of applause. The Postal Department had several hundred men in line, and they kept step like well-drilled soldiers. The Frisco System's cowboy band attracted a great deal of attention, and so did the rest of the cowboys and the Indians



CIVIC PARADE ON MAY 2, 1903. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Float showing St. Louis harbor boat "Mark Twain." Manufactures Building in background.

under Col. Zach Mulhall. Col. Edwin Batdorf was Col. Spencer's chief-of-staff, and Henry T. Mott his adjustant-general. The following gentlemen acted as special aides:

C. C. Nicholls,
C. C. Crone,
C. F. Blanke,
James Dawson, Jr.,
H. M. Blossom,
N. G. Edwards,
C. H. Huttig,
W. F. Nolker,
A. D. Brown,
Geo. W. Brown,
Paul Brown,
C. D. Johnson,
S. M. Phelan,
John C. Van Riper,
J. M. Allen,
J. D. Perry Francis,
Joseph Hanley,
William H. Woodward,
Cyrus P. Walbridge,
F. W. Lehmann,
Russell Harding,
D. R. Francis, Jr.,
S. M. Kennard,
J. W. Van Cleave,
Wallace Delafield,
J. L. LaPrelle,
O. L. Whitelaw,
Robert S. Brookings,
Thomas W. Crouch,
Selden P. Spencer,
R. Park Von Wedelstadt,
Jesse Eiseman,
R. B. Anderson,

The order in which the different divisions were assigned in the procession was as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

General John W. Noble, Marshal.
Governors of States, World's Fair Commissioners and representatives from other municipalities.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel Robert Buchanan, Marshal.
Veterans' Associations.

THIRD DIVISION.

Harry B. Hawes, Marshal.
Municipality of St. Louis.

FOURTH DIVISION.

George Tansey, Marshal.
Mercantile Associations.
Stock Exchange.
Cotton Exchange.
Real Estate Exchange.
St. Louis Architectural Club.
Latin-American Club.
Furniture Board of Trade.
West End Business Men's Association.

FIFTH DIVISION.

R. C. Stafford, Marshal.
Educational Institutions.
Washington University.
St. Louis High School.
Fredericktown (Mo.) High School Cadets.
State University Cadets.

SIXTH DIVISION.

A. D. Glancy, Marshal.
Masonic Division.
Arab Patrol of Moolah.
Temple A. O. H. S.
Knights Templar.
Uniformed Rank, Knights of Father Matthew.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Knights of St. John.
Knights of Wenceslaus.
Christian Brothers' College.
St. Louis University.

TENTH DIVISION.

Edward Preetorius, Marshal.
Turner Societies of St. Louis.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Colonel C. D. Comfort, Marshal.
United States Postal Department.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

N. Lee Travers, Marshal.
Niedringhaus Memorial.
Social Settlement.
Southwestern Amateur Rowing Association.
Swedish National Society.



COWBOYS AND INDIANS IN PARADE.
Miss Lucille Mulhall in the foreground.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Masonic Lodges.
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Missouri.
Officers of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Washington, D. C., in charge of the George Washington Gavel.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

W. A. Sommers, Marshal.
Beneficiary Societies.
Uniformed Rank of Maccabees.
Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias.
Royal League.
Traveling Men's Protective Association.
Uniformed Drill Team, Fort Scott, Kan., W. O. W.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

J. E. Hartman, Marshal.
Forty Branches Catholic Knights of America.

NINTH DIVISION.

The Reverend William L. Shea, Marshal.
Uniformed Catholic Societies and Schools.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

General Pleasant Porter, Marshal.
Indian Territory and Oklahoma Division.
Merchants, Cowboys and Indians.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Richard Phillips, Marshal.
World's Fair Division.
Director-of-Works Taylor, in victoria.
Office Forces.
Designers.
Draftsmen.
Engineers.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

John Mouk, Marshal.
World's Fair Contractors and Construction Forces, in three sections, under E. J. Stokes, George Falconer and Newton Phillips.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Henry Steinbiss, Marshal.
Trades Association.

State Day—Closing Exercises

GOV. DOCKERY WELCOMES THE VISITING GOVERNORS—RESPONSE BY GOV. ODELL OF NEW YORK.

It was 2:15 p. m. on May 2d before the great civic parade had passed the reviewing stand occupied by the Exposition officials, the assembled State Governors and other distinguished guests. The Liberal Arts Building was occupied by a far larger crowd than on the preceding day, and some minutes elapsed before the newcomers could be seated and quiet restored for the proceedings to begin. It was nearly an hour after the appointed time when Treasurer W. H. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, called the meeting to order, and presented Rev. Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago. Dr. Harper pronounced the following invocation:

Our Father which art in Heaven, whose work for man no man knows, whose heart is full of wisdom, to Thee be our prayers directed. Hallowed be Thy name. Thou art the pure and the very great. May Thy peace be manifested to us in all Thy work.

Give us this day our daily bread, and for the following day. Forgive us our sins, as well as forgive them that sin against us. Take away all hatred and strife and whatever prejudice may hinder us from union and concord. Let us be under one bond of faith and peace.

Show us Thy kindness and so fill us with Thy goodness, that our souls may be filled with the manifold delights of charity and good will. Let nations abide under Thy law, for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory. Amen.

Ex-Senator William Lindsay, of the National Commission, was next introduced as President of the Day. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the last day of the interesting and memorable ceremonies with which the great Exposition has been inaugurated. We have had with us the chief executive of the nation, the chief representative of the people. The next day we had with us the diplomats, the representatives of foreign climes. To day we have with us the toilers. We have had the Governors of the sovereign States, which make up this great Union. When I beheld the great cavalcade I felt that the time had almost come when the industries will solely be confined to working for peace and divorced from devotion to the implements of war.

It is not merely a question of a fair profit upon money that is uppermost before the people today. It is not the question of a fair return for labor. But it is the question of equitable distribution of the products of labor and of the surplus of capital. That is the great question, that is what involves the happiness of mankind. And the man who solves that question will rise in greatness to such a point that other statesmen, or even Presidents, will pale into insignificance.

This is labor day, and as such we should honor it.

And the Governors. We had Governors before ever we had a President. Each State represents yet a great residuum of power. In the hands of the State are the life and liberty of the people. We must remember that the Governors, represent-



CIVIC PARADE.
Fire Department passing in front of Varied Industries Building.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co

ing the unit of the national power, have the first place in national precedence.

There is on the right of me the Governor of the great Empire State of the Atlantic. There is on the left of me the Governor of the great Empire State of the Louisiana Purchase. I need not introduce to you the Governor of Missouri. But it is upon the programme, and hence I will say the words, I beg to introduce Governor A. M. Dockery, who will now address you.

Governor Dockery received an ovation when introduced which gave a touch of enthusiasm to the events to follow. In greeting his fellow-governors and the delegations from the various States, Governor Dockery said:

The pleasing duty devolves upon me of extending a cordial greeting in behalf of the people of Missouri to you as the chief magistrates and representatives of sister States, who come with kindly messages and substantial evidence of the nation's interest in our stupendous undertaking. The work already completed and yet to be done could only be accomplished by a people known and respected as the incarnation of intelligent, ennobling enterprise.

The occasion which will bring us together is the precursor of the most marvelous exhibition the world has ever seen. The wealth, the ingenuity, the forethought and the ability of all nations will contribute to this magnificent result. The masterful statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson builded better than even he could know when he purchased from the Emperor Napoleon this vast domain—the connecting link between the fair country skirting the Atlantic Coast, which had only been recently emancipated from despotic rule, and the rich possession on our west, extending to the Pacific Ocean.

The Mississippi River marks the eastern limit of this priceless acquisition. Sweeping away to the West, the South and the North its area of fourteen States and Territories embraces great cities, beauriful towns and villages, farms and gardens, mighty waterways, vast railway systems, and a wealth of gold, silver and other resources, which a wise Providence provided for his people. Can the mind of man conceive a more resplendent territory? And when it is remembered that the Louisiana Purchase States are only a part of a still more glorious whole, is it any wonder that the American people are proud of their country and true to their Government?

Nature, with regal prodigality, has lavished gifts on this fair land, and its people are especially endowed with those qualifications which cannot fail to produce the greatest excellence in everything.

But to return to the coming Exposition. Everywhere during this pageant of entertainment have we seen evidences of the progress of this enterprise, so mighty in its conception as to be astounding. Sites have been assigned to each State and foreign country, and the result already accomplished is spread out before you in brilliant panorama. There is no longer any question about anything but the magnitude of the success of the undertaking. This has been made possible only by the intelligent co-operation of all the people; and to you, as representatives of sister States, I extend most grateful acknowledgment.

The selection of our own metropolitan city as the proper place in which to hold this Exposition seems peculiarly fitting. Its very name breathes the spirit of its French ancestry, to whom we are so greatly indebted, and its geographical situation is pre-eminently satisfactory.

To guard our shores, to make impregnable our Southern border against foreign assault, and to enlarge the scope of our commerce and of liberty, was the controlling thought of Thomas Jefferson and his compatriots when the "Purchase Territory" was added to the American Union. Fifteen millions of dollars represented the purchase price, and by a happy coincidence, which may not have been altogether accidental, $15,000,000 represented the basic sum by which this Exposition first became possible—$5,000,000 contributed by the city of St. Louis, $5,000,000 raised by popular subscription and $5,000,000 given by the National Government. Missouri has since appropriated $1,000,000 that her resources may be ottingly exploited, while your States have in turn liberally set apart amounts which will lend the magnificence of their products to the scene.

To-day closes the celebration incident to the dedicatory exercises of the Exposition, and in the hour of greeting we are reminded that soon we must part for a time. The panoply of war in the exhibition of our regular and citizen soldiery has joined with the pomp and pageantry of civil life. Their commingling is further proof of the pride of the people in all the institutions of our country. Civilian and soldier have given the weight of their influence to make more impressive the scenes attendant on this display, and will be equally enthusiastic when the gates of the great exhibition are formally opened. Months will pass before that event, but in the meantime an army of the employed will perfect the scheme, which, in its full fruition, will herald abroad the triumph of this wonderful Exposition.

In conclusion, permit me to say, the welcome of every true Missourian is yours, and in parting, a cordial adieu is wafted with the hope expressed for a safe return to your homes and to your people.



ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE PARTY.

Riding at the head of New York's splendid provisional regiment of infantry and troop of cavalry, Governor Odell had received many ovations during the military parade on Thursday, and still another awaited him when he stepped forward as the representative of the visiting Governors. His brilliant address, frequently punctuated by applause, is appended:

The past, with all its achievements, with all of its successes, is to us but an incentive and guide for the future progress of our country. America still beckons to the oppressed of all lands and holds out the gifts of freedom, and we at this time and upon this occasion should renew our adherence to those policies which have made us great as a nation. The future is before us, and the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those who made the country's history so glorious should be an inspiration to us all for higher ideals of citizenship. Through the golden gates of commerce pours an unceasing stream of immigration, which must be amalgamated with American ideas and American principles.

The battles of the past have been for freedom and liberty, and the struggle of the future will be for their preservation, not, however, by force of arms, but through the peaceful methods which come through the education of our people. The declaration which brought our Republic into existence has insured and guaranteed that liberty of conscience and that freedom of action which does not interfere with the prerogatives or privileges of a man's neighbors.

Capital and labor are the two great elements upon which the prosperity and happiness of our people rest, and when, therefore, aggregations of the one are met by combinations of the other it should be the aim of all to prevent the clashing of these great interests. The products of toil are worthless unless there be some means by which they can be substituted or transferred for that which labor requires. The concrete form in which these transactions are conducted is the money power or the capital of the land.

Without work all of these fertile fields, these teeming towns, would have been impossible, and without a desire to benefit and elevate humanity its onward progress would have been useless. To work, to labor, is man's bounden duty, and in the performance of the tasks which have been placed upon him he should be encouraged, and his greatest incentive should be the knowledge that he may transmit to his children and his children's children a higher civilization and greater advantages than he himself possessed.

Trade conditions which would permit to the toiler but a bare sustenance, the bare means of a livelihood, would be a hindrance to human progress, a hindrance not to be removed by all of the maxims of the philosopher or the theories of the doctrinaire.

Promise without fulfillment is barren, but when you can place before the mechanic the assured fact that the performance of his duty means success in life, and that his non-performance means failure; when you can show him that this law is immutable, you have made of him a useful citizen and have instilled into his mind a firm belief that the freedom and liberty of which we boast is not an inchoate substance to be dreamed of and not enjoyed.

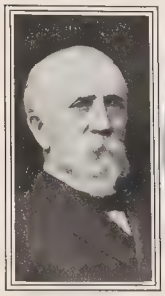
But this desired result cannot be secured if combinations of capital, which produce the necessaries of life cheaper and better, are assailed as the enemies of mankind. There is always a mean between those who seek only a fair recompense and return for that which they produce and those who seek undue advantages for the few at the expense of the many. The laws which have been enacted, if properly executed, are sufficient in their force and effort to encourage the one and to punish the other, but in our condemnation let us not forget that with the expansion that has come to our country, an expansion of our business relations is also necessary.

This growth has brought us into intimate contact with the markets of the world, and in the

struggle that is always before us, the competition of trade, if we are to hold our own among the world's producers we should encourage and not hinder those who, by their energy, their capital and their labor, have banded together for the purpose of meeting these new conditions—problems which our individual efforts alone cannot solve, but which require the concentrated force and genius of both capital and labor.

Incentive for good citizenship would indeed be lacking if these were taken from us, the opportunities for development, the opportunities for the young man to follow in the footsteps of those who have written their names in the history of our country as the great captains of industry.

Success will always follow perseverance and genius. Every heresy, every doctrine, which would



COL. ROBT. BUCHANAN,
Division Marshal.



COL. HENRY T. MOTT,
Adj. Gen. Civic Parade.

teach the young man of this country differently, is an insult to the intelligence of our people, and is in the direction of building up a dangerous element in American society which in time would threaten not only the peace and prosperity we enjoy, but our very institutions themselves.

When you have placed before the young man all of his possibilities, you have made it impossible to make of our Republic a plutocracy controlled by the few at the expense of the many. The individual should count for as much as the aggregation of individuals, because an injury to the one will lead to the destruction of the many.

The question of adjusting and harmonizing the relations of capital and labor is the problem before us to-day, and is one which will become more urgent in the future. Its solution must be along those lines of constitutional right which every citizen has been guaranteed.

Every man is entitled in the prosecution of his work to the broadest possible liberty of action and the protection of law, of that law which is the outgrowth of necessity and which seeks to encourage and not to oppress. Such recognition can always be secured if there is a determination upon the part of those charged with the responsibility of government to have it. And who is not?

Every man possessed of a ballot is responsible and has the power not only to formulate, but to criticise and punish as well. If the right be properly exercised an honest and efficient administration of our affairs can always be secured.

The greatest solvent for political heresies, for doctrines which are antagonistic to popular government, is education. To the educated mind there comes a conception of duty which is not possible to the ignorant.

The exercises were closed with the following benediction pronounced by Rabbi Leon Harrison:

"Unto Thee, Almighty God, the God of Moses, the God of Jesus, the God of Mohammed and the God of every living creature, God of the church, of the mosque and of the synagogue, unto Thee we bring homage and praise.

"We worship Thee in this temple of labor reared by faithful hands, and implore Thy benediction on the work, for, unless the Lord blesses the house, the labor is in vain. May it be dedicated to the enlightenment of humanity that brotherhood may be increased and patriotism deepened.

"Bless this august assembly. Bless this great cause, its tireless leaders and faithful workers, and, above all, bless our beloved country, the haven of the oppressed and the home of liberty. Bless its rulers and its people.

"May it go on as from the beginning, from strength to strength, that the nation and the Government may increase in power and in the end be a union of all mankind, all races, all nations, proclaiming one God, one law of righteousness, one humanity, and saying thy God shall reign from generation to generation. Amen."

When the ceremonies were at an end there was an informal reception to citizens on the platform before the crowd dispersed.

GUBERNATORIAL BREAKFAST.

Twelve Governors the Guests of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits.

Perhaps no function during the Dedication period was more enjoyed than was the breakfast tendered the Governors of the different States at the University Club on Saturday morning, May 2. The chief executives were the guests of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits.



LIEUTENANT WM. H. SANTELMANN.
Leader Marine Band of Washington, D. C.

The Governors of seventeen States were in the city on that day, and all but five were present. The five were absent because the programme prepared before their arrival in St. Louis imperatively demanded their presence on the World's Fair grounds, where they were to take leading parts in the formal work of laying the corner-stones of their State buildings, or in presiding at the dedication of the sites.

Palms were stationed in the recesses of the spacious banquet hall, and the room was tastefully decorated with white roses, carnations, apple blossoms and smilax. The Governors present were: Samuel R. Van Sant, of Minnesota; Frank White, of North Dakota; Alexander M. Dockery, of Missouri; John T. Morrison, of Idaho; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of New York; John F. Hill, of Maine; A. H. Longino, of Mississippi; Heber M. Wells, of Utah; Abiram Chamberlain, of Connecticut; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; William Wright Heard, of Louisiana, and John H. Mickey, of Nebraska; the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, Hon. Joseph E. Willard, representing that State.

President Francis made an eloquent address of welcome, which was received with enthusiasm by the guests.

The visiting governors declared that they had been royally entertained, and that as a foreshadow of what St. Louis would do for the world in 1904 the Dedication days promised an unrivalled reception to the millions who would visit the Fair. They said that they would return to their homes with pleasant memories of their visit to St. Louis, and would do all in their power both in an official and personal way to make the Exposition a grand success.

Among the St. Louisans present were: Messrs. C. H. Huttig, N. M. Bell, George D. Markham, Charles M. Reeves, C. H. Sampson, J. W. McDonald, A. H. Frederick, Julius J. Schotten, C. H. Stix, F. W. Lehmann, Norman J. Colman, George L. Edwards, George M. Wright and J. E. Smith.

MRS. VAN BLARCOM'S LUNCHEON.

Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, of Westmoreland Place, invited thirty-eight ladies to meet at luncheon, on May 1st, Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was her guest during the Dedication week. Miss Hodge, of Bloomington, a cousin of Mrs. Van Blarcom, assisted in entertaining the guests who all wore elaborate luncheon toilets. The spacious drawing rooms and halls of the elegant mansion were exquisitely decorated for the occasion, and St. Louis society was brilliantly represented. Among the guests were Mrs. David R. Francis, Mrs. Myron T.



HARRY B. HAWES,
One of the Division Marshals, Civic Parade.

Herrick, Mrs. James L. Blair, Mrs. Louis Nixon of New York, Mrs. Rolla Wells, Mrs. General Corbin, Mrs. F. D. Hirschberg, Mrs. John Fremont Hill, the wife of the Governor of Maine; Mrs. Ashley D. Scott, Mrs. Kearns, the wife of the Senator from Utah; Mrs. Clymer, Mrs. Edgar C. Lackland, Mrs. Thos. Niedringhaus, Mrs. Joseph Chambers, Mrs. D. M. Houser, Mrs. I. W. Morton, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. E. H. Hoyt, Mrs. A. L. Hart, Mrs. Alonzo C. Church, Mrs. Ben Graham, Mrs. S. W. Fordyce, Mrs. Wm. H. Thomson, Mrs. James McKenna, Mrs. Simeon Ray, Mrs. John T. Davis and Miss Hodge.

DEDICATION OF STATE SITES AND LAYING OF CORNER STONES

GOVERNORS AND COMMISSIONERS OF STATES TAKE PART IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

MISSOURI'S BUILDING.

Corner-Stone Laid—The George Washington Gavel Used in the Ceremonies.

On Saturday afternoon of Dedication week, the corner-stone of Missouri's Building was laid with Masonic rites by the Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge, which were made more interesting by the use of the same gavel George Washington used in laying the corner-stone of the National Capitol Building at Washington.

The ceremony began with a few remarks from President Francis referring to the important part Missouri must play as host to thousands who will visit the Exposition from all parts of the world.

Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, the architect of the building, then presented it to Chairman Davis, of the State World's Fair Commission. When Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk stepped forward as the orator of the occasion, he was received by the crowd with loud and long cheering, one of the heartiest ovations that greeted any man during the dedication week. Taking for his keynote the propriety of having the corner-stone laid under Masonic auspices, the cardinal tenets of which were obedience to laws, loyalty to Government and patriotic devotion to State, Mr. Folk made an eloquent address.

He thought the corner-stone to be laid was symbolical of that public and private honesty on which all true civic life is founded. The speaker went on to say in order that a State may be great in progress and in power the foundations must be laid in civic righteousness and guarded with civic honor.

W. Clifton Stump, Worshipful Master; Benjamin B. Hunt and John A. Lacy, of Potomac Lodge, Washington, D. C., the guard of the gavel used by Washington, presented the relic to Grand Master Kuhn, of Missouri, who proceeded to lay the stone according to the rites of the Masonic order.

Grand Master Kuhn made an address following the ceremony, in which he referred to himself as the representative of 33,000 loyal and true men of Missouri, men of the Masonic order, who believed in the equality of all men in the court of public opinion and in the halls of justice. He added that "moral rectitude is not an expediency, but is the only safe standard in the private and public trusts."

Governor Dockery, in his address, said in part:

Missouri's part in the great celebration soon to close has been conspicuous, but the ceremony of this hour is so distinctively identified with the interests of our State alone that to Missourians it is the most delightful exercise of this historic occasion.

On this splendid site will soon be erected a building, whose corner-stone has just been laid, with solemn and impressive ceremonies, by the Masonic fraternity. The lofty turrets and wide-spreading naves of Missouri's building will be a fitting prototype of the enterprise of our people, and in it will be displayed in miniature the vast and varied resources of this commonwealth.

Missourians by birth, Missourians by adoption, and Missourians whom circumstances have forced to live elsewhere, are all alike interested in this gala occasion, and those present have watched the laying of the corner-stone with more than passing pleasure.

Nature has done much for this beautiful spot, and the skill of the artisan will erect here a handsome and commodious structure that will be commensurate with the greatness of our State.

In its broad aisles and stately corridors, in most attractive manner, the products of field, of mine and of factory will be exhibited in fitting and delightful harmony

Welcomes have been yours during all this festival season. It remains for me to speak the farewell in the last hours of this splendid celebration. Friendship,



LAYING CORNER STONE OF MISSOURI BUILDING. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

honor and loyalty have been its distinguishing features, and as we are soon to part, I trust the link which binds us in love for our fellowman, in devotion for our grand old State, and in pride for our great Republic, has been strengthened by reason of this time of joyous festivity.

On the evening of May 2d after the laying of the corner-stone of Missouri's World Fair Building, the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State gave a dinner at the Mercantile Club in honor of the committee of three from Potomac Lodge, No. 5, who brought the famous Washington gavel to St. Louis. The members of this committee were W. C. Stump, Worshipful Master of Potomac Lodge; Benjamin B. Hunt, Senior Warden, and Judge John A. Lacey, Past Master. Grand Master W. F. Kuhn, of Missouri, acted as toast master, and W. C. Stump, Judge Lacey, Judge Noah M. Givan, Rev. W. J. Williamson, Capt. Frank Gaiennie, and Joseph W. Folk spoke in response to various toasts.

The Planters Hotel parlors were thronged on the evening of April 29th, at the reception tendered by Governor Yates, of Illinois. Mrs. Yates was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. J. Lester, Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. J. Mack Tanner and Mrs. J. B. Smith. Members of the Governor's staff were present in full uniform. Statesmen and army officers, diplomats and other foreign dignitaries as well as hundreds of prominent St. Louisans took occasion to renew their acquaintance with Governor Yates. Among the guests were the Governors of several States who had arrived in the city a few hours before.

UTAH.

Site for Her State Building Dedicated With Patriotic Addresses.

The Utah delegation dedicated their building site on the 2d of May with impressive ceremonies. Gov. Heber M. Wells, attended by his staff, the State's World's Fair Commissioners and other citizens of Utah, took possession of the reservation. In his address, the Governor said the people of Utah were pioneers in reclaiming waste lands, and in the absence of the Director of Works, then engaged at the Missouri corner-stone laying, Utah would take possession of her little strip of Exposition territory as their forefathers had taken possession of the territory in the far West, and, after planting the American flag, had reclaimed it from a wilderness.

He referred to the time when the people who settled Utah had been driven from Missouri, and said it gave her people pleasure to once more obtain title to soil in the State they left.

The past, he said, has been forgotten, and Utah will do her utmost to display her wonderful resources in her exhibit.

Hon. John Henry Smith and Senator Reed Smoot made addresses in which they declared that no State in the Union was more loyal than Utah, nor was there any which would do more to make the Fair a success.

The formal dedication was made by President Smith of the Mormon Church, who also pronounced the benediction. Before dispersing, the assemblage sang "America," while surrounding the flag of Utah, which was raised to mark the formal acceptance of the ground.



DEDICATION OF UTAH'S BUILDING SITE. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Genl. Jno. Q. Cannon, Gov. Wells, Jos. F. Smith, U. S. Senator Smoot and U. S. Senator Kearns participating.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

New York's Building Site Dedicated With Impressive Ceremonies.

The Empire State delegation did not come prepared to lay a corner-stone, but Gov. Odell and his staff, the State's World's Fair Commission, and other visiting New Yorkers performed the ceremony of breaking ground for New York's building, May 2. Gov. Odell lifted the first spadeful, his daughter the next one, and the Commissioners followed, each taking up a spadeful. The ceremony of ground breaking was followed by a brief address from Gov. Odell, who spoke of New York's right to a position second to none, and predicted that her people would demand that the State make the very best display at the World's Fair, and have a most creditable State building. He only regretted, he said, that the State was not ready for the laying of the corner-stone for the building itself.

Governor Odell, of New York, was tendered a dinner at the Planters Hotel on the evening of May 1, by New York's World's Fair Commission, which was attended by the members of the Commission, Mrs. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Warren, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Kelly, of Buffalo.

CONNECTICUT.

The State's Building Site Formally Dedicated by Governor Chamberlain.

The Connecticut delegation was unprepared to lay the corner-stone of the State building, but late in the evening, after the close of the third day's ceremonies in the Liberal Arts Building, Governor Chamberlain, National Commissioner Betts, and a number of the State's World's Fair Commissioners, dedicated Connecticut's building reservation with brief ceremonies and speeches. The band played "America" while the American flag and the State banner were being raised over the site. Gov. Chamberlain made a short speech referring to Connecticut's place in the family of American Commonwealths, and the importance of its creditable representation in the great Exposition of 1904. Other addresses were made by National Commissioner Frederick H. Betts, of Connecticut, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, of the Exposition Company, F. N. Judson, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, and Hobart B. Brinsmade, Chairman of the Auxiliary Committee for Connecticut in St. Louis. Messrs. Brinsmade, Judson and Stevens formerly resided in Connecticut.

Reference was made by one of the speakers to the fact that Connecticut is well represented on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission (by Commissioner Betts), and the Board of Lady Managers (by Mrs. John M. Holcomb). Another member of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, now a resident of Oregon, formerly resided in Connecticut, and the Secretary of the Exposition, Mr. Stevens, is a native of the State.

DINNER TO GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Judge L. F. Parker, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, gave a dinner at the St. Louis Club on May 2d to Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, his staff, and the members of the Connecticut World's Fair Commission. Judge Parker is a native of Connecticut, and he and Governor Chamberlain were friends in their boyhood. The menu was elaborate, and impromptu speeches were made by Governor Chamberlain, Judge Parker and Adjutant-General George M. Cole.



DEDICATION OF CONNECTICUT'S BUILDING SITE, MAY 2, 1903. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co

Minister Chen-tung Liang Cheng found time in the midst of the Dedication exercises to select a location for China's pavilion at the Exposition. The site chosen, 200 feet square, is in front of and near the Administration Building.

Prof. Gaudron, an aeronaut with the Pain Pyro Co., made a balloon ascension on May 1. He descended safely about fifty miles from St. Louis.

IOWA.

Dedication of the Site Chosen for Her State Pavilion.

The site for the handsome building planned for the Hawkeye State was dedicated, May 2d. A procession was formed at the southeast corner of the World's Fair grounds, headed by Governor Cummins, attended by Adjutant-General H. M. Byers and staff. Next followed the band of the Fifty-fourth I. N. G., and the regiment itself. After the soldiers came U. S. Senator Dolliver, the Iowa Congressmen, State officers, the Iowa Commissioners, and citizens of the State. Ex-Governor Larrabee, President of the Iowa World's Fair Commission, acted as Master of Ceremonies, and formally presented the site. Governor Cummins accepted it, drove the stake, and made a short address, dedicating the site as the seat of Iowa's home during the World's Fair. Col. Lafe Young, of DesMoines, and others, present and former Iowans, made happy speeches on the occasion.

Many daring feats of horsemanship were performed in the cavalry contests on May 1, first honors being won by Blacksmith J. M. Deaton, of Troop K, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kas. The exhibition equalled any Wild West performance ever given.

OKLAHOMA.

Corner-Stone of the Territory's Pavilion Laid With Impressive Ceremonies.

About 400 Oklahoma citizens, including her Governor, Hon. T. B. Ferguson, her former Governors, and many other leading men of the Territory, met at the Lindell Hotel, at 8.30 Saturday morning, May 2, and proceeded in special electric cars to the Lindell Avenue entrance to the World's Fair site, where they were received by the Oklahoma National Guard, and escorted to the Oklahoma reservation, about 300 yards south of the United States building on the Plateau of States. Here the ceremonies began with "America," by the First Oklahoma Regiment band, a prayer by Rev. Job Ingram, Chaplain of the regiment, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Homrighouse, of Guthrie. Gov. Ferguson then delivered a dedicatory address on the development of the Louisiana Purchase, the growth and prospects of Oklahoma, and the future of the great Southwest.

The corner-stone, of New Kirk limestone, quarried in Kay County, and bearing the inscription, "Oklahoma, the Next Star on the Flag," was then laid by Hon. Lincoln McKinley, of New Kirk, O. T. The band performed the "Oklahoma March," composed by its leader for the occasion. Ex-Governor W. M. Jenkens followed with an address on "Oklahoma, the Next Star on the Flag," and "Oklahoma and Missouri" was



HON. THOS. KEARNS,
United States Senator from Utah.

the subject of another address by former Governor A. A. Seay, of Kingfisher, O. T.

On the day of his arrival in St. Louis President Roosevelt delivered three addresses —the first before a convocation of Jesuit Fathers at the St. Louis University, which was attended also by Cardinal Gibbons; the second, the convention of the National Good Roads Association, and the third, a meeting of the Franz Sigel Monument Association.

LOUISIANA.

Dedication of Site Chosen for the Replica of the Cabildo.

On May 2d the simple ceremony of dedicating the site chosen for Louisiana's World's Fair Building was performed by Governor W. W. Heard, the Louisiana State Commission, H. L. Graydon, Emile Rost and J. G. Lee; Carl C. Schuler and William C. Stubbs, John Holmes, B. M. King, J. C. Andrews, William Menoy, Clem Storey and O. J. McLellan, and the following members of Governor Heard's staff: General William Jinnel, General E. P. Cottraux, General George W. Booth, Colonel J. A. Ware, Colonel A. Perrilliat, Colonel E. S. Mansell, Colonel J. F. Harris, Colonel Alden McLean, Colonel J. B. Hayes, Colonel M. Generelly, Colonel George Kausler and Colonel J. J. Hooper.

A number of prominent Louisianians attended the ceremony. The principal feature



HON. REED SMOOT,
United States Senator from Utah

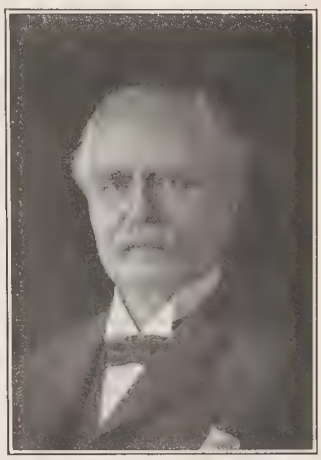
of the occasion was a brief speech by Governor Heard, in the course of which he congratulated the Commission on the admirable site chosen for the replica of the old historic Cabildo.

LOUISIANIANS ENTERTAINED.

The Louisiana delegation to the Dedication ceremonies were royally entertained during their entire stay in St. Louis. Before they left, Charles H. Genslinger, a former resident of New Orleans, gave them an evening at the Columbia Theatre, winding up with a dinner to Gov. Heard at Schrapp's. The tables were handsomely decorated, and an orchestra of twenty furnished the music. Besides a number of local celebrities, the following gentlemen sat at this feast with the Governor of the oldest Louisiana Purchase State: Senator Murphy, E. J. Foster, Adjutant-General Allen Jumel, Quartermaster-General E. P. Cottraux, Inspector-General George W. Booth, Colonels James A. Ware, E. S. Maunsel, M. Generally, Harris, Alder McClellan, J. J. Hooper, Perrilat, G. S. Gausland and John Holmes; Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Murray, J. C. Andrews, Orris McLelland and Clem Storey; Majors E. S. Cobb, Fayau, J. J. Thompson and Gabe Fillieul.

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR PEABODY.

Governor James H. Peabody, of Colorado, gave a brilliant reception at the Southern Hotel on the evening of May 1st, which was



HON. A. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of Connecticut.

attended by hundreds of distinguished visitors from other States, including Governor McCullough, of Vermont; Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut; Governor Wells, of Utah; Governor Frank White, of North Dakota; Congressman Miller, of Kansas; Congressman Bartholdt, of St. Louis, and ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas. Lieutenant-Governor Rubey, of Missouri, attended as the representative of Governor Dockery, who was absent escorting President Roosevelt to Kansas City. Governor and Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Whitney Newton of Pueblo, Mrs. Leonia Rose Anthony of Denver, Mrs. Finis P. Ernest of Denver, Miss Peabody and Miss Jessie Peabody received the guests, assisted by the Governor's staff, and the members of the Colorado Commission. Cook's Band of Denver furnished the music and fifteen young Coloradoans in Indian costume gave a rare entertainment in the way of an Indian war dance. The World's Fair Colorado Commission, headed by Captain Geo. W. Thatcher, were also present.

Gen. Powell Clayton, America's Ambassador to Mexico, was pleased to find that country's building so near completion. It is now entirely covered with staff.

The Republic of Cuba was represented at the Dedication exercises by Minister Quesada, and also by her World's Fair Commission, headed by Gen. Maximo Gomez.

Washington Correspondents

GUESTS OF THE EXPOSITION DURING THE DEDICATION EXERCISES.

Nearly 100 Washington correspondents attended the Dedication exercises. They came as the guests of the Exposition on a special train, in charge of Mr. J. H. Maddy, assistant to the general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. P. V. DeGraw, the Exposition's eastern press representative, accompanied them as host. The train reached St. Louis about 2 p. m. on Wednesday, April 29, the correspondents being met at Union Station by a committee composed of representatives of the St. Louis press and the Exposition's Press and Publicity Department. A trolley car ride was taken that afternoon to Jefferson Barracks, one of the most interesting military stations in the world. The location is on the Mississippi River a short distance below the city, the principal buildings standing on a bluff high above the river, and commanding a splendid view of the famous American Bottom in Illinois. Adjoining on the south is the National Cemetery, where sleep thousands of American soldiers who fought in the greatest of civil wars, some wearing the blue and others the gray. Jefferson Barracks has been famous in American history for three-quarters of a century. It was the chief station for fitting out troops for service on the frontier in times of peace, and for service in the Indian wars, and the Mexican War. Many regiments were mustered in there during the Civil war, and it was the mustering out place of many after the war was over. Jefferson Davis was a young lieutenant at Jefferson Barracks while carrying on his correspondence with President Zachary Taylor's daughter. U. S. Grant was a young lieutenant there when he won the heart and hand of Miss Julia Dent. Winfield Scott Hancock was a young lieutenant there when he wooed and won Miss Russell, a St. Louis belle. Robert E. Lee, Phil Sheridan and most of the other great generals of the Civil War had been stationed at Jefferson Barracks in their early military days. All these and many other historical facts connected with this famous place greatly interested the Washington correspondents and added to their enjoyment of the visit.

The military parade on the following day was witnessed by the correspondents from a stand specially erected for them and other members of the press. The location was across the main avenue from and directly opposite the President's reviewing stand, where were seated President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the foreign diplomats, the National Commissioners, the Exposition officers and directors, and the many ladies, including the wives of some of the foreign diplomats and the Board of Lady Managers.

On Friday evening a dinner was tendered the correspondents by the Exposition's Press and Publicity Department in the Hall of Congresses, but a short distance west of the Administration Building. The hall was beautifully decorated, and covers laid for 500 guests, the leading papers of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and many other cities being represented.



GOV. CHAMBERLAIN OF CONNECTICUT AND STAFF. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

Taken in front of main entrance to the Administration Building.

The Exposition's Secretary, Mr. W. B. Stevens, was selected for toastmaster. Ex-President Grover Cleveland sat on his right and President Francis of the Exposition on his left. Gathered about the same table were Maj. John M. Carson, dean of the Washington correspondents; Hon. Mark Hanna, United States Senator; Mr. John Mitchell, the labor leader; General Corbin, representing the army; Hon Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; Mr. P. V. De Graw, representing both the Washington correspondents and the Exposition; Mr. Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, Ia., and a number of others. Speaking was in order between the courses and not a minute was lost. Toastmaster Stevens opened the intellectual part of the feast with a humorous poem "To St. Louis," from the pen of W. J. Lampton, of New York, which was enthusiastically received.

present. A second toast was then drunk to the health of "the most distinguished private citizen in the world," ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland made a witty response, which was greatly enjoyed by all, but appreciated most by the Washington correspondents. He spoke substantially as follows, being interrupted frequently by applause:

I came here under some suspicion. In fact, I feared that I might have been misunderstood by some in my former relation with the men who control the "Deeds of the Pen."

This afternoon I attended a meeting of the Civic Federation, where I heard much of the advantages of arbitration. It then occurred to me that arbitration might be a most excellent thing to bring to bear in my relations with the newspaper men. Face to face, I must say it. I don't know that I can confess to having any hard feelings against the press. I have known much of its activity. I have even known its representatives to climb upon housetops and to enter through back doors, when, if they had come to my front door they would have been welcome.

I recall at the time of my wedding trip the same characteristic zeal. I am told that the genius climbed into the windows of my car, and even clung to the brake beams, in his anxiety to serve his paper and the great American reading public. I can assure that gentleman, if present *incognito* this evening, that he would have been welcome in my car, although it were a time when a man, of all times, does require some privacy. This is only another proof of their unfailing industry.

Mr. Cleveland then took a paper from his pocket and said:

I received a letter to-day. It reads: "I see that you are in town. Will you tell me how much you made on that $62,000,000 bond issue? Heard it was $5,000,000." Now 8 per cent is a very large interest. The figures of my friend are wrong, yet the seed of truth is there.

Now, the writer meant well, for he had been reading the "deeds of the pen" which some one started in the long, long ago. Then, too, there was a telegram from a woman in Los Angeles who wants me to address a woman's convention in her town. That is due to the same "deed of the pen."

Which one of you gentlemen is responsible for the story that I am expecting soon to take a trip to the Pacific Coast? Despite the fact that I have denied the story in a dozen interviews, and have had the Associated Press make two official denials, it is still in circulation. Evidently it must be so, although I cannot vouch for its accuracy, though I am still receiving letters which invite me to make visits to Western cities during my trip.

I believe that it would be a good idea to get up an agreement with the newspaper men so that we plain citizens might become their clients or patrons. Then we might give them just what we chose to surrender of official or private secrets. I think that by this means we might work up a greater interest in the press.

But, yet, let me advise you that they are good friends to have; men of broad and catholic sympathies, and full understanding of all the weaknesses and frailties of the race, quick to recognize and support its virtues, therefore, the man who is in the business of harboring no good will toward the newspaper men is in a losing business.



GOV. RICHARD YATES OF ILLINOIS AND HIS STAFF. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Mr. Ed. Hay, one of the visiting members of the Gridiron Club, followed, speaking in behalf of the Washington correspondents, and expressing their appreciation of the courtesies shown by their hosts. Mr. Hay also recited effectively Joaquin Miller's poem, "Sail On," and concluded by paying a tribute to the work of the newspaper men with "Deeds of the Pen," a poem written by Mr. Louis Dodge, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

A handsome silver loving cup, of beautiful design, the gift of citizens of St. Louis through the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, was presented by Mr. Stevens to President Francis, who, after receiving the cup with a short speech, christened it by drinking the health of the President of the United States, in which he was joined by those

Senator Hanna was next introduced. He declared that he had no retrospection to make, and that, therefore, no confession from him was in order. He had had a most profound respect for the press, he stated, since his encounter with the Gridiron Club, and was now acting under the advice and direction of that august and authoritative body. "My relations with newspaper men," he said, "has convinced me that they are always courteously persistent; always wanting to know, and never satisfied until they know it."

Mr. John Mitchell followed Senator Hanna, being introduced as the best known representative of labor, Mr. Hanna having been presented as capital's fittest champion. To the activity of the press and the reliability of its representatives Mr. Mitchell paid tribute, declaring that he was under great obligations to the newspaper men of the country in his work of ameliorating the conditions to which his organization objected. "My experience with newspaper men has been a pleasant one," said Mr.



MAJ. GEN. H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A.,
Grand Marshal Military Parade.

Mitchell. "I have found them honest. They are men who have a full sense of propriety and a keen way of putting their matter before the reading public so as to command the sympathy of the people."

Mr. Francis took occasion to thank the correspondents for their work in behalf of the Exposition, at the same time declaring that their task would not be completed until after the fair had been opened. He said further: "I have heard rumors, or reports, or whatever you may wish to call them, to the effect that we are considering another postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I have all along considered that such stories were unworthy the dignity of a denial, being so palpably incorrect, but I desire to say, officially and authoritatively, that nothing we can see now and nothing short of an act of Providence can prevent the opening of the World's Fair one year from to-day."

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission, was next called on. He responded with an eloquent address, which was enthusiastically received.

Major John M. Carson, of the Washington corps of correspondents, made a short speech. In introducing him the toastmaster said that Major Carson was present at the purchase of the original Louisiana Territory, and that he reported the story to the *Public Ledger* ten days after it happened.

The other speakers were Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, of the Exposition's Division of Exhibits; Hon. Lafayette Young, of the Des Moines *Register;* and Mr. Frank A. Richardson, of Washington, D. C.

On Saturday, May 2, the visiting correspondents were the guests of the Division of Exhibits. Promptly at 10:30 in the morning carriages were taken for a drive through the Exposition grounds. The visitors were accompanied by Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, the director of the division, the chiefs of the various departments, and other representatives of the Division of Exhibits, including Mr. J. H. McGibbon and Mr. E. S. Hoch, who were in direct charge of the excursion and of the day's program. The drive was continued to the "Cottage" in Forest Park, where refreshments were served, and then through the park, and further among some of the handsome homes of St. Louis. Return to the "Cottage" was made shortly before 1 o'clock, where the guests had luncheon.

Director Skiff, who acted as toastmaster, introduced the informal and enjoyable program of speeches which followed, with a few well directed remarks, regretting the



COL. E. J. SPENCER,
Grand Marshal Civic Parade.

necessary absence of President Francis and Secretary Stevens, complimenting the qualities and capacity of those gentlemen, and describing the scope, extent and significance of the Exposition. He then called upon Major Carson, who spoke in the highest terms of the cordial treatment accorded himself and his fellow workers of the pen by the Exposition management, and of the magnificent proportions of the Exposition and the extraordinary progress made in its construction. Other speakers were: Mr. Howard N. Thompson, Mr. Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education, and Messrs. P. V. DeGraw, Ed. Hay, E. S. Hoch, Joe M. Chapple, H. de Breuill de Pontbriand and Herman Baltz, the last two foreign journalists, who spoke in French and German, respectively.

In conclusion, a rising toast was offered by Mr. Skiff to President Francis, asking that his hands might be held up to the successful completion of the colossal task he had assumed, and was so capably discharging.

In the evening the Washington correspondents attended the Olympic Theatre to see and hear an old friend, Miss Julia Marlowe. She was the recipient, from the correspondents, at the end of the third act, of a great armful of splendid American beauties.

A dinner at Faust's followed, which lasted until train time. Songs and speeches prevailed, dean Carson acting, by common consent, as toastmaster. Among those called to give evidence on this last felicitous occasion were Mr. Johns of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Mr. Schroers of the *Westliche Post*, Mr. Reedy of the St. Louis *Mirror*, and Messrs. Rogers, Ockerson, Hay and Hoch.

Following is a roster of the Washington correspondents who attended the Dedication exercises:

Charles S. Albert, New York World.
Wing B. Allen, Salt Lake Tribune.
Jewell H. Aubere, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
J. B. Austin, McKeesport News.
H. C. Biggs, Chicago Tribune.
Hermann Balz, Cologne Gazette, Germany.
C. M. Bailey, Galveston News.
Ira E. Bennett, San Francisco Chronicle.
Harry R. Burrill, New York American.
R. O. Bailey, Washington Star.
Hobart Brooks, syndicate writer.
John M. Carson, New York Times.
Francis J. Carmody, Minneapolis Tribune.
Otto Carmicheal, Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune
Edward C. Coyle, Baltimore Morning Herald.
W. S. Crouch, Cleveland Plaindealer.
E. G. Dunnell, Gridiron Club.
W. J. Dwyer, Washington Bulletin.
F. A. DePuy, New York Herald.



LIEUT. GEN. NELSON A. MILES.
Commanding General U. S. Army.

W. S. Daniels, St. Louis Republic.
E. B. DeGraw, Salt Lake Telegram.
P. V. DeGraw, Eastern press representative, World's Fair.
L. C. Dyer, Spanish War Journal.
H. du Breuil de Pontbriand, France Etrangere et Coliniale, Paris.
E. H. Droop, Washington, D. C.
Henry E. Eland, Scripps-McRae press association.
F. W. Fowlkes, Southern syndicate writer.
H. Gilson Gardner, Chicago Journal.
J. W. Gavin, Baltimore News.

Isaac Gregg, Nashville Daily News.
Perry S. Heath, Salt Lake Tribune.
A. E. Heiss, Pittsburg Dispatch.
J. O. Hammitt, Brooklyn Daily Times.
George G. Hill, New York Tribune.
H. T. Hopkins, Charleston Evening Post.
C. A. Hamilton, Troy Times.
E. B. Hay, Gridiron Club.
W. W. Jermaine, Minneapolis Journal.
Axel Josephsson, Stockholm Tidningen.
Rudolph Kauffman, Washington Evening Star
Herbert C. Lewis, Army and Navy Magazine.
Edward S. Little, Los Angeles Times.
R. H. Lindsay, Kansas City Star.
R. M. Larner, Charleston News and Courier.
Wilton J. Lambert, Washington Bulletin.
Capt. C. D. A. Loeffler, White House.
F. B. Lord, Washington Times.
F. H. Loving, Washington News.
H. J. Mock, Associated Press.
Herndon Morsell, Gridiron Club.
George U. Marvin, Toledo Blade.
John P. Miller, Baltimore Sun.
J. Martin Miller, Newark News.
J. K. Stauffer, Philadelphia Evening Telegram.
Robert H. Schumacher, German Export Review.
A. H. Simonton, Stuttgart, Germany.
Linsley F. TerBush, Chicago Daily News.
L. W. Thavis, Omaha World-Herald.
Howard N. Thompson, Associated Press.
M. F. Tighe, New York American.
Jackson Tinker, New York Press.
Robert H. Watkins, Memphis News.
H. G. Ward, Trade Journals.
Henry L. West, Commissioner, District of Columbia.
Henry Xander, Gridiron Club.
William H. Young, Western Union Telegraph Company.
James Rankin Young, Gridiron Club.

Col. Frank M. Barksdale, advertising manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was with the party in St. Louis.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Carrollton, Ill., writes President Francis as follows:

"I enjoyed my visit to St. Louis during the dedicatory ceremonies very much indeed. I live so near St. Louis, and am so well acquainted there, that I did not find it necessary to trouble the Committee on Ceremonies and the Committee on Entertainment. I desire to congratulate you personally upon the complete success of the ceremonies attending the dedication of this great exposition. The crowds were well taken care of and the street car service was ample. I wish to say that, from my observation, the Committees on Reception and Ceremonies performed all the duties imposed upon them exceptionally well, and that no fault can be found by any reasonable person."

New York's military display will long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

WEST VIRGINIA'S COMMISSION.

West Virginia's World's Fair Commissioners spent several hours on the Exposition grounds on May 11. They called on President Francis and Director-of-Works Taylor, and later visited the site of their State building with Mr. C. M. Reeves, Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, and several of the department chiefs of the Division of Exhibits. The West Virginia Commissioners here were: Hon. N. E. Whitaker, Chairman, Wheeling; Col. Fred. Paul Grosscup, Vice-Chairman, Charleston; A. H. Winchester, Secretary, Buckhannon; C. E. Abbott, Huntington, and Hon. John T. McGraw, Grafton.

The Commission was accompanied by Prof. Virgil A. Lewis, ex-Superintendent of Schools of West Virginia, and the author of an admirable history of Louisiana now awaiting publication; also by Architects Harrison, Albright and Deisey Faris. The building plans of the latter were adopted and the contract for the erection of the building, which is to cost about $18,000, was awarded to Caldwell & Drake.



MISSOURI BUILDING.

The corner-stone laid May 2, 1903, with imposing ceremonies, the historic George Washington gavel used. Addresses by Governor A. M. Dockery, President of the Exposition David R. Francis and others.

John H. McGibbons, Eastern representative of Division of Exhibit, World's Fair.
Frank Michinard, New Orleans Times-Democrat.
R. M. Moorman, Nashville American.
C. A. McAllister, Army and Navy Register.
D. I. Murphy, New Century Magazine.
J. H. Maddy, B. & O. R. R.
Leroy J. McNeely, Dubuque Times.
Dr. S. McCleary, B. & O. R. R.
T. J. Pence, Raleigh Morning Post.
J. D. Preston, Doorkeeper Senate Press Gallery.
Walter P. Phillips, New England syndicate.
F. A. Pezet, Peru.
George W. Ribble, Postal Telegraph Cable Company.
George Rogers, Philadelphia Inquirer.
Frank A. Richardson, Baltimore Sun.
E. B. Smith, Fort Worth Register.
H. C. Stevens, Minneapolis Journal.
W. W. Smith, Smith & Walmsley's syndicate.
Watterson Stealey, Louisville Courier-Journal.
Hubert Snowden, Alexander Gazette.
Corry M. Stadden, New Orleans Picayune.
L. W. Strayer, Pittsburg Gazette.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of Humphreys, Sullivan County, Mo., writes Col. E. C. Culp, Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies, that on May 8 he found "near Haseville, ten miles west of Browning, in the northwest part of Linn County, 230 miles from St. Louis, a red, white and blue balloon about three feet long, which was sent up at St. Louis the 30th of April."

MR. CLEVELAND INTERVIEWED.

The ex-President Very Favorably Impressed by the Dedication Exercises.

[HERBERT N. CASSON, in *New York World*, May 15.]

"I am not only willing but glad to have the opportunity to testify my appreciation of the successful manner in which the people of St. Louis have prepared for their great Exposition," said ex-President Grover Cleveland when seen by a *World* reporter in his Princeton home yesterday morning.

Although Mr. Cleveland had returned from his Western trip only a half day previously, he did not appear in the slightest degree fatigued by the journey, or by the distinguished part which he had taken in the dedicatory exercises of the St. Louis Exposition.

His eye was as bright and his step as brisk as if he had only been for a walk across the college campus instead of a journey half way across the continent, and in the hurly-burly of a great popular demonstration.

It was easily evident that Mr. Cleveland was pleased with his trip.

"Never had a better time," said he with hearty emphasis, "and to the best of my recollection I have never before seen so large a gathering of people as that which packed the streets of St. Louis during the dedication ceremonies.

"The buildings are superb," he continued. "In size and equipment they have never been equalled, and in beauty of architecture they can have few superiors. There can be no doubt that taken altogether they will constitute the most imposing array of buildings ever erected for such a purpose, and the site is an ideal one—seemingly designed by Nature for its present use.

"It is impossible to give too much credit to President Francis. His tact and indomitable energy were signally shown at every point. On two occasions I heard him publicly pledge his word that on the day appointed for the opening of the Exposition, every building would be in complete readiness. Ten thousand men are at present working on the grounds, and in a few days this number will be largely increased.

"I noticed a marked unanimity of sentiment among all citizens, and a determination to make the Exposition an appropriate celebration of a great event. It was also a pleasure to me to observe that all those with whom I came in contact seemed to have ideas larger and broader than those aroused by the mere pageantry of the occasion. It was plain that they associated the outward display with the historic event which it commemorated, and there seemed to run throughout the whole dedicatory ceremonies a grateful and congratulatory feeling. The people realized that the pomp and glitter were emblematic, not merely of the acquisition of territory, but of the great national development that has since resulted.

"Notwithstanding all that I had heard of the expected attendance, I was very much surprised to see the vast crowds of people that did attend the exercises. The route taken by the parade was an unusually long one, and it seemed to me as we passed through the streets that I had never before seen as many people on any one occasion.

"So far as I could see, the whole affair was very ably managed—surprisingly so, when one remembers the magnitude of the undertaking. Few people who have not been personally connected with a work of this kind can appreciate the difficulty of attending to all the details necessarily relating to it, and upon which its complete success depends.

"A great many Governors of States, for instance, arrived with their escorts, not only on the same day, but at the same hour, and naturally expected immediate attention. It should not be a matter of surprise if some dissatisfaction or even irritation was shown by some who had accepted the invitation of St. Louis at considerable trouble and inconvenience to themselves, or who felt that they were the representatives of other States.



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PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

"But I am glad to say that, so far as my own observation went, in the one or two instances of dissatisfaction of which I heard, it required only second thought and a slight understanding of the difficulties that had to be overcome to dissipate every feeling of discontent.

"The courtesy and hospitality of the citizens were hearty and spontaneous, and I should think it strange, indeed, if any of the invited guests should have left St. Louis with any other feeling than that everything possible had been done to contribute to their comfort and entertainment.

"In short, I am thoroughly convinced that in every way the St. Louis Exposition will be worthy of our national pride, and that it will emphasize and stimulate a sentiment which can not fail to be most happy and useful in its effect upon American citizenship."

The New York *World*, of the same date, refers editorially to Mr. Casson's interview with Ex-President Cleveland as follows:

"Ex-President Cleveland speaks with his usual good sense and discrimination in his interview in the *World* to-day relating his experiences and impressions at St. Louis during the dedicatory exercises at the World's Fair buildings. He praises the management and the people highly, makes due allowance for unavoidable shortcomings, and expresses his firm conviction that the Exposition will be 'worthy of our national pride.' It takes a great man to look at a big thing in a large way."

FROM ITALY'S AMBASSADOR.

Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, ambassador of Italy, writes President Francis:

Allow me to offer you and to the Exposition Company my best thanks and those of the Ambassadress, for the kind hospitality you extended to us in our journey to and from St. Louis, and during our stay in your city. The visit will permit me to inform my government about the importance of the next fair, and I hope that such information will add to the interest taken by my country in that great event, and decide the competent authorities to increase the appropriation of the Italian State and the intervention of the Italian industry. This first visit left in us the wish of a second one, and we hope sincerely to be able next year to come again to St. Louis, and admire in its fullness and magnificence your so promising exposition. With our best regards to Mrs. Francis, I beg to offer to you, dear sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Upon his return to Hartford, Hon. Adrian Chamberlain, Governor of Connecticut, wrote President Francis as follows. "I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you our appreciation of the very cordial reception and hospitable treatment which we received during our recent visit to your city, both from yourself personally and from the Exposition committee, and I trust that we may have the pleasure of being with you next year."

FROM PORTUGAL'S MINISTER.

Visconde de Alte, the Minister of Portugal, has written as follows:

I perform a most agreeable duty in tendering you my best thanks for the courtesy and attention showed me by all connected with the Exposition during my stay in St. Louis for the dedication ceremonies.

The kindness of the reception accorded was a convincing proof of the friendliness of feelings entertained toward the country I represent, and the generous hospitality extended to the diplomatic party is a token of the good-will with which all nations will be welcomed to the Exposition. I venture to hope that you will kindly transmit to the committees concerned the assurance of my sincere appreciation of the efforts made to render our stay so thoroughly enjoyable.

To Mr. Lindell Gordon, who, acted as my personal escort, laid me under lasting obligation by his courteous and unwearied attentions, and also to Mr. David R. Francis, Jr., who left no occasion unimproved to show his cordial feelings for the invited guests of the Exposition, my best thanks are particularly due.

General J. C. Bates to Secretary Albertini, of the Committee on Reception and Entertainment: "I have been so busy since returning from St. Louis that I have only just found time to write and express to you, and to the committee which you represent, my appreciation of the kind hospitality extended to me in St. Louis by the officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The accommodations furnished me were delightful, and I enjoyed my stay in St. Louis very much."



CROWD ON THE RIVER FRONT AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR ARKANSAS. Photo by A. P. Rieser.

LETTER FROM BARON MONCHEUR.

Baron Moncheur, Minister of Belgium, has written as follows to President Francis:

I should have been very happy to have personally presented my thanks to all the members of the Commission, but I pray you to be kind enough to be my interpreter for my acknowledgment of all the amiable attentions of which I was the subject. It was with regret that I left your beautiful city, and I shall be pleased to witness, next year, the crowning of your intelligent efforts, and the triumph of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This admirable work is yours, and to you belongs the honor of its success.

Mr. Frank L. Wilcox, President of Connecticut's World's Fair Commission, wrote to Mr. Charles M. Reeves, Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, soon after his return to Connecticut as follows: "Having arrived safely at home, I desire to advise you that it is the universal opinion of the Connecticut party that we had the most enjoyable trip of our lives, and that every attention and courtesy were extended to us. Realizing that no small portion of these courtesies were due to the interest you have ever manifested in Connecticut, I desire to extend to you my hearty thanks. We take pleasure in saying that according to our best knowledge and belief, all who attended the Dedication exercises received marked attention and courtesy at the hands of the hospitable people of St. Louis."

West Virginia's Commission for the World's Fair adopted the following resolution at a meeting held at the Planters' Hotel, May 14th:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be, and are hereby tendered to President Francis and the other officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the uniform acts of kindly courtesy received by us at our present session in this city.

Mr. James Brodie, Acting Secretary of Canada's Commission for the World's Fair, represented the Dominion at the Dedication exercises.

VISIT OF THE "ARKANSAS."

The Famous Monitor Enthusiastically Welcomed to St. Louis.

The formidable harbor defense man-of-war, the monitor Arkansas, Commander C. E. Vreeland in command, reached St. Louis and dropped her anchor in front of the city at 3 p. m. on April 26th, with a governor's salute of seventeen guns. With her enormous 12-inch guns, she is the most tremendous war vessel that ever reached the heart of the country so far from the sea, and whenever she stopped on the way up from the Gulf, she was visited by immense throngs of people. At Jefferson Barracks she was met and from there escorted to her anchorage by the private yacht Annie E. Russell, carrying a large committee of prominent citizens, headed by President Thomas H. Carter, of the National World's Fair Commission, Congressman Bartholdt, ex-Congressman Charles F. Joy, and Col. Henry T. Mott, who were commissioned to informally welcome her officers to the city.

All along the river bluffs from Carondelet to the Eads Bridge, she steamed past cheering crowds, and during the entire period of her stay, her presence kept the river front crowded with curious spectators, awaiting their turn to go on board and inspect the build and novel armament of a modern war vessel. Her officers and crew were courteous and attentive to the streams of visitors, and were themselves the recipients of many social courtesies during the dedication days. Her "Jackies" had a place in the great military parade, and her visit had a marked effect on our new navy.

On the morning of the boat's arrival Commander Vreeland came ashore and called on Mayor Wells and President Francis.

On the afternoon of May 3 the officers and directors of the Exposition visited the Arkansas, with their families, on the invitation of Commander Vreeland, making the trip to and from the monitor on the Mark Twain, the city's harbor boat. The visitors spent a couple of hours aboard the vessel very pleasantly and profitably. The Arkansas took her departure on the morning of May 5, having been anchored in front of the city about nine days.

LETTER FROM GOV. FERGUSON.

Gov. T. B. Ferguson, of Oklahoma, says in a letter received by President Francis: "Permit me to say that everything at St. Louis during our visit there was highly satisfactory. I regretted very much my inability to be present at the breakfast tendered the Governors of the various States and Territories. We were at that time making arrangements to lay the cornerstone for the Oklahoma building, and it was impossible for me to accept the invitation tendered. In Oklahoma we are very much interested in the success of the Exposition. As our Territory is the youngest commonwealth carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, our people are very enthusiastic, and hope to do everything possible to make the Exposition a grand success."

Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, telegraphed President Francis on May 1 as follows: "I greatly regret that I have been prevented from attending the Dedication exercises, for I would have liked to express to you in person my deep interest in them, and my hearty good wishes for the success of the Exposition in its various departments."

Hon. J. G. McCullough, Governor of Vermont, says in a letter received on May 17 by President Francis: "I wish to thank you and the whole World's Fair management in behalf of myself and of my Vermont party for the very cordial and considerate attention that we all received at St. Louis."



THE U. S. MONITOR ARKANSAS AT ST. LOUIS.
During Dedication Ceremonies.

Photo by C. Bliss Woodward.



OFFICERS OF U. S. MONITOR ARKANSAS. Photo by W. J. Stevenson.

Reading from left to right. Standing: Carpenter J. W. Wren, construction officer; Lieut. A. L. Norton, senior watch officer; Lieut. E. C. Chester, chief engineer; Dr. T. W. Richards, surgeon; Lieut. H. T. Baker, watch officer; F. H. Lemley, paymaster; Warrant Machinist O. Bragonier, first assistant engineer; Acting Warrant Machinist R. F. Nourse, second assistant engineer; Wm. H. Jordan, pay clerk; Acting Gunner R. L. Roll, assistant ordnance officer.

Sitting: Lieutenant-Commander E. Simpson, executive officer; Commander Charles Edward Vreeland, commanding; Lieutenant J. W. Strauss, navigator and ordnance officer.

LETTER FROM BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Potter has written as follows of the dedication ceremonies:

In writing you the other day, I omitted to make mention of a matter which attracted my attention just after I left St. Louis, and concerning which I think the authorities of the Exposition have been made the subjects of gross and malignant misrepresentations.

I had no occasion to make any particular demands upon the hospitality of the Commission, as individual courtesy had made this unnecessary, but I was witness throughout my stay in St. Louis to the singular painstaking, and the conspicuous ability, with which hospitality was exercised, and the rare energy and gentleness with which great throngs of people were handled both by the police and the military. Under these circumstances, the paragraphs printed in Eastern newspapers were equally false and unworthy, and I confess I do not care to diagnose the motives by which they were inspired.

The Exposition at St. Louis has, I believe, a great and splendid future, and the envy of other sections of the country, or the anger of disappointed individuals, foiled in unreasonable exactions or demands, will not, I am confident, be sufficient to impair its triumphant achievements.

Mr. N. E. Whitaker, Chairman of West Virginia's World's Fair Commission, says in a letter written upon his return home to Mr. C. M. Reeves, Secretary of the Committee on Legislation: "I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 16th acknowledging communication from Secretary A. H. Winchester, enclosing resolutions adopted by our Commission before adjournment on Wednesday of last week. It affords me the greatest pleasure to reiterate the high appreciation of our Committee of the cordial courtesy and consideration extended us by yourself and others of your Board of Control; the resolutions but feebly express the gratification entertained for the hospitality extended us."

FROM MINISTER CALVO.

The Minister of Costa Rica has written as follows:

Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica, presents his compliments to the honorable members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management, and on his return from the City of St. Louis hastens to comply with the agreeable duty of expressing to them his heartiest appreciation of all the courtesies shown to him as one of the Diplomatic Representatives during the trip and visit to St. Louis on the occasion of the ceremonies of said Exposition, and wishes at the same time to thank very much Mr. Allen V. Cockrell, Honorable John Barrett, who were most eager for the comforts and pleasure of the party, and Mr. James Thomas Drummond, who was very kind as his distinguished escort.

FROM GEN. CORBIN.

Upon the return to Washington City, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin wrote President Francis as follows: "We arrived home Monday afternoon with only pleasant recollection of our two weeks' stay in St. Louis. The echoes of the Dedication are, on the whole, very satisfactory. Here and there, along the line, are fault-finders, but of no very great number and of little consequence. I have heard from several Governors by letter and telegraph and all speak in the highest terms of the exercises and of their reception."

Mr. Frank H. Taylor, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., writes from Pittsburg, Pa.: "I spent three days at St. Louis in connection with the Dedication of the Exposition, and I cannot forego the pleasure of congratulating you personally upon the conduct of the whole matter. You seemed to have the entire country back of you."

FROM AMBASSADOR HERBERT.

Sir Michael H. Herbert, the British Ambassador, wrote President Francis, after the return of the Diplomatic Corps to Washington:

Mr. Raikin has returned from his visit to St. Louis, where he represented me at the dedication ceremonies, and has expressed to me his very grateful appreciation of the kindness and courtesy shown to him by the members of the committee in charge of the diplomats. Nothing was apparently overlooked to make the journey and his stay in St. Louis comfortable, and I trust you will accept my best thanks for the attention shown to him. I must take this opportunity of repeating my regrets at having been prevented by illness from attending the ceremonies.

Mr. J. H. Van Roijen, Secretary of the Legation of the Netherlands, writes: "I avail myself of this first opportunity to express to you my sincere gratitude for the pleasant days which I had the privilege of spending at St. Louis, thanks to the generous hospitality of the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. My numerous pleasant experiences on that occasion will always remain recollections of the most agreeable kind in the future. Baron Gevers begs me again to express to you his sincere regret that family reasons prevented him from availing himself of your kind invitation."

Mr. C. Hauge, Secretary of the Legation of Sweden and Norway, has written as follows: "After my return to Washington it is to me a pleasant duty to have to express to you and to the members of the committee my most expressive thanks for your courtesy and hospitality during my visit in St. Louis. It will always be agreeable to me to remember those charming days spent in your beautiful city, whose coming exhibition, I am sure, will be a very great success. With renewed expression of gratitude shown me, I beg to remain," etc.

W. H. Wiley, member of New Jersey's World's Fair Commission, to Secretary Albertini, of the Committee on Reception and Entertainment: "I desire to say that you did everything that anyone should possibly have expected, and a great deal more; that the whole arrangement was graceful, and the treatment of those presented was in accordance with the very best receptions that I have ever attended, not excluding one in Paris, where I had the honor of being presented in person to President Carnot in connection with a dozen officers of the various engineering societies represented.

Gov. W. J. Bailey, of Kansas, to President Francis: "I assure you that I did not feel that I was slighted in the least on my visit to St. Louis. I realize the very exacting duties devolving upon you and those in direct control of the dedicatory exercises."

Extract from letter received from Hon. John H. Mickey, Governor of Nebraska: "I enjoyed the trip to St. Louis very much, and I am sure that this is the sentiment of all the members of my staff."

MILITARY DISPLAYS.

Drills and Athletic Contests by the Soldiery.

The military displays were not confined to the grand dedication parade, nor to the fine shows incident to escorting the diplomats, President Roosevelt and the Governors to the various functions. There were numerous fancy drills and parades on the World's Fair site, both by the National Guard and the Regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery during each day of the dedication period. Some of them were witnessed by comparatively small crowds, not having been sufficiently announced beforehand, while others were enjoyed by thousands of spectators, in spite of the multiplicity of other attractions.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

No Serious Accident During the Three Days' Celebration. Excellent Police Service.

The fact that the dedication crowds came and went, thronging the railroad stations, the streets, hotels, World's Fair site and buildings for three days without a single fatality or single serious injury to any person, speaks volumes for the City of St. Louis and the Exposition management. Not a single collision or other accident marked the arrival or return of 173 carloads of troops. Between 300,000 and 400,000 passengers were handled by the street cars each of the three days without accident. The Liberal Arts Building was overcrowded on April 30th, and two or three ladies fainted in the crush, but soon recovered. The most serious accident reported in the three days was the painful but not dangerous bruising of a soldier tripped and thrown by a wire. The fireworks were witnessed by many thousands of people and hundreds of men were engaged in handling the pieces, but not an accident occurred during the displays or at any time. No one was burned or bruised, and not a single person in the multitude of spectators was touched by a rocket-stick or a spark.

The city was also remarkably free from crime during the three days of the celebration. There were very few burglaries or robberies of any kind, even pickpockets and other petty thieves seeming to have a commendable respect for the law (or fear of the police). The St. Louis police department rendered excellent service during the three days of the celebration.

BANQUET TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Major-General John C. Bates, Major-General Roe, of New York, Paymaster-General Alfred C. Bates, and several scores of Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants of the army, were guests of honor at the annual banquet given at the Mercantile Club on May 2d, by the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The banquet proper was a masterpiece in the way of catering and cuisine. Colonel E. J. Spencer delivered a clever address of welcome. General Miles responded to the toast, "The United States Army," General John C. Bates to "Saint Louis," and General Roe, of New York, to "The National Guard."



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS ON STADIUM OF WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS BETWEEN U. S. TROOPS.
Gen. F. D. Grant, on horseback, judging events.

Both on May 1st and 2d there were competitive exercises of artillery and cavalry, which drew several thousands of spectators to the Athletic campus west of the University group of buildings, while imposing infantry parades were going on a mile away in Forest Park. Besides the cavalry's feats of daring horsemanship, there were a number of athletic contests for prizes, racing and jumping.

Iowa was represented by Gov. Cummins and staff, a full regiment of troops, ex-Gov. Larrabee, Lieut.-Gov. Herriott, U. S. Senator Dolliver, Congressman Walter J. Smith, ex-Congressman Lafayette Young, the State's World's Fair Commission, and hundreds of other representative citizens, many being accompanied by their wives.

COL. SPENCER'S TRIUMPH.

The great civic parade on May 2, in which 20,000 persons participated, was in every way worthy of the occasion, and of the great municipality of St. Louis. It was viewed by her own people with just pride, and by all visitors with wondering admiration. In connection with her annual fair and exposition, the city has long been famous for civic pageants, but, thanks to the organizing talents of Col. E. J. Spencer, this was her most brilliant and gratifying success in that line.



EXHIBITION OF FIRE WORKS ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 30, 1903.
Piece showing Festival Hall, the two Restaurant Pavilions, the Terrace of States and the Cascades.

THE FIRE WORKS.

Grandest Pyrotechnic Displays Ever Witnessed.

What experts pronounced the greatest display of fireworks in the history of the world was given by the Pain Pyro Company as one of the leading features of the Exposition dedication exercises. On two nights the fireworks formed the attraction which held the vast assemblages, and on two afternoons daylight fireworks competed with other attractions on the grounds and drew a liberal attendance.

The fireworks were given on an area covering three hills and the valleys between just west of Skinker road, and south of Forsythe avenue. Here for a month before Dedication Day a large force of workmen under pyrotechnic experts prepared the display. On Agricultural Hill the largest set piece ever attempted, showing Festival Hall, the Colonnade of States, the two restaurant pavilions and the Cascades, was erected. A scaffold structure of considerable stability and extent had to be put up to support the expansive frames that held the colored fires which marked the outlines of the piece. Giant telegraph poles held up the Colonnade of States. The set piece was of very nearly the same size as will be the actual structure in the Exposition.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators witnessed the fireworks. Wind and weather were highly favorable for beautiful pyrotechnic effects on the night of Dedication Day. The night was dark and the wind blew from the north carrying the smoke of the discharged fireworks away from the spectators, causing the set pieces to stand out crisp and bright against the inky sky. On the second night the wind was a trifle less favorable, but the effects were in no way impaired.

The fireworks program included many effects which had never been attempted before, in addition to all the old favorites. Where, in an ordinary fireworks display, a single piece of a kind is discharged, in the Dedication fireworks thousands and tens of thousands of single pieces were set off simultaneously. Particularly beautiful were the bomb effects. The mortars from which these were discharged were installed in trenches spreading in the form of a V over a considerable space of the firing area. Some of these bombs burst as often as five times in succession up in the air, changing color with each detonation. As many as 200 of these bombs, some 36 inches in diameter, were discharged simultaneously, emitting a dazzling light, which made the district for miles around as light as day.

The daylight fireworks consisted in releasing from bombs, discharged high in the air, figure balloons, such as horses, elephants, frogs, etc., of fine tissue paper, that filled with air and floated slowly to the ground. When any of these figure balloons reached the ground a concourse of children of large and small growth was always waiting to receive them. One of the features of the day fireworks was the release, simultaneously, of 5,000 toy balloons filled with hydrogen, which rose to considerable heights, and floated away on the wind.

Mr. Pain himself was present to supervise the work, and was most ably assisted throughout by Mr. Jas. F. Graham. The violent wind on the night of April 29 and 30, caused the collapse of three of the largest balloons, preventing the exhibition of "the Salute of the Nations," but the programme was otherwise carried out, according to the published announcement. Not a single accident to spectator or employe was reported.

A HUNDRED YEARS: ST. LOUIS, 1803-1903.

[WILLIAM VINCENT BYARS in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]

A flag was raised as a flag slipped lower
In the village street in the sight of the stream,
While a century passed, like a dim, vast dream
When the rising sun still lacks the power
To rouse the sleeper who stirs at the gleam
Of the first straight ray as it quickens and thrills
His sleep with the life of the morning hour
Ere the ghosts of the darkness which mutter and peep
In the soul of a man or a world asleep,
Fall back to the void where they gibber and cower
Lest light should pierce them with might that kills.

A flag slipped low with a sound of sighing
That sobbed from the souls of the lovers of Spain,
For a dream of the night that was dreamed in vain,
For a century lost, for an empire dying.
As a new day dawned with a new flag flying
And a new hope born as the old hope passed
To the limbo, made for the hopes whose lying,
That filled a world of oppression with tears,
Is spurned by the feet of the new-born years
Till it falls in the bottomless pit whose crying
Proclaims that justice is done at last!

The century passed with the crashing of thunder
Unheard of the throng in the village street,
Who felt not the shock when the centuries meet
And the new is torn from the old asunder
While the heavens are rent and the earth reels under
The feet of the years as they spread the scroll
Of the new-made sky with its stars of wonder,
To shine in the place of the stars that fell
When justice claimed the past for its hell
Where the knave's best cheat and the fool's worst blunder
Shall find in darkness their final goal!

The old stars fell and the new-born ages,
As their herald trump blew its judgment blast,
Drove on before them the ghosts of the past
To the left of the throne where oppression's wages
Are paid by the book whose opened page is
The soul of the world that the judge must read:
Be the record peace, or the flame that rages
When the seals of the hells of the past are riven
And the world's fell crimes troop forth unshriven,
As the might of darkness with light engages
And the planet shakes as the Judge gives heed!

The old world passed, and we whose date is
The new where the new life strives for its will,
Tread still the streets where, flying still,
The new flag blends with a hope whose fate is
The hope of the planet, with might to fill
The world with radiance of heaven's own light
Till the weakest soul the Titan's mate is
And the cringing slaves of every land
Are fit for judgment at God's right hand:

Or else, if our hope but the serpent's bait is,
With power the hopes of the world to blight!
We have felt the earth as it reeled, sore-shaken;
We have seen waste fields where our blood ran red;
We have looked on the land as it wailed for its dead;
We have grieved for a hope that, if once forsaken,
Gave the world to judgment with all hope sped:
Yet we clave to the hope though we paid the cost,
And we stand to-day with a fresh strength taken;
With the flag for judgment on things to be,
With a threat in each star that if our decree
Cheats the earth of the hope that its red stripes waken
And we turn backward, the world is lost!

The St. Louis Wednesday Club's reception on May 1 was attended by the wives of the diplomats, the Lady Managers, and many other ladies of distinction.

ST. LOUIS.

[Poem of Wm. J. Lampton, of New York, read at banquet tendered Washington Correspondents, in St. Louis, May 1, 1903.]

Oh, say, St. Lou.,
We're looking at you!
And so is the whole wide world.
As your flag is unfurled
To day.
And, say,
What do we see?
The Future Great?
Aw, that's too late.
You're the Present Great;
And you've got there
For fair.
You're the center of the universe,
And every voice is turned
St. Louisward this April day
To boom the place you've earned

Gee whiz,
Don't you know yourself?
Can't you rise and say
"Here comes St. Louis;
Get out of the way."
You bet you can;
And you've said it so
The whole wide world
Has come to know
You're going to have the greatest show
That ever happened.
And in its pride of you,
St. Lou.,
It will stand aside
To give you all of the road and more
For your spread in 1904
From the little village
Of Pere Chouteau
To what you are,
The queen and the star
Of an empire bought

A year from now
We'll place on your brow
The crown of your greatness:
The diadem
With fourteen States
As its one grand gem;
The richest and finest
That ever shone
In the crown of the monarch
Of any throne.
We'll crown you queen—
The Queen of the Purchase,
The lady fair,
Whose palaces rise through the misty air;
And their golden gleams
Mark the site of a wonderful
City of dreams.
Oh, say, St. Lou.,
That's you;
Indeed it is,

That freedom might be wholly wrought
Into an undivided free
And glorious land from sea to sea.
That's you,
St. Lou.,
And any man, who says it's not.
Will be shot
On the spot,
See?

Gen. Cook's Fife and Drum Corps from Denver, Colo., attracted a great deal of attention, and made an excellent impression in St. Louis. The Colorado musicians certainly did their part toward making a big success of the Centennial celebration. They have the best wishes of the Exposition officials and all St. Louis.

"HARD SCRABBLE."

Gen. Fred D. Grant Visits the Famous Log Cabin Built by His Father.

While in St. Louis Dedication week Gen. Fred D. Grant visited the house in which he was born, on the corner of Fourth and Cerre streets, and "Hardscrabble," the log house in which he passed much of his early life, and which was erected on its original location by his father, U. S. Grant, fifty years ago. "Hardscrabble" was recently removed to its present location, in Forest Park, and on the World's Fair Grounds, by Mr. C. F. Blanke, the present owner of the structure. The picture shows Gen. Fred D. Grant, Mr. Blanke, and the General's aide, Lieut. Morey, in front of the building. The General went through the house and found many things to recall his early life. The upper story contained two sleeping rooms in the 50s, one being occupied by Gen. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, and the other one by Fred and his brother.

Before leaving St. Louis Gen. Fred Grant also paid a visit to the old Dent homestead, near the city. His mother was born there, and his parents lived in the house before "Hardscrabble" was built.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

GEN. U. S. GRANT'S LOG CABIN.

A few days after its removal to the World's Fair Grounds. The horseman in the center is Gen. Fred. D. Grant, who lived in the cabin with his parents nearly fifty years ago.

Pennsylvania's World's Fair delegation was headed by Senator Goode and Representative McClain.

A DEED OF THE PEN.

Grave on the minds of children, sing to the souls of men,
Not of the charging legions fierce, but over and again
This newer, nobler legend: Here was a deed of the pen.

Of old have the books been laden with records of bloody hordes,
Of serfs whose name was legion, dead for the feudal lords;
Our voice of God was the bugle, our idols the unsheathed swords.

Of old the nations listened, with faces shrunken and white,
To the silence of homes where dead men lay—after the bitter fight;
Of old have the trophies shriveled to naught, when the widow cried in the night.

Let the new books be opened, let the new tale be told,
The better picture be painted, fit for the frame of gold,
The dawn of the greater glory, the death of the idols old.

Sing of the smiling region where the gates are ever wide,
Our loved Louisiana, where plenty and peace abide,
Our land of the smiling harvests, for which no man has died.

Grave on the minds of the children, sing to the souls of men,
Voice it, O priest and poet, this nobler tale again,
This legend of rare, new beauty: Here was a deed of the pen.

Louis Dodge.

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THE CABILDO.
As it appeared the night of the fireworks display.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

FROM JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Director James E. Smith, who represented the Exposition on his visit to Japan last year, has received the following letter from Mr. S. Uchida, Japan's representative at the dedication ceremonies last week:

My Dear Sir.—I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for your exceptional courtesy extended to me during my recent visit to St. Louis for the Dedication Ceremonies of the Exposition. I have been much impressed with the grand and immense scale of your undertaking, as well as the most cordial treatment I received from your good self and other gentlemen, whom I had the pleasure of meeting while there.

Upon my return to New York, I found in the newspapers that some members of the Diplomatic Corps were not entirely satisfied with the way they were treated at St. Louis, but it seems to me that they did not realize the serious difficulties you encountered in handling such a tremendous crowd as there was in your city at the time, in spite of your efforts to give them courteous treatment.

This is a new republic, and a nation of Democratic people, and we cannot expect your observance of such etiquettes as are established for the Royal Courts of old monarchies.

I am now going to report to my home government, through our Minister at Washington, upon your great success in the Dedication Ceremonies, and how kindly a representative of my country was entertained at the occasion. I hope you will kindly convey my congratulations to the Hon. President Francis, upon the most successful dedication of the greatest universal exposition.

When Governor Dockery welcomed the State Governors in the Liberal Arts Building on May 2 there were twenty governors present in person.

THE OPENING



Universal Exposition, 1904

THE
JOHN CRERAR
LIBRARY



SENATOR CARTER BEING INTRODUCED BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

The Addresses by Prominent Personages and the Ceremonies of the Opening Day Witnessed by the Largest Attendance of People in the History of World's Fairs

"SO THOROUGHLY DOES IT REPRESENT THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION THAT IF ALL MAN'S OTHER WORKS WERE BY SOME UNSPEAKABLE CATASTROPHE BLOTTED OUT, THE RECORDS HERE ESTABLISHED BY THE ASSEMBLED NATIONS WOULD AFFORD ALL NECESSARY STANDARDS FOR THE REBUILDING OF OUR ENTIRE CIVILIZATION."
—From Opening Address by David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By T. W. PARK

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Maj. T. W. Park, of Platte City, Mo., is a native Kentuckian, and was educated for the practice of law, but adopted the profession of journalism. He is a former president of the Missouri Press Association and was a soldier in the Confederate army. For twelve years he was Assistant Secretary of State of the State of Missouri. Maj. Park was one of the first appointees in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as assistant to Secretary W. B. Stevens. His thorough capability as a journalist has long been recognized.

The thirtieth day of April, 1904, dawned auspiciously. The sun rose fair and with benign promise—a sun of Austerlitz such as was hailed by the worn cuirassiers of Napoleon's army nearly a century ago. The mists dissolved, and the crisp air of the early spring morning scattered the clouds that had hung for precious days and weeks over the city, deluging it with gloom and filling it with rain and mire, and delaying the completion of the preparations for the carnival of States and Nations, so lovingly anticipated, but for weeks scourged with the wrath of equinoctial storms. One year before, when the Exposition was formally dedicated, the participants and witnesses encountered wintry weather, testing endurance and greatly marring the pleasure of the occasion. So when this anniversary set apart for the record of labors finished and purpose accomplished, came with a smile in its skies and warmth in its greeting, the spirit of the people of St. Louis arose with corresponding fervor. The day was ideal, and no treachery of April weather played fantastic trick to disappoint hope or blemish perfect enjoyment.

If the day was held in fond anticipation by the ordinary citizen who looked only to the personal pleasures in store, what nervous anxiety must there have been in it for the indefatigable management for a day of sunshine to bless the formal completion of the stupendous work that had for three years taxed their physical and mental powers to the limit of endurance! How fervent must have been the inaudible thanks that met the benediction of the smiling heavens!

Here let us say an unsolicited and merited word for the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In every community, big and little, there devolves upon a comparatively few men the unappreciated and unrewarded duty of keeping the wheels of progress in motion. They seize upon Opportunity, assume Responsibility, and harness Result. They establish schools; they endow universities; they lay the foundations of the churches; they span mighty streams with bridges to meet commerce at the gateways; they lay out parks and gardens to vitalize the lungs of cities, and give health to the citizen; they force wealth to maintain hospitals and asylums; they do a thousand things needful for the public welfare, and inspire and keep alive Civic Pride, a term much derided, but a



THE PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS, APRIL 30, 1904. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Louisiana Purchase Monument in Foreground, Palace of Varied Industries in Background. Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

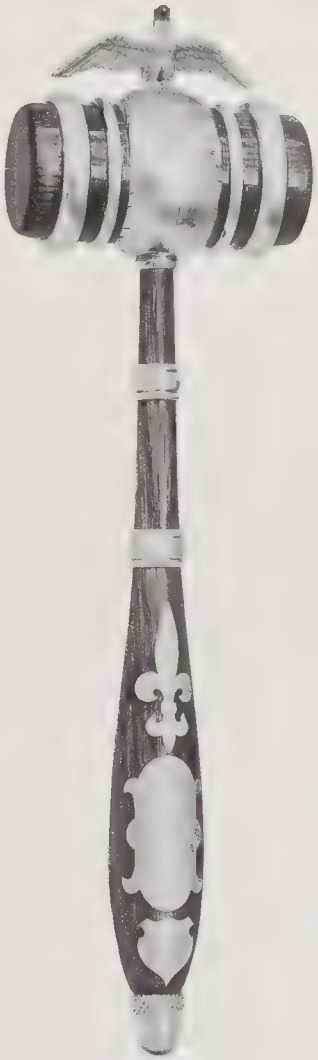
thing as necessary to prosperity as *esprit* is essential to an army corps. These men are to a community as moisture is to the fields, or as steam to an engine. Their efforts do not always meet encouragement. They seldom get reward save in the unsubstantial consciousness of duty performed. Too often they encounter opposition; their efforts meet with derision, and they become the subject of petty envy and unreasoning malice. But they persist, *and they do things*. St. Louis has its full quota of such men. They have opened the avenues of trade, and extended far beyond the confines of the continent the fields of commerce. They have sown that even the protesting citizen may reap. They have made the city great, and they have within a few scores of years sent its builded bounds from the Chain-of-Rocks to Carondelet, and from the Mississippi to Skinker Road.

And it is such men as these that constitute the management of the St. Louis World's Fair. They assumed a herculean work. Inspired by an historic event and a fervent patriotism, they undertook the planning and management of a celebration befitting their importance, and commensurate with the dignity and glory of the United States Government, a celebration unequaled in the achievements of the world's history, an exposition unrivaled and uncontested in its extent, its costliness, and in its magnificence in *ensemble* and in detail.

After labor of nearly four years the result was formally submitted to inspection on the memorable thirtieth day of April, 1904, just one hundred and one years since the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, and the assumption of the territorial dignity essential to national greatness. The prophesy of the solemn ceremonies of the Cabildo of 1803 found its fulfilment in the pageantry at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument of 1904. Almost within the brief span of a lifetime are grouped the details of the most wondrous history of national growth, and the progress and prosperity of republican government.

No very elaborate programme for the opening ceremonies of the Exposition was prepared. It was arranged to be dignified and brief, and without particular spectacular features, though the ceremonies themselves naturally assumed something of this nature inseparable from the occasion. The dignity of the programme was, however, its chief characteristic, and was befitting the time and place. There had been no special effort to attract the multitude. No excursion parties from neighboring cities had been worked up by the Exposition Company. There were, nevertheless, many extra train loads of people come of their own initiative, and extra cars were found necessary on all regular trains. Governor Alexander M. Dockery had proclaimed a holiday throughout the State, and Hon. Rolla Wells, the Mayor of St. Louis, had proclaimed in like manner for the city, following the initiative of a large number of business concerns which had not only tendered a holiday to all their employees, but had provided them with money or admission tickets also. This action was contagious, and appealed to the pride of the city as had never been done before. These actions, official and private, were sufficient to convert into a *fete* what was intended to be a mere formal and official occasion, and, first and last, approximately two hundred thousand people witnessed the exercises.

It was evident that there was a spontaneous purpose to make it a red-letter day for St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase. The



GAVEL
PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT FRANCIS
By St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, Mr. Geo. T. Parker making presentation address.

admissions to the grounds were greater by several thousands than on the opening day of any previous Exposition in this or any other country.

It was an eminently good-natured and representative assemblage, and responded cheerfully to all necessary regulations for orderly details. It was in evident sympathy with the management, and was anxious to show its appreciation of the work so successfully accomplished. In its demeanor and in its every token it seemed to say, "You have complied with your promise to construct the greatest Exposition in all the world's history. You have proven yourselves loyal St. Louisans. You have fulfilled our high expectations. Well done, good and faithful servants."

Early in the morning a company of infantry defiled on Administration Avenue and performed its easy task of preventing the encroachment of the crowds intent upon seeing the notable guests as they arrived at the Administration Building. Jefferson Guards, in natty uniforms and trained to courtesy and affability, received the distinguished visitors at the entrance, and conducted them to the designated assembling places.

The Exposition officials, including the Board of Directors, met in President Francis' office, and, about 9 o'clock, with the President and the Treasurer, Mr. William H. Thompson, leading, and followed by Director-of-Works, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, and Director-of-Exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, the Vice-Presidents, the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, the members of the National Commission, led by Hon. Thomas H. Carter, and the Chiefs of Departments, descended the stairway, and took station on the terrace, where a detachment of the Guard was in waiting. Here a photograph of the officials was taken.

The procession moved promptly at 9:30 o'clock, led by the Jefferson Guard under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Kingsbury, and followed by the Scouts Band, preceding a body of two hundred Philippine Scouts in regulation uniform.

Next came the officers of the Exposition, followed by Weil's band, and the Board of Lady Managers, escorted by a detachment of the Jefferson Guard.

The line of march was east on Administration Avenue, through the Foreign section to University Way, thence south to the Main Transverse Avenue, and thence east to the Louisiana Purchase Monument. Police and the Jefferson Guard kept the crowds from intruding upon the marching column.

Previous to the arrival of the procession from the Administration Building, Prince Pu Lun, in his decorated State carriage, under escort of Exposition officials, reached the monument. His retinue was brilliant with oriental costumes and trappings. As the distinguished party was shown the seats assigned at the base of the monument, it was the object of curious but polite interest.

The Commercial Club, of Cincinnati, in Prince Albert coats and silk hats, was the next to arrive, and be shown their stations.

Mayor Wells and the city officials arrived soon afterward, and, grouped about the Prince and his retinue, extended them their greetings.

President Francis and the Division he headed reached the monument at 9:50 o'clock, and were received by General Edmund Rice, the Grand Marshal, and his aides, and conducted to the platform.

From the officially recorded history of the other divisions participating in the cere-



THE BOER WAR VETERANS, DIVISION IN PIKE PARADE,

On April 30th, Opening Day Ceremonies, Passing Louisiana Purchase Monument, Plaza of St. Louis, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.



Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

PRESIDENT DAVID R. FRANCIS DELIVERING OPENING ADDRESS,

Opening Day Ceremonies, April 30th, 1904, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

monies prepared by the Local Press Bureau of the Exposition, we quote as follows:

The representatives of the States and Territories participating in the ceremonies of the day assembled in front of the United States Government Building at 9 o'clock. Capt. Campbell King, U. S. A., with his aide, Lieut. A. A. Parker, received the delegations upon arrival, and assigned them to their appointed place in the line of march.

Chairman Charles H. Huttig and Secretary Charles M. Reeves, of the States and Territorial Committee, and other members were on hand to receive the visitors. Prior to the order to march, the groups upon the steps of the building presented a picture in which could be found the Governors of nine States, the official representative of every State of the Louisiana Purchase, and of nearly every other State and territory of the United States.

A detachment of the Jefferson Guard led the line of march, followed by Innes' Band, after which the following order was observed:

The Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, of which Charles H. Huttig is Chairman, and Charles M. Reeves Secretary.

The United States Government Board, representing the various departments of the government maintaining exhibits. The following were in line: J. H. Brigham, Chairman; Col. Cecil Clay, Wallace H. Hills, G. W. W. Hanger, J. B. Brownlow, Prof. W. De C. Raveneu, Edward M. Dawson, William S. Fox, William H. Michael, B. F. Peters, J. C. Scofield, Dr. F. W. True, Dr. R. P. Falkner, W. V. Cox, and Wm. M. Geddes.

Following came the representatives of the various States of the Louisiana Purchase, in the order of their admission into the Union:

LOUISIANA—Represented by Commissioners Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Robert Glenk, Gen. J. P. Lebert.

MISSOURI—Governor A. M. Dockery and staff, consisting of Col. J. J. Russell, Col. Charles L. Wood, Col. F. L. Lutz, Geo. S. McGrew, and T. C. Hennings. Following were the members of the Missouri State Board.

ARKANSAS—Represented by Chairman George R. Belding, of the Commission, and other members of the State Commission.

MINNESOTA—Governor S. R. Van Sant, with his aide, Col. R. H. Seng, and Grant Van Sant.

IOWA—Represented by Commissioners William Larrabee, Leroy A. Palmer, Thomas Updegraff, S. S. Caruthers, S. M. Leach, Doctor S. Bailey, C. J. A. Ericson, and W. C. Whiting.

COLORADO—Governor J. H. Peabody, and the following staff: Col. B. B. Garvin, Col. Milton H. Anforgen, Col. W. B. Tuttle, Gen. U. S. Hollister, Dr. F. L. Bartlett, D. E. Gibson, H. Cassaday, A. M. Eppstein, M. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, A. B. Frenzel, D. W. Fall, Mrs. S. Pisco, E. H. Van Zant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, F. F. Sharp, J. J. Woodward, Clarence E. Cox, Sergt. C. C. Baldwin, and Sergt. A. W. Dean.

MONTANA—Governor J. H. Toole, and members of the State Commission.

OKLAHOMA—Governor C. B. Ferguson.

Following the representatives of the Louisiana Purchase States came the representatives of the thirteen original States in order of their adoption of the constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA — Gov. William M. Brown, Speaker Henry F. Walton, Senator John M. Scott, Senator John C. Grady, Representative Theodore B. Stulb, William S. Harvey, Morris Clothier, Senator Joseph M. Cazzam, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, James Pollock, Col. James H. Lambert, Philip H. Johnson, George J. Brennan, Major Isaac B. Brown, Senator William C. Sproul, Senator Cyrus E. Woods, Representative Wm. B. Kirker, Representative William Wayne, Representative John A. F. Hoy, Representative Fred. T. Ilker, Representative William H. Ulrich, Representative A. F. Cooper, Representative Frank B. McClain, Representative George J. Hartman, Col. H. H. Gilkyson.

CONNECTICUT — Lieut.-Governor Henry Roberts, President Frank L. Wilcox, and Charles Phelps, of the State Commission.

VIRGINIA—Represented by State Commissioners D. E. Abbott, F. P. Grosscup, and A. H. Winchester.

NEW YORK—State Commissioners E. H. Harriman, President; E. L. Bill, Frederick R. Green, John C. Woodbury, J. K. Stewart.

KENTUCKY—State Commissioners A. Y. Ford and Samuel Grabfelder.

TENNESSEE—James H. Frazier, State Commissioners B. A. Enloe and F. D. Wallace, Jr.

OHIO—Governor Myron T. Herrick, and members of the State Commission.

ILLINOIS—Governor Richard Yates and members of the State Commission.

TEXAS—State Commissioners Louis J. Wortham, Samuel H. Dixon and E. L. Knott.

CALIFORNIA—State Commissioners F. Wiggins, J. A. Filcher, and Secretary E. B. Willis.

UTAH—Governor H. M. Wells and State Commissioners John Q. Cannon, Secretary; Hoyt Sherman, Samuel Newhouse, L. W. Shurtlyff, Willis Johnson, and S. T. Whitaker, Director-General.

ALASKA—Governor J. B. Brady.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Chairman of the Board, Dr. W. P. Wilson, J. I. Irwin, Leon Guerrero, C. P. Turner, C. L. Hall, A. R. Hagen, J. Olque.

The commissioners and representatives of foreign governments at the Exposition began to assemble about 8:30 o'clock in the reading room on the lower floor of the Hall of Congresses. Soon after 9 o'clock they formed in line on the plank walk leading across the quadrangle. A detachment of the Jefferson Guard, under Sergeant Benjamin Otten, was at the head. Next came Weil's Band. Then followed the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Director of Exploitation of the Exposition, Mr. W. B. Stevens, and the commissioners and representatives of the Exposition who were sent abroad to secure foreign participation, including Joseph Brucker, resident representative in Berlin, Jose de Olivares, Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia; John Taylor Lewis, Commissioner to Brazil and Portgual; Charles W. Kohlsaat, Commissioner to Sweden and Norway, and Walter Williams, Foreign Press Commissioner.

Next followed commissioners and representatives of foreign governments, who have ambassadors accredited to the United States in the order of the presentation of credentials to the Exposition. The order was as follows:

Mexico, France, Germany, Great Britain and dependencies, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

Next followed commissioners and representatives of foreign governments which have ministers resident accredited to the United States, in the order of the presentation of credentials to the Exposition. These governments in their order were: Japan, China, Brazil, Cuba, Argentine, Denmark, Belgium, Nicaragua, Sweden, Siam, Portugal, Costa Rico, Guatemala, Persia, Venezuela, Holland, Norway, San Salvador, Hayti, Honduras, Bulgaria, Morocco.

Assistant Commandant Andrew G. Hammond was Master of Ceremonies for this section.

Many of the foreign representatives appeared in uniform.

In the German Commission, Commissioner-General Theodore Lewald, Otto Zippel, Imperial Counsellor and Treasurer, and Dr. H. C. Rieloff, Imperial Consul, all appeared in the dress of Consuls. The uniform was very dark blue with a plumed cockedhat of the same color. Gold cord decorated the uniforms, and the imperial eagle appeared on the hats. Baron I. von Rhodon, the German Vice-Consul to America, wore the green Royal Saxon uniform, elaborately trimmed with gold braid. A black hat with a heavy plume completed the uniform. Following the members of the commission came Alard Schleck, Head Royal Prussian Forester, in his official dress of Lincoln green and long-skirted coat, and plumed hat of the same color. By his side marched his assistant, Johannes Siever, in a steel grey dress with cuffs, a collar and trimmings in forest green. Long yellow boots reached above the knee.

Following the German Commission came the brilliant scarlet and gold of the English Army. Colonel C. M. Watson headed the British Embassy in the brilliant costume of the Royal Engineers—scarlet, heavily trimmed with gold braid and black trousers with gold stripes. A plumed hat and high boots completed the outfit. By his side appeared Captain Atkin, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the brigade. The dress was the same in color as Colonel Watson's, but not so elaborate. He wore the immense bear-skin shako peculiar to this branch of the English service, held in place by a chain around the chin.

The most picturesque dress in the procession was worn by Dr. George de Szogynny, Commissioner-General from Hungary. It was the Hungarian Court Dress, consisting of a figured white satin coat with silver trimming, and light grey trousers, worn inside long black boots. A short cloak of royal purple velvet covered the uniform, and was itself trimmed around the collar and edges with brown fur.

Ghiglia Ettore, Commander of the Royal Italian Marines, with 29 men in white duck trousers, and a blue sailor's blouse, marched before and behind the Italian Commission. The dress of Mr. Ettore is that of a Civil



THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, DIGNITARIES AND SPEAKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
On their way to Plaza of St. Louis, to hold Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.
Photographed on Administration Building steps, April 30th, by Official Photographic Co.

Engineer of the first-class—a long black coat of military cut, and white duck trousers.

Next in the line of march came the Japanese officials of the Commission. Baron M. Matsudaira, Commissioner-General, walked by the side of Acting-Commissioner-General Hajima Ota. On either side of the Commissioners were H. Yamawaki and H. Shugio, respectively. All were in the dress of a Japanese civil officer. The uniform is military in cut, and of the same blue-black as the American Army officers' uniform. Gold braid formed the trimming, and the hats bore plumes. Baron Matsudaira wore the sky-blue shoulder sash of the Order of the Rising Sun, and the other commissioners wore the red shoulder sash given them when they were directors of Osaka Exposition last year.

Dikran Khan Kelekian, the Persian Commissioner-General, and Consul-General at New York, wore the dark blue military dress of the Persian Consul.

Lieutenant H. Anasagasti, of the Argentina Commission, wore the black uniform of the Lancers. It was decorated with red cuffs, and he wore a red and black cap.

J. C. Cargatho, one of the Brazilian Commissioners, wore the uniform of a commodore in the navy. It was dark blue with a naval cap of the same color.

J. S. Langerman, the representative of the Sultan of Morocco, appeared in the Sultan's court dress. A red and gold scarlet uniform with bloomers was worn under a white cloak, fastened at the shoulders, and flowing back. A small red cap fitting closely to the head was surrounded by the white folds of a turban.

The Foreign Commissioners were followed by the Board of Lady Managers in carriages. In the first carriage were Mrs. Daniel Manning, President; Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, First Vice-President; Miss Lavinia H. Egan, Secretary; and Miss A. L. Von Mayhoff. Orderly Ralph Whitney occupied a place on the box with the driver.

It was 10:25 a. m. when President Francis took the rostrum and picked up the beautiful gavel presented to him for the occasion by the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, and made from the wood of trees grown and felled upon the Exposition site, and called the vast assemblage to order. When his well-known form made its appearance, a mighty shout went up from tens of thousands of throats, and a cloud of hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air. It was an impulsive and enthusiastic greeting to the man whose daring, energy, zeal and courage had wrought the miracle before them.

When the cheering had ceased, the President introduced the distinguished divine, the Reverend Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, who made the following invocation:

Almighty God, Author of all goodness, in whose hand are all our times, who art from all eternity unto all eternity, we pause upon this glad and inspiring moment where a hundred rejoicing years are met, and we offer Thee our praise and prayer. We humble ourselves and yet we exult in Thee to-day as we implore Thy spirit divinely to open the gates of this, our festival, and prosper it with holy guidance, remembering that ours is the unchanging God. We celebrate the significance of far-reaching events; we shall here, day by day, rehearse the story of uncounted transformations.

O Thou eternal Love and Light, stay us and guide us, Thou who art the same yesterday and forever! We know not the swiftness of time or the startling movement of events, while we pray for the life and good of the President of these United States and all others in authority with him. We perceive not how weak is man when we implore Thy blessing upon the officers of this centennial celebration and upon their work. Only when we are sure that Thou, who will protect and guide them, didst aforetime succor and lead our fathers on their way, do we gratefully recognize that the continuity of American history is in the life and purpose of God as revealed in the progress of man, and that in Thee we have the future as in Thee we had the past. For this we adore Thy great and holy name, and make mention of Thy goodness and power. We remember gratefully the days of old. We thank Thee for those silences and solitudes, well nigh eternal and infinite, in which God wrought, in natural manners here creating a measureless opportunity and advantage in soil and sky, river and rock, forest and climate a challenge for the hands and hearts which should meet and master the nascent energies and build commonwealths in these new realms for the glory of God and the good of man. But Thou hast often taught us how poor are resources apparently inexhaustible, how worthless are flashing ores and hidden streams without man, Thy servant and child, vicegerent of Thyself made kingly by Thy providence and grace to subdue and transform according to Thy plan. So we thank Thee for our fathers and our mothers who, by Thy good spirit, wrought righteousness, while they stopped the mouths of wild beasts, quenched the violence of even prairie fire, rocked their children to sleep with the wolf's howl shivering the quiet night, overcame the savage and the pestilence, conquered poverty, turned wilderness into gardens, and transformed hot deserts into fields where bloom the rose and the cornflower and where ripen apples of gold in pictures of silver. The little one has become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. The wilderness and the solitary place have indeed been glad for them. Verily, the Lord hath hastened it in His time. Make us worthier of such fatherhood and motherhood, and because we shall henceforth serve more devoutly their God who is also our God, we lift up our eyes, on this day at least, to the hills whence cometh our help. Glad is our thanksgiving, fervent our praise, but quick and tender on this exultant day is the consciousness of our shortcomings and our iniquities. By the same might with which Thou hast led and protected, spare us and pardon. From our greed and foolish pride, from our fear of men and our faithlessness to Thee, we appeal to Three through Him who suffered for all our sins. May no splendid events of our history hide from us Thy righteousness revealed betimes in flame and thunder. Clouds and darkness have indeed been round about Thee, at times in our history, but ever justice and judgment have been the habitation of Thy throne. We have sinned against Thy Commandments, and lo, Thou hast done great and good things for us and wonderful. Thou hast blessed us in basket and in store, and planted in the midst of the garden of our growth the tree of Life, which bears twelve manner of fruits whose leaves also are for the healing of the nations. When we have most offended against Thy holy law, we have done it amid all the glory of Thine infinite goodness. Deliver us, we pray Thee, from our sins, and forgive, renewing in our fresh vision of Jesus Christ the assurances of Thy pardon. Farewell the past; welcome the future, O our King! May we not fail Thee, O Thou God of nations, since Thou hast called us to tasks so sublime and hast spread every banquet with hands of love and for the richer triumph of Thy kingdom in and through the governments of men. To this end may we have that righteousness which, coming from above, is life and hope. Then our youth shall be renewed like the eagle's; we shall mount upon wings; we shall run and not be weary; we shall even walk and not faint. Give us the ennobling expectation that as our God hath commanded our strength because of the very greatness of our way in the past, even so shall He lead us on from enterprise to enterprise of faith, from altar to altar of devotion, even from Gethsemane to Calvary of self-sacrifice, so that we may follow the uncrowned holiness from glory unto glory. Accustom us to the truth which shall lead us to seek first the Kingdom of God that in the light and for the purpose thereof all triumphs of science applied, all conquests of discovery, all victories of philosophic endeavor, all fruits of the tilled soil, all tamed tides of ocean, all songs of happy homes, all opulent literatures yet to be written, all art waiting here to be created—so all these things shall be added unto us. Then shall He be crowned, indeed, and with many crowns. And then shall be answered, so far as we may be made worthy to receive the answer, the words He has taught us to say when we pray.

Led by Dr. Gunsaulus, the vast assemblage, with bowed heads, repeated the Lord's Prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer, President Francis stepped forward and delivered his address. It seemed to be inspired by the occasion, and its sentiments were conveyed to his hearers in language chaste, beautiful, ornate, and after the manner of the polished orator. It stirred the people with its impressiveness, and thoroughly aroused their generous sympathy. The concluding words, "Open ye gates! Swing wide ye portals! Enter herein ye sons of men!" fell upon the multitude like a benediction, and the fervor of the applause was wonderful. The shouts were borne along the plazas and the aisles of the beautiful buildings, and thrown back from the monumental hills supporting the Colonnade of States. They carried with them the story of final triumph—the paean of Victory—*acti labores jucundi*. The effect of the speech was stirring. All that was good and generous in human nature responded to its sentiment, and enfolded the speaker in its emotions.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

A great thinker has said, "The sentiment from which it springs determines the dignity of any deed." This Universal Exposition was conceived in a sense of obligation on the part of the people of the Louisiana Purchase to give expression to their gratitude for the innumerable blessings that have flowed from a century of membership in the American Union, to manifest their appreciation of the manifold benefits of living in a land whose climate and soil and resources are unsurpassed, and of having their lots cast in an age when liberty and enlightenment are established on foundations broad and deep, and are the heritage of all who worthily strive. To rise to the full measure of such a sentiment required an undertaking of comprehensive proportions, and the participation of all races and of every clime. Six years have passed since the conception began to assume form. The first year was devoted to arousing the interest of this community and securing the cooperation of the States and Territories of the Purchase. The next two years were spent in enlisting the sympathy of other sections of our own country and in gaining the recognition and assistance of the general government. Three years ago the work of preparation was begun. It has been vigorously prosecuted on every section of the globe. The movement has enlarged in scope from day to day, and taken on more definite shape from year to year. Discouragements were frequent enough, but were never disheartening, and are now all forgotten. We remember only the words of cheer and commendation, the patient consideration given to what was often looked upon as misdirected enthusiasm, but which was persisted in, and almost invariably converted indifference or skepticism into helpful and active interest. The magnitude of the enterprise was never lost sight of by its promoters, but its mammoth proportions constantly increasing as they developed, never for a moment shook the confidence, weakened the energies, or diverted from their well-defined purpose, those who had been entrusted with the responsi-



Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

INVOCATION BEING GIVEN BY REV. A. H. GUNSAULUS,

On Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

bility and the work. To-day you see the consummation of their efforts.

The sincere and helpful interest of the Federal Government, the unanimous co-operation of the States and Territories and Possessions of the United States, the participation of almost every country on the earth, is evidence of the wisdom and thoroughness of the work of exploitation, and establishes unquestionably the universal character of the Exposition.

The magnificent structures whose graceful lines and imposing fronts have had no peer in architecture or design; the entrancing picture that holds your admiring gaze on yonder lagoon and cascades; the delightful vistas that meet you at every turn, the inimitable adaptation of the beauties of nature to the achievements of art, clearly show the skill and judgment that have been exercised in preparing receptacles for the products of the world.

The exhibits of every country and every people, classified as they are in a manner unequaled for clear and competitive comparison, and by a system and in an order that records the development of man and his accomplishments, bear testimony to the advancement of civilization, and show that their arrangement is the result of thoughtful experience, and is for the edification of all who desire to learn.

Has the consummation risen to the full measure of the ambitious plan outlined at the inception of the enterprise? Has the lofty sentiment that inspired the celebration found a realizing embodiment in the picture you behold? Does the exhibition of man's handiwork here installed faithfully portray his progress and development? Does this assembling of the best products of all the ages, brought together in friendly rivalry by nationalities and races differing in faith and in habit and ideals, form a correct composite of man's achievements; of the advancement of science; of the thought of the twentieth century? If so, this Universal Exposition is more than an exhibition of products, or even of processes; it is more than a congregating of the grades of civilization, as represented by all races from the primitive to the cultured; it is even more than a symposium of the thought of the thrones, of the student and the moralist. It is all of these combined, and the toute ensemble forms a distinct entity whose impress on the present and influence on the future, are deep and lasting. It will have a place in history more conspicuous than its projectors ever conceived. For more than a generation to come it will be a marker in the accomplishments and progress of man. SO THOROUGHLY DOES IT REPRESENT THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION THAT IF ALL MAN'S OTHER WORKS WERE BY SOME UNSPEAKABLE CATASTROPHE BLOTTED OUT, THE RECORDS HERE ESTABLISHED BY THE ASSEMBLED NATIONS WOULD AFFORD ALL NECESSARY STANDARDS FOR THE REBUILDING OF OUR ENTIRE CIVILIZATION.

By bringing together sections and peoples hitherto remote and unacquainted, and thereby promoting mutual respect, it is a distinct step toward establishing that universal peace for which all right-minded people are striving, and which the Exposition's gifted sculptor has so fittingly typified in the graceful figure that crowns the noble monument at whose base we stand.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the acquisition of an empire by a deed of the pen, salutes the representatives, executive and legislative, of the Federal Government, and tenders most profound thanks for the recognition extended and assistance rendered. It acknowledges obligation to States and Territories and foreign countries for co-operation and contribution, and makes its obeisance to commissioners and exhibitors.

Open ye gates. Swing wide ye portals. Enter herein ye sons of men, and behold the achievements of your race. Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater accomplishments.

President Francis then presented Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, saying: "When I tell you that I present to you the man who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the $5,000,000 popular subscription, you know without being told that I mean Mr. William H. Thompson, Treasurer of the Exposition, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings."

Mr. Thompson, with characteristic directness, merely said, when the applause his well-known presence evoked had subsided, "I wish to report that the Committee on Grounds and Buildings has completed its work, and is ready to be discharged. I introduce Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, who will deliver the keys of the Exhibit palaces."

The modest gentleman upon whose shoulders has rested the enormous financial burden of the enterprise, stepped aside to make place for Mr. Taylor, who was the master-mind in the physical construction of the most wonderful Exposition in all history. Surrounded by the beautiful creations of his genius, the palaces, domes, spires, cascades and landscapes, he met the plaudits of an appreciative audience with an inspired eloquence, establishing himself as an orator as well as an architect. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I appreciate the honor that was bestowed upon me by the management of this great Exposition when I was assigned to duty as Chairman of the Commission of Architects that was appointed to express in proper shape their ideas for a development of a scheme for the general picture of this great Fair, the general arrangement and positions of buildings and the landscape features as a whole, and I feel more than honored by being allowed to associate myself with these architects who were selected to design the mighty structures that adorn these grounds; whose brains guided the facile pencil which gave birth to these structures which we see around us and which form this most beautiful picture.

If time permitted I might dwell upon the skill of the engineers that were in charge of the great physical features of this Fair, the great difficulties that presented themselves; I might tell of the changing of a rugged wooded waste cut with ravines into formal gardens and revetted water ways surrounding the stately palaces; I might tell of the changing of the course of a river that from times to time pours a mighty flood from end to end of the land upon which we stand; I might tell of the laying of miles of drains and pipes and the installation of a fire-fighting system that has never been equaled in the works of the past; I might also tell of that particular engineering skill that has erected the mighty plant that puts life and motion around and about us; that starts into glow the countless lamps that will shine upon this evening's scene; that in a few moments will take the waters of the lagoons, lifting same to the top of yonder hill and pour millions of gallons of water o'er the beautiful Cascades that lie before you. I might tell of a thousand labors performed, and these men that are before you have done it.

I tender to you these structures, I tender to you these grounds with their hills and dales, and I tender to you this beautiful landscape, all of which is the work of the men that have been assigned by your company to the handling of this undertaking. These men have been faithful and true and have developed a mighty whole with the hope to not only please the millions that will assemble on these grounds, but also impress them with awe at the beauty of these surroundings.

The architect, the artist, the engineer and the artisan, from not only this fair land of our home, but from the ends of the earth, have combined as one in the mighty work to present the beautiful picture which it is hoped will last in the memories of our own and of the strangers within our gates for the years to come, and to these men who have done the work, the credit is due.

Mr. President, at last—THE WORDS OF THE SONG HAVE BEEN SPELLED, THE HARMONY AND THE MUSIC OF THE SONG ITSELF FLOATS IN THE AIR FROM YONDER HILL TOP OVER THE LAND OUT INTO THE SEA AND ECHOES ON THE SHORES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Mr. President, I present to you the key to these palaces that surround us.

Upon the conclusion of his address, Mr. Taylor presented to his staff their diplomas, as follows:

Karl Bitter, Chief of Sculpture; George E. Kessler, Chief Landscape Engineer; E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; E. B. Ellicott, Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer; J. S. Tritle, General Superintendent; R. H. Philips, Chief Civil Engineer.

Mr. Taylor then said: "Mr. President, I present to you the keys to these palaces that surround us," at the same time delivering to President Francis an exquisitely wrought gold key, engraved with the words, "Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Key to the Buildings."

Sousa's Band then rendered Von der Stucken's March, "Louisiana," after which President Francis introduced Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, invested him with his official commission and insignia of office, and formally transferred to him the exhibit palaces.

Mr. Skiff wore on his breast the decorations he had so deservedly earned—the Order of Wassa, those given to the Directors of the Columbian Exposition, and the red and blue button of the French Legion of Honor.

He presented the Chiefs of Departments with their credentials and badges of office, and spoke as follows:

The scene which stretches before us to-day is fairer than that upon which Christian gazed from Delectable Mountain. The ensemble is inspiring to a degree that makes the occasion reverential.

A person must be exalted at such a moment as this; the inauguration of the greatest educational force that has ever made its impress on humanity; the dedication of the world's wisdom to the countless ages.

An Exposition is a vast museum in motion. An Exposition is a collection of exhibits. The genus of an Exposition is the composite exhibitor. The horizon is only slightly broadened when you make the extreme statement that everything within the boundaries of this Exposition is an exhibit, is a manifestation of some thought, is the expression of some genius, is the mark of some triumph, in a world, at a time when the battle of brains is being waged with the greatest intensity.

Ambition, competition, strife and friction are essential to progress. Without these nations would sleep and men would die.

The aggregation of the productiveness of man displayed at this great festival of progress invites a rather contradictory reflection. It both levels and establishes distinction. To me, a most significant fact brought out by the exhibits is the coincidence of advancement on certain distinct lines in sections remote from each other, widely apart in native and acquired attributes; at once denoting the community of thought throughout the world.

It is in the study of the Exposition in detail that the most permanent benefit will come to the individual. The whole picture creates an impression that ennobles the beholder and awakens a sentiment of gratitude that one is permitted to share such a spectacle. But these are impressions, valuable to be sure, but as it is a physiological fact that all strength is derived from the unison of atoms, so it is that students accumulate the greatest general wisdom by mastering elementary facts.

The school, the college, the university stimulate the faculties and improve the intellectual conditions of individuals. The museum improves the social conditions of a community. The Exposition impresses its educational benefactions upon the world. The plan and scope of this Exposition uttered at the inception of the enterprise was consciously intended to give its full expression and ultimate outcome a distinct educative character. The classification itself, the rules and regulations of the Exposition, the selection of the material,



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W. H. THOMPSON, TREASURER OF EXPOSITION,

Turning over Buildings and Introducing Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

NOTE—Mr. Thompson stands to the left, President Francis to his right and Mr. Taylor is seated.

the arrangement of the individual topics, the catalogue, the demonstrations, the provisions for the Jury System, and the incorporation of a co-ordinate Congress, each constitutes an essential factor in giving to this Exposition the elements of the university, the museum, the manual training school, and the library, while over and above it all is the record of the social conditions of mankind, registering not only the culture of the world at this time, but indicating the particular plans along which different peoples may safely proceed, or in fact, have begun to advance towards a still higher development.

The chief of each department stands as the representative of the arts, sciences and industries of the classification pertinent to his task, and in just so far as his judgment and discrimination have comprehended and observed the systematic and carefully developed plan of the division, his services reflect the highest achievement in the products within his control. These exhibits have not been merely received and installed; they have been selected with scientific intent and discrimination.

In conformity with the authority delegated to me by the Executive, I invest the Chiefs of the Division of Exhibits with the insignia of their office, conveying to each of them the full and unreserved acknowledgment of the unexampled manner in which they have discharged the trust reposed in them. I wish in this presence to earnestly thank the Chiefs of the Division of Exhibits for the splendid work they have done for the Exposition, for the cause of education and for the people of these and all times.

Mr. President, I have the honor to hand you a catalogue of the exhibits, with descriptions and locations of the same, in the various Palaces.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Skiff handed to President Francis and to each of his Department Chiefs a catalogue of exhibits.

The "Hymn of the West," written by Edmund Clarence Stedman for the occasion, music by John Knowles Paine, was then sung by a chorus of four hundred voices. The beautiful hymn is as follows:

HYMN OF THE WEST.

World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high
 Engird the earth with splendor round,
From out Thy secret place draw nigh
 The courts and temples of this ground;
 Eternal Light,
 Fill with Thy might
 These domes that in Thy purpose grew,
 And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,
 To show the marvels God hath wrought
Since first Thy people's chief and seer
 Looked up with that prophetic thought,
 Bade Time unroll
 The fateful scroll,
 And empire unto Freedom gave
 From cloudland height to tropic wave.

Poured through the gateways of the North
 Thy mighty rivers join their tide,
And on the wings of morn sent forth
 Their mists the far-off peaks divide.
 By Thee unsealed,
 The mountains yield
 Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame,
 And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain
 At thine own time to give increase—
The greater and the lesser grain,
 The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!
 Thy creatures graze
 Appointed ways:
 League after league across the land
 The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear
 Above the plenteous western plain,
Thine ancient tribes from round the sphere
 To breathe its quickening air are fain;
 And smiles the sun
 To see made one
 Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space.
 Land of the new and lordlier race!

1904. —Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Music by John K. Paine, of Harvard University.

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Mayor Rolla Wells, the steadfast friend of the Exposition, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

Twenty-eight years ago there was inaugurated in the City of Philadelphia the Centennial Exposition, in commemoration of the completion of the first century of our national existence. Remarkable had been the growth of this country during that period. Three millions of people grown to forty-three millions; thirteen colonies enlarged to thirty-seven States. Seventeen years later, in line with still greater progress, that wonderful white city—the Columbian Exposition—opened its gates to the admiration of the world.

Now, on this thirtieth day of April, nineteen hundred and four, we are assembled to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of that historical achievement the purchase of the Louisiana Territory; and as evidence of greater maturity, we are celebrating as eighty millions of united Americans, occupying forty-five prosperous States and five territories. Among this number are the States which are located within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, the chief city of which is the City of St. Louis, which I have the honor of representing on this memorable occasion St. Louis, enveloped in the romance of the past under the successive peaceful sovereignty of the Indian, the Spanish, and the French—now a typical American city, the Mecca of mankind from all nations of the globe.

One hundred years ago this locality was a mere trading post. But eighty-two years have elapsed since St. Louis was incorporated into a city. Now, with a population of seven hundred thousand, it is fourth in rank, and the commercial center of the United States. Well may we be satisfied with its past record; well may we have pride in the promotion of this Universal Exposition in honor of the Louisiana Purchase, through which this city owes its existence. Many and great were the difficulties in the path of the enterprise—hours of uncertainty and discouragement. Now that the task is well done and the hour of opening near at hand, all hail to the civic pride of our people! All hail to the public spirit and indomitable energy of President David R. Francis and associates, under whose guidance this Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been consummated, for the enlightenment and pleasure of us all!

We bid a most cordial welcome to all nations. We thank our national and state governments; we thank the rulers of foreign countries; we thank the individual exhibitors, for the honor conferred upon our municipality through their participation in this Exposition. Above all, we reverently acknowledge the kind favor of Heaven, which has so smiled upon this our great undertaking.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission, was the next speaker. His address follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen -An act of the Congress of the United States, approved March 3, 1901, gave national recognition to the Exposition we this day open to the public. By appropriating $5,000,000 in aid of the project Congress expressed the nation's approval of the proposal to fittingly celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the great historic event the Exposition is intended to commemorate. The President was authorized to appoint a commission of nine persons to perform certain functions and to symbolize the continuous solicitude of the government for the success of the Exposition. The actual management was intrusted to a corporation organized under the laws of the State of of Missouri. The weakness of divided authority was wisely obviated by vesting in the corporation, commonly known as "The Exposition Company," masterful power, and by restricting the National Commission to functions chiefly ministerial. The substantial lodgment of sole power and responsibility in the private corporation has safeguarded progress against the friction inseparable from dual management.

To the directors and officers of the Exposition Company is due full and undivided credit for what has been, and what may be achieved for the Exposition by unhindered executive power.

By joint action of the National Commission and the company, the work of women in connection with the Exposition has been placed in charge of a Board of Lady Managers, appointed under authority of law. The friendly disposition of the National Government has been steadfast from the beginning. With cheerful alacrity, time for preparation was extended one year by Congress upon the request of the company, and a loan of $4,600,000 was made by the present Congress to meet all the obligations of the Exposition up to this day of opening. If to the original appropriation of $5,000,000 be added this loan, and the amount directly and indirectly expended and authorized by the government for construction and official exhibits upon the Fair grounds is taken into account, it will be found that financially the United States is to-day concerned in the Exposition to the extent of nearly $15,000,000; thus practically duplicating in this celebration the price paid for the Louisiana Territory one hundred years ago. But happily the influence of the general government has not been confined to financial aid. In the act of 1901, Congress authorized the President of the United States to invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the proposed celebration. In the exercise of that authority on the 20th day of August, 1901, the venerated President, McKinley, formally proclaimed the international character of the Exposition, concluding the proclamation in these words:

"And in the name of the government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization."

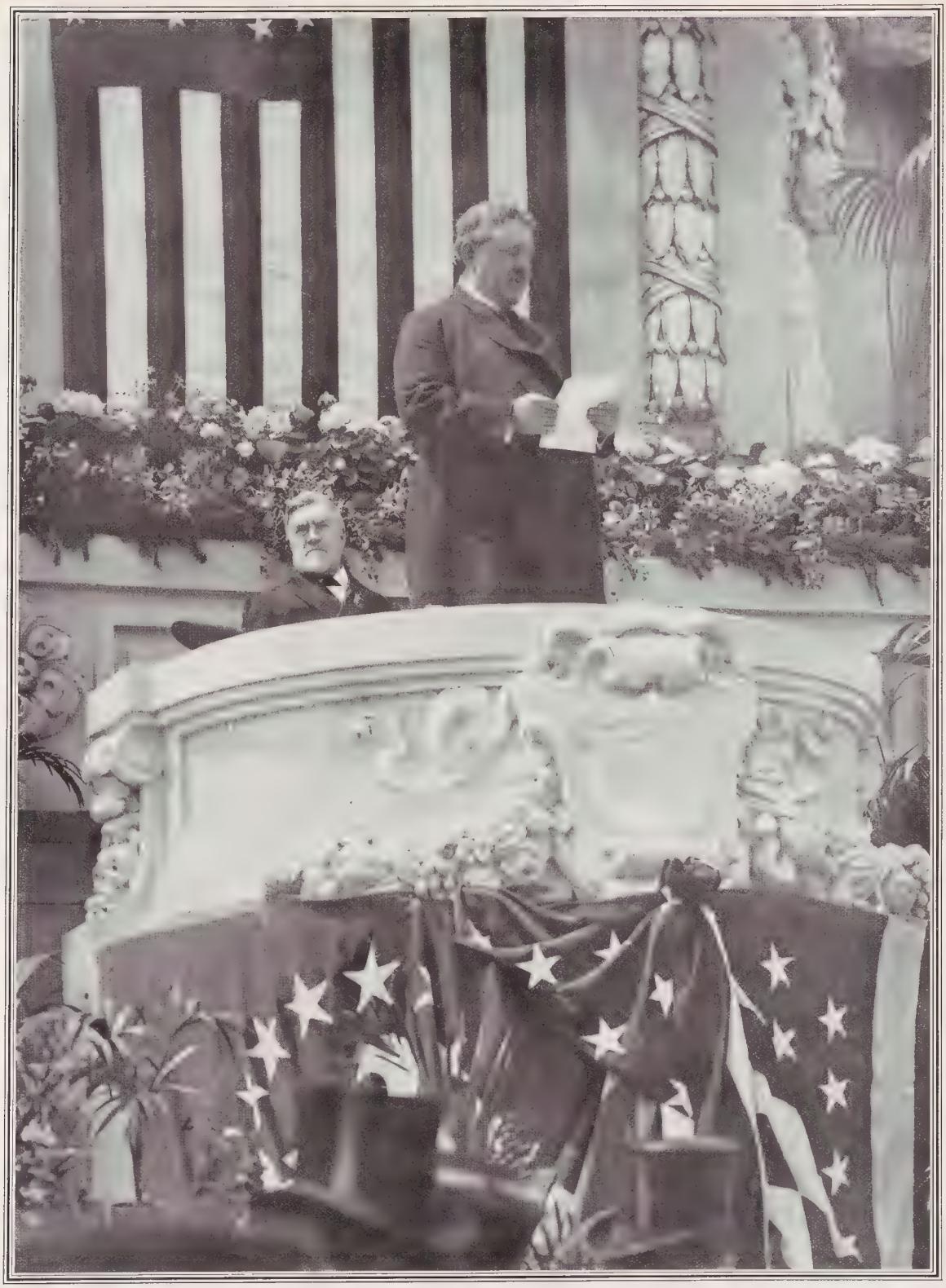
The helpful spirit of President McKinley's invitation has pervaded every act of President Roosevelt in his relations to the Exposition.

The consular and diplomatic forces of the United States were inspired by the President and his able Secretary of State, to exert themselves within the limits of official propriety to excite international interest in this event.

On Dedication Day our Chief Magistrate and his only living predecessor honored the occasion by personal presence and words of reassurance. Upon no like civic event in the world's history has any nation bestowed such conspicuous countenance and substantial favor as the Government of the United States has freely given to this Exposition.

The cordial and almost universal response of the nations is flattering to the people of the whole country, and we greet them as our visiting neighbors and friends.

Our home folks of the State, Territories and Districts of the Union have combined to honor this occasion on a scale of unexpected generosity.



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DIRECTOR OF WORKS ISAAC S. TAYLOR,

Delivering Address Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

This unrivaled representation of peoples and governments from abroad and the large home participation, places upon the Exposition management a weight of responsibility, which, like the Exposition itself, is unprecedented. With justice, courtesy, fair play and hospitality as watchwords, from the gatekeeper up to the President of the company, all will be well.

From comparison of productions potent ideas destined to affect the future of the world will be evolved. Material progress everywhere will surely be heightened and strengthened in consequence.

From the commingling of people social forces will be set in motion laden with far-reaching results.

The ancient civilization of Asia with its blending of the poetic, picturesque and tragic is to here abide face to face for months with the young, vigorous and aggressive civilization of the West. The stalwart man of Patagonia will greet his distant kinsman, the diminutive Esquimaux. The Filipino will meet the American at home, and each will learn to know the other better. The provincial spirit will everywhere yield to the broader view. From every quarter of the globe bright minds will here meet to enjoy a brief, but effective post-graduate course in a school of universal knowledge, to which all the peoples of the earth contribute.

The Exposition management and the City of St. Louis stand not alone under a sense of obligation to those who participate in this celebration, but all the people of the great Louisiana Purchase unite in recognizing the compliment, not only national, but international in character, paid to them and their achievements.

It is to be hoped that every one visiting the Exposition will find time and opportunity after departing from these grounds to take a survey of the commonwealths that have grown up in the wilderness territory of one hundred years ago. Lonely wastes and savage powers have yielded place to peaceful, law-abiding and prosperous communities throughout the area of the purchase. Everywhere the visitor will encounter friendly, hospitable people ready in true western fashion to greet the stranger as a friend.

In the name of the National Commission I extend to those who are here and to those who are to come a hearty greeting.

Sen. Carter was followed by United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Visiting Committee representing the United States Senate, who spoke as follows:

Accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company the Senate of the United States responds through its committee and joins with its greetings and congratulations in these formal opening ceremonies.

The occasion that brings us here has no parallel in the history of the nations. If we consider the event that is now to be commemorated, we find that no domain like that of the Louisiana Purchase ever before passed by peaceful means from beneath the flag of one nation to the sovereignty of another. A territory of more than a million square miles in area, extending from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the banks of the Mississippi to the lofty crests of the Rocky Mountains, was added to the dominion of the young republic.

Its development and growth in population and material resources since the purchase have been the marvel of the nineteenth century.

Where a population of less than 100,000 dwelt at the time of the transfer, to-day may be found the homes of more than 15,000,000 of our people.

Great as has been this increase, still greater has been its growth in resources and productions. Its soil has yielded rich harvests of marvelous abundance; its mineral treasures have greatly enhanced the wealth of the nation.

Manufactures, varied and extensive, have contributed their full share to the world's productions, and commerce has crowded the railway lines with loaded cars and burdened the steamboats upon all its rivers.

Under our flag cities, towns and hamlets have here sprung up as if by magic, where, before, the land they occupy was unpeopled and unknown.

What a wondrous transformation! Yet the century during which it was accomplished has barely passed, and the glorious work of building up this mighty empire has only just begun.

To Jefferson, to Livingston and to Monroe, belongs the undying honor of securing this vast domain for the American people, and on the brightest pages of our country's history is inscribed the treaty which they consummated with the great Napoleon.

A treaty that opened the way for still further acquisitions and an expansion which continued until our western boundary passed beyond the mountains, the valleys and the plains and extended to the shores of the Pacific.

Our country, thus broadened, became as wide as the continent and in later times our flag is found waving over the gold fields of Alaska and over the distant tropical islands of our new possessions.

This day marks the beginning of the grandest, most varied and most extensive exposition the world has ever seen.

The progress of mankind, ever directed toward loftier planes of thought and achievement, is here illustrated.

Our own States, Territories and Districts, and foreign lands, the most liberal and advanced, have brought here the latest and most valuable proofs of their triumphs in art, science and in those manifold industries that give profit and occupation to capital and labor.

Here has been created in a brief period of time an imperial city, with palaces of beauty and grandeur, with attractions of marvelous and surpassing interest, and with object lessons that will leave their impress on the present and become an incentive and inspiration for future generations.

This Exposition, favored by the late President McKinley, whose invitation to participate therein was extended to foreign lands, and inaugurated by President Roosevelt, who will employ the power of electricity at the nation's capital to set in motion the machinery here installed, will crown with fitting honor the event we now commemorate.

It will, as we are already assured, prove worthy of this beautiful and historic City of St. Louis and of the great State of Missouri, with its unmeasured resources, and it will add another triumph to the glorious achievements of the men and women who dwell in this favored land.

Such expositions indicate the different stages in the progressive march of the human race. They invite, to a share in the honors they bestow, the enterprise and inventive genius of all the nations and they provide the broadest and highest means of education, supplementing in no small degree the work of the college and university.

They are the harbingers and promoters of peace and as such they merit and receive the support and approbation of the wise and patriotic men and women of every land.

Where else with greater reason and propriety could such an exposition be held than in our own country, now at peace with all the world, and commemorating an event whose importance and far-reaching consequences can not even now be realized and understood?

Where else, with stronger assurances of success could this great enterprise be undertaken than in this city, on the banks of the Mississippi, and among the prosperous millions who are here building up a splendid empire and who have added to our victorious flag so many imperishable stars?

Proudly do we hail this day and this glorious occasion and gladly do we unite with every lover of our country and her blessed institutions in bidding God speed to this great Exposition.

Hon. James A. Tawney, of the Visiting Committee of the National House of Representatives, was then introduced by President Francis as "Mr. Tawney of the Louisiana Purchase," in grateful recognition of his inestimable services on all occasions in behalf of the Exposition, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The occasion on which we have assembled to-day is one of rare and monumental interest. It is crowded with patriotic pride in the achievement here commemorated, and overflows with exultant anticipation of greater glory yet to come.

Those who conceived and accomplished this mervelous result as a means of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana may well feel proud of their magnificent success. As a member of the Congress of the United States that authorized and aided it, and speaking in behalf of one branch of that body, I will say that, not only as members of Congress, but as citizens of the United States we share with them their just pride and are profoundly grateful for their efficient effort and labor in the work they have accomplished. In the celebration of no event in our national life has the Congress of the United States and the Government been more liberal. This liberality of the Government is equaled, too, by the generous and patriotic aid contributed by the city and people of St. Louis, by all but two of the States of the Union, and by every civilized nation on earth. In the amount expended, in the number of States and nations participating in this centennial anniversary of our acquisition of that vast domain, of which the City of St. Louis is the metropolis, this Exposition surpasses anything of the kind heretofore attempted anywhere in the world. To our sister nations, for their generous and enthusiastic response to the invitation on behalf of our government to participate in this commemoration, extended by the late President McKinley, we are deeply grateful. The extent to which this friendly meeting of all nations upon these grounds, in good natured rivalry, where they will exhibit of their resources, their skill in art and manufacture, and of those things which best typify and illustrate the results of their civilized, progress and material development, will contribute more to universal peace and happiness throughout all the world than any previous international event.

Out of the womb of the world's military and civil convulsions have been born many great events—events made glorious by the victories of military and civil heroes. Under their ennobling influences and actuated by a lofty patriotism and a high appreciation of noble deeds, nations, in the past, have assembled to appropriately commemorate them and honor the memory of those by whom they were achieved, but never before in the history of the world have all the nations of the earth assembled, as they are here congregated, to celebrate the achievement and honor the memory of civil or military heroes.

For the first time in the world's history men stand here to-day in the presence of a spectacle, the like of which has never been conceived by the mind or wrought by the hand of man.

In design, in execution, in the beauty and grandeur of its full completion, it surpasses anything of the kind human eye has ever looked upon. In a word it is the world's exhibit of nineteen centuries of human progress. It has been gathered from every land and every part of the habitable globe to commemorate that matchless and patriotic achievement wrought a century ago by Thomas Jefferson, who, as the President of a feeble republic, taking advantage of the necessities of Napoleon and the aggressive designs of Great Britain, wrested from both an empire greater in area than the territory plucked from the British crown by the Revolutionary War.

Rightfully does this event claim a place in the history and in the hearts of the American people by the side of that memorable declaration, which, on July 4, 1776, rang out from the belfry tower of Liberty Hall, like the clarion notes of a trumpet, to the people of all nations as proclaiming the immortal principles of universal liberty, individual worth and the inherent rights and dignity of man.

The declaration of July 4, 1776, gave us national independence and political liberty. The acquisition of the territory of Louisiana safeguarded both, and, in addition, gave us international freedom and the power to protect ourselves and the republics to the south of us from foreign aggression or territorial aggrandizement.

When measured by the life of nations, it has enabled us in the short space of one century to grow and expand from infancy to full manhood and commanding importance, until to-day we are not only a world power, but in peace and war, in the arts and sciences, in productive industry and economic organization, in the wisdom and beneficence of our laws and institutions, and in all things essential to national leadership, we have



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DIRECTOR FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, OF DIVISION OF EXHIBITS,

Delivering his Address on Opening Day, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Mr. MICHEL LAGRAVE, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL REPRESENTING FRANCE,
Making address Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

justly won, and proudly, though modestly, occupy a foremost place among our sister nations.

In no country, under no government, by no people on earth could this marvelous result have been achieved save by the American people under the freedom of their institutions, the inspiration of liberty, and the influences of Christian civilization.

The next on the speaking programme was Mr. Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner-General for Mexico, and Dean of the Foreign Commissioners, who, in a few words, gracefully yielded to the Commissioner-General of France, M. Michel Lagrave, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS BY ALBINO R. NUNCIO.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Directors—I recognize the honor that you have bestowed upon me in calling me to speak in behalf of the Foreign Commissioners. Please accept my thanks for the said honor, but in consideration that one of the countries that are represented in this grand Fair has great historical connection with the past that we are commemorating to-day, I think it is right to leave the place to the representative of that country. Therefore, I will have the honor to introduce to you Monsieur Michel Lagrave, Commissioner General of France, who at the same time is the second in rank, and who will speak on behalf of the Foreign Exhibitors.

But before I introduce that gentleman, I wish to tell you in behalf of the Mexican Government, on behalf of the Mexican National Commission, of whom I am the head, that we all hope that this great Exposition may be crowned with great success. You people of the United States, and especially of St. Louis, should be proud of this grand and glorious enterprise. And now, as I said before, I will have the honor to introduce Monsieur Lagrave.

ADDRESS BY M. MICHEL LAGRAVE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—My first duty is to express to my colleague, Mr. Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner General for Mexico, my most sincere thanks for the great honor conferred by him upon France and her representative in transferring to me his prerogative of addressing you in the name of all the foreign nations.

I desire to ask him to convey to the Government of Mexico and particularly to President Porfirio Diaz, an expression of the friendly feelings and the gratitude of the government of the Republic of France.

It is, accordingly, to-day my pleasant duty to thank the United States for the wide and generous hospitality offered by them to all nations of the world. I am quite sure that I interpret the sentiment not only of all my colleagues, the General Commissioners, but also of all the foreign governments represented here. If I begin by expressing our tribute of respects to the President of the United States, and I beg the Honorable Wm. H. Taft, the Secretary of War, to convey to President Roosevelt, whom he represents, the feelings of respect which we hold for the President in person and for the Government of the United States.

I desire also to thank in the name of the Foreign Commissions, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States so well represented by the honorable gentlemen before you, Messrs. Henry E. Burnham and James R. Tawney, for the kindness with which the Government at Washington has complied with the desires of the foreign countries which are participating in the St. Louis Expositon. We are extremely thankful to these assemblies that they so readily voted on the occasion of this Exposition the laws which insure the protection of industrial property and facilitate the sale of our products after the Exposition. It is our fondest hope that the good disposition which the Congress of the United States has shown will have further occasion to display itself and that it will contribute powerfully towards the development of commercial intercourse between all the countries of the world and the United States.

But I must first thank the Government and the authorized representatives of the American people who sanctioned this great enterprise. I must also express my deepest gratitude to the City of St. Louis which offers to-day to the world such a generous hospitality and so unprecedented a display.

Allow me, therefore, to express to the elected representatives of the City of St. Louis, Mayor Rolla Wells, our appreciation for the efforts he has made to receive in a fitting manner the representatives of the whole world and for the warm and cordial welcome of the people of this city.

Your efforts, Mr. Mayor, will not be without fruit and as I told you when you did me the honor of calling upon me a few days ago, I renew the assurance that the reception that you have prepared for us insures an exceptional place in the City of St. Louis among the cities of the world, renowned for the charm of their hospitality.

Established under the auspices of the Government of the United States, encouraged by the efforts of the City of St. Louis and its people, the Exposition was bound to have a great success.

But in order to attain that success, it was necessary to overcome a thousand difficulties, and for that was needed all the energy and the prestige of the man of action whom you so wisely placed at the head of that enterprise.

The rare good fortune of this country is, that it has been able to find, on all occasions, men fitted for the tasks which they are called upon to perform. The American people so full of noble initiative have always known how to discover and elevate the man whom the need of the hour demands.

Since the days of that wonderful man, that genius whose equals are rarely found in the history of the world, the immortal Washington, to whom the task of directing and insuring the destinies of the United States was entrusted more than a century.

On the threshold of the twentieth century your country has also succeeded in finding the man who was to carry successfully through this imposing manifestation of the labors of peace. You have been able to produce a citizen, elevate him to the highest offices and prepare him thus for the complex and difficult task of carrying through successfully an undertaking which the whole world admires.



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SENATOR THOS. H. CARTER, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COMMISSION, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION,
Speaking, Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



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U. S. SENATOR HENRY E. BURNHAM,
Speaking, Opening Day Ceremonies World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

It is, therefore, a very grateful task, the value of which I fully appreciate, to publicly pay my tribute, on behalf of all the nations of the world to the man whose name is on all lips, President David R. Francis.

It can be said that he has won a name and the sympathies not only of his compatriots who are unanimous in proclaiming his talent, his energy and his worth, but also of the foreigners who appreciate in the highest degree his courtesy, his ability and his consummate tact.

I may be allowed to refer here to the triumphal journey which he took through Europe last year and the manner in which he was received.

First His Majesty King Edward VII. of England, represented here by my eminent colleague and friend, Colonel Watson, gave him a warm and most cordial reception.

Next came His Majesty the Emperor William of Germany, whose distinguished representative, my colleague, Dr. Lewald, could bear testimony to the sentiments which His Majesty personally entertains towards President Francis. And I must not omit the particularly friendly welcome he received in Brussels from His Majesty, King Leopold, who is so well represented here by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Carlier.

Then it was the President of the French Republic, Mr. Emile Loubet, who with his characteristic affability, had several interviews with President Francis, of which he no doubt preserves a most pleasant recollection.

Furthermore, you are well aware of the alacrity with which French commercial circles responded to the invitation which he addressed to them, and I can assure you that France will never make a greater effort than that which she has made in the case of the St. Louis Exposition.

All the executive heads of the nations of the World have made it a point to express to President Francis the feelings of admiration and esteem for the great work at the head of which he has been placed.

Thanks to President Francis and his devoted fellow workers, Messrs. Skiff and Taylor, thanks also to the directors of the Exposition, this wonderful display will certainly have its record in the annals of the world.

We can assert, with no fear of a denial that it will never be surpassed. Never will it be possible hereafter to concentrate, on any point of the globe, more energy, more good will than have been exhibited here during these four years. I can assure you that the Exposition which is to be opened to-day in this city will have in the hearts of all those who have been associated with it, a remembrance that will be imperishable.

At Philadelphia in 1876, the United States celebrated the anniversary of their independence. At Chicago, in 1893, was commemorated the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. At St. Louis it has been the design of this great country to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory.

Without overstepping the limits of the part which devolves upon me to-day, I may, I am sure as the representative of France, be allowed to express my particular appreciation of the purpose entertained by the United States on this occasion, entitled as I feel to recall on this memorable day the treaty of April 30, 1803, by which the First Consul of the French Republic, being anxious to give a significant token of his friendly feelings towards the United States conceded to them in full sovereignty and forever the whole extent of the Louisiana Territory.

And this is how Bonaparte expressed himself regarding this transfer, in a private conversation, with his Minister Barbe Marbois, who quotes it in his Memoires:

"The Americans," said Bonaparte, "ask me for one city only, but I prefer they should have the whole of Louisiana, for it appears to me that in the hands of this rising power the territory thus ceded will be more useful to the political and even to the commercial interests of France."

Time has made a reality of Bonaparte's predictions. Yes, Louisiana has prospered marvelously under the tutelage of the United States. Yes, she has become a beautiful and flourishing land which has opened to France as well as to all other nations a rich field for commercial intercourse and it is but just to commend the enterprise and energy of the people of the United States, those men of bold and undaunted mind whose will knows no obstacles.

This country has drawn to itself the most gifted men of the older peoples of the world, and if to-day we, the representatives of foreign nations and more particularly of the old nations of Europe are happy to rejoice with you in your prosperity, we are also proud to realize that we have somewhat contributed to it, sending some of the best among our children.

I most sincerely congratulate the organizers of this Exposition for having given all the countries in the civilized world such a marvelous opportunity to be brought more closely together morally and materially on the grounds of peaceful effort and friendly emulation.

In the name of the nations of the world, which are represented here, I express my thanks to the people of the United States for their cordial hospitality.

Mr. Edward H. Harriman, President of the New York World's Fair Commission, next spoke on behalf of the Domestic Exhibitors. After briefly complimenting the President and Directors of the Exposition, he said:

Our "Domestic Exhibitors" could have no higher testimonial than that furnished by the magnificent buildings and grounds of this Exposition. We have here combined in brilliant variety the charms and beauties of garden, forest, lake and stream, embellished by these splendid structures, forming an harmonious whole certainly not equaled by any former Exposition. All credit is due the President and Directors whose intelligence and untiring labors have conquered all obstacles and brought this World's Fair to a most auspicious and successful opening. One can not view the result of their labors without being deeply impressed with the magnitude of their undertaking, and when we consider the exhibits which have been assembled within these grounds, we are led irresistibly to an appreciation of the multitude of forces which contributed to this great work, and particularly to the co-operation which must have existed to produce the result before us.

I have the honor on this occasion to speak for our "Domestic Exhibitors." They are well represented by their works before you, and by these works you can know them.

These exhibits represent in concrete form the artistic and industrial development of this country, and in viewing them one can not but be impressed with the great improvement in the conditions affecting our material and physical welfare, and with the corresponding advancement in our intellectual and esthetic life.

Let us consider for a moment the processes by which this result has been reached. We have here collected the products of our artistic, scientific and industrial life. The raw materials of the farm, the vineyard, the mine and the forest have been transformed by the skilled artisan, the artist and the architect into the finished products before you. By the co-operation of all these resources, of all these activities, of all these workers, this result has been accomplished. From the felling of the trees in the forest, the tilling of the soil, and the mining of the ore, through all the steps and processes required to produce from the raw material, the complicated machine or the costly fabric, there must have been co-operation, and all incongruous elements and resistant forces must have been eliminated or overcome.

The chief factor, therefore, which has contributed to these results is the co-operation of all our people. The first law of our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life. By division of labor each individual is assigned to or takes his special part in our social organization. This specialization of labor has become most minute. Not only is this true in scientific and philosophic research, in professional and business life, but in the simplest and earliest occupations of men, such as the tilling of the soil, the specialist is found bringing to the aid of his industry, expert and scientific knowledge.

In primeval life the individual, with his own hands, supplied almost all his needs, but now his personal effort contributes directly little, if any thing, thereto. He now satisfies his wants from many and diverse sources, giving in exchange the products of his special work.

Thus, modern society has become a complicated organization or machine which can only move when all its parts harmonize, and which is obstructed or breaks down when any of these refuse to co-operate or perform its special function.

It needs no argument to show that what we have accomplished was possible only through each individual doing his part, through depending on others to do theirs, through co-operation. By remaining independent of others, man must have continued in the savage state. He has found it possible to improve his condition only by co operating with others, and by becoming dependent upon others. Hence, the first law of civilization, "co-operation."

The needs of our modern life require large undertakings, too great for the efforts or resources of any one man. Such enterprises must, necessarily, be supported by the combined efforts of many. Modern transportation, without which our national development and progress must have been greatly retarded, furnishes a notable instance of this. For example, it would have been practically impossible to assemble the materials and exhibits which make up this Exposition under the transportation conditions of but a few years ago.

Within the limits of these grounds we find people from every country and the products of every clime. Indeed, these modern highways have almost made the whole world a neighborhood, and who will say that they should not be improved and the cost of transportation lessened, so that the benefits now realized may be enlarged and multiplied?

Within the present generation vast improvements have been made in railway transportation. It was impossible to supply the needs of our commerce by the railways originally constructed and operated. It became necessary, not only to reconstruct and re-equip these lines, but to bring them under uniform methods of management, all of which were possible only by the combination and unification of original short lines of railway into systems each under one management or control, and this in turn was possible only by the combination of capital.

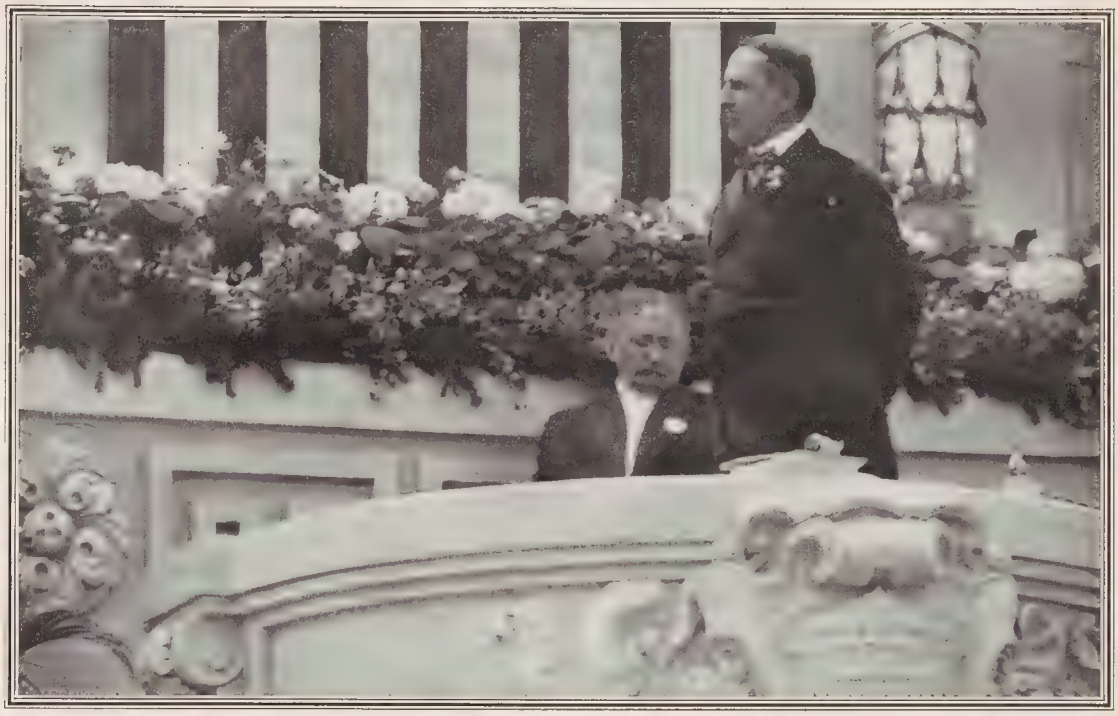
Formerly the management of short lines of railway was vested in the person of one officer with autocratic power over his subordinates. Now, the affairs of large railroad systems are administered by an organization of officers, each peculiarly fitted by education and experience for the administration of his particular department. Through co-operation of these officers large economics are effected, service improved and its cost lessened, benefits which, in the end, always inure to the public.

Why should not the present means of transportation be still further improved by similar methods?

The combination of different railways should be regulated by law. So far as may be necessary the public interest should be protected by law, but in so far as the law obstructs such combinations without public benefits, it is unwise and prejudicial to the public interest.

It is not my purpose to enter upon a discussion of the questions which may be propounded concerning this subject, but rather to emphasize the important and leading factor of co-operative effort in all the affairs of life, and in taking railway transportation as furnishing the best example, perhaps, of the necessity of co-operation, not only upon the part of capital, but between employer and employe, may I not properly insist upon the further co-operation of the governments, both State and National. Are we not all interested in insisting that in so far as it may be necessary to control by law this important subject, such laws shall be co-operative and helpful, and not obstructive or destructive.

Anyone familiar with this subject knows that the public interests have been best subserved, so



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CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY,
Delivering Address Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



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MAYOR ROLLA WELLS OF ST. LOUIS,
Delivering Address Opening Day Ceremonies World's Fair. St. Louis. U. S. A.

far as the States are concerned, where legislation has been upon enlightened and reasonable lines, and not where it has been radical or hostile. I do not deny that such unfriendly and destructive legislation may have been in part caused by unwise and arbitrary acts of railway managers, but the evolution of experience has largely removed the conditions which produced a conflict between the State and railway interests, and the time has certainly come when the State should no longer unnecessarily burden or obstruct these interests, but should co-operate in improving the conditions of transportation, with the result that the service can and will be improved.

In the division of labor and the resultant specialization of human activity, we have necessarily different classes of workers, some of whom have adopted the co-operative idea, by forming organizations by which they seek to better their conditions. No doubt, each class of workers has its particular interests which may be legitimately improved by co-operation among its members, and thus far the labor organization has a lawful purpose, but while standing for its rights it can not legitimately deny to any other class its rights, nor should it go to the extent of infringing the personal and inalienable rights of its members as individuals. On the contrary, it must accord to its own members, and to others, the same measure of justice that it demands for itself as an organization.

In working out this problem there has been much conflict. Indeed, according to human experience such conflict could not entirely be avoided, but in the end each class must recognize that it can not exist independently of others; it can not strike down or defeat the rights or interests of others without injuring itself. Should capital demand more than its due, by that demand it limits its opportunities, and, correspondingly, the laborer who demands more than his due, thereby takes away from himself the opportunity to labor. No one can escape this law of co-operation. Self-interest demands that we must observe its just limitations. We must be ready to do our part, and accord to all others the fair opportunity of doing their part. We must co-operate with and help our co-laborer. We should approach the solution of each question which may rise with a reasonable, and better still, a friendly spirit. He who obstructs the reasonable adjustment of these questions; who fosters strife by appealing to class prejudice, may justly be regarded by all as an enemy to the best public interests.

In all that I have said, I have not intended to ignore the personal rights of the individual, the right of initiative, of individual action, of independence of thought and speech. Such rights are in their nature inalienable, and no organization which seeks to obliterate them is consistent with our laws or government.

In conclusion, permit me to advert to the Louisiana Purchase, which we are now celebrating, and call attention to the importance of that event in securing to our people the fullest benefit of the co-operative idea. Manifestly, if our Government were restricted to the original territory of the United States, as defined by the Treaty of 1783, we must have encountered in many ways the opposition of governments, some of them European, which would have occupied the territory beyond our original south and west boundaries. Our trade and commerce moving from or to our original territory would, necessarily, have been largely restricted by hostile foreign powers. The Louisiana Purchase not only more than doubled our territory, by adding a country rich in material resources, but gave us control of the Mississippi River, and made possible the acquisition of the Oregon Territory, the Mexican cessions, and the annexation of Texas. Placing the trade and commerce of the vast territory under one government made possible our marvelous progress and development. By the co-operation of the railway carrier with the inhabitants of this vast region we find the products of the mine, the forest, the orchard, the vineyard and the farm carried from the Pacific to the Atlantic, thus developing vast industries and extending the markets for their products across the continent to the Atlantic Coast, results which were not possible except for the modern methods of railway transportation and the earnest co-operation of these carriers with the manufacturer, the miner and the farmer.

Though much has been done towards the development of this imperial domain, yet we may truly say that we have only seen the beginning of that development. The possibilities for the future are boundless. With a land of unparalleled resources, occupied by a people combining the best elements of our modern civilization, and governed by laws evolved from the highest and best progress of the human race, no eye can foresee the goal to which a co-operation of all these forces must lead.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harriman's address, the chorus sang "America" to the accompaniment of Sousa's band, while the assembled thousands stood with uncovered heads.

Next, President Francis, in complimentary terms introduced the personal representative of President Roosevelt, Secretary of War, Mr. William H. Taft, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—When one sees the expense and the effort and the energy necessary to make the Exposition, the opening of which we celebrate to-day, it is natural to doubt whether the good is commensurate with the cost. In less than a year this city of magnificent structures will have disappeared, this collection of everything from everywhere will have been dissipated, and nothing will remain but the site where it was, and the memory of its beauty and grandeur. The doubt, though a natural one, is only evidence that we do not feel, as we should, the meaning of this exhibition. It is a great milestone in the united progress of the world. Each nation is here striving to show how, since the last great world's exposition, it has handled and added to the talent confided to its care. This is the union of nations in a progress toward higher material and spiritual existence. It is the measuring rod of that for which myriads of hands and myriads of brains have been striving—an increase in the control which mind and muscle have over the inanimate resources that nature furnishes. From each of the great expositions of the world can be dated the world's familiarity with some marvelous invention, so quickly adopted in our life that the change which it effected has almost passed from memory. Take, for instance, the telephone at the Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia. Those of us whose memories go back far beyond that date can hardly realize that there for the first time were shown the experiments which resulted in the transmission of the human voice hundreds of miles, and which has revolutionized thereby the methods of life and business in every community. Not alone in the mechanical sciences, but in the fine arts, in education, in philosophy, in religion, by comparison of the leaders of thought had in personal conference, are all these steps of modern progress marked. And while the buildings and the machines and the congresses and the beauty and the glamor and the pomp of such a celebration and exposition as this shall pass into memory, and every material evidence disappear, the measurement that they make of progress, noted as it is in the history of the world, becomes a benefit to mankind, the value of which can not be exaggerated. It reduces the size of our world in that it brings all nations into one small locality for a time; but it increases enormously the efficiency of those engaged in carrying on the world's progress by enabling each to gather the benefit of the other's work, and it produces in man's conquest of the inert material which is his to deal with, if I may use a word coined from college sports, that world's "team work" in the struggle with adverse conditions which has much to do with the wonderful strides that are being made in the battle of mind over matter.

Speaking to-day on behalf of the President of the United States, I can not but recall the admirable and discriminating address which he delivered here a year ago upon the historical and political significance of that great purchase of territory which this Exposition commemorates; how forcibly he pointed out the tremendous capacity for expansion and absorption of peoples our peculiar federal system, with its provision for the birth of new States, afforded; how new it was when this Government began, and yet how quietly successful had been its operation until now it seems so natural as to involve no surprise or admiration at all.

I am sure I may be pardoned if I invoke attention to the fact that we have, at this, the centenary of the purchase of Louisiana, entered upon another and a different kind of expansion, which involves the solution of other and different problems from those presented in the Louisiana Purchase. They have been forced upon us without our seeking; and they must be solved with the same high sense of duty, the same fearlessness and courage with which our ancestors met the very startling problems that were presented by the addition of this wide expanse of territory of Louisiana. That they may not and probably will not be solved by conferring statehood upon the new territory is probable. Augurs of ill and ruin to follow from the experiment and the solution of the problem are not wanting, but they never have been wanting in the history of this country, and they never have been allowed to control the fearless grappling of new problems by Americans. We have probably reached a period, in the great wealth and power which we have achieved as a nation, in which we find ourselves burdened with the necessity of aiding another people to stand upon its feet and take a short cut to the freedom and the civil liberty which we and our ancestors have hammered out by the hardest. For the reason that this centennial of the Louisiana purchase marks the beginnings of the great Philippine problem, the government of the Philippine Islands has felt justified in expending a very large sum of money to make the people who come here to commemorate the vindication of one great effort of American enterprise and expansion understand the conditions which surlook forward with dark foreboding to the reround the beginning of another. Those who sult of this new adventure base their prophecies of disaster on what they think is the weakness of the American people. Those who look forward to its success base their judgment and their optimism on what has already been accomplished in the islands and on what they know the American nation can do when an emergency and an inevitable necessity present themselves. Without being blind to the difficulties or the dangers, it gives me the greatest happiness to know and to say that the President of the United States, whom I unworthily represent to-day, is glad to take his stand among those who believe in the capacity of the American people, when aroused by the call of duty, to solve any problem of government, however new, which depends solely on the clearheadedness, the honesty, the courage, the generosity and the self-restraint of the American people.

And now, gentlemen, in closing the few remarks I have made, I should be unjust did I not testify to the skill and tact and limitless energy of the men of the City of St. Louis with President Francis at their head, to whom we owe this blazing picture of the world's progress down to 1904. No one who is not more or less familiar with the details of a search through the world for those things which shall show its present condition; no one who does not know the difficulties which are inherent in



Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL ALBERT R. NUNCIO OF MEXICO,
Speaking for Foreign Commissioners Opening Day Ceremonies World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward

E. H. HARRIMAN, PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK COMMISSION SPEAKING FOR U. S. EXHIBITORS,
Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

the organization and completion of such an enterprise as this, can pay a proper tribute of praise to those who have erected this grand monument to the progress of man.

When Mr. Taft had concluded, the most impressive of all the incidents of the ceremonies took place. The time had now come for the President of the United States to formally open the Exposition by pressing the key of the telegraph instrument which would release the mighty machinery which would send the thrill of life and motion into the great exhibition. While President Francis stood at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument in St. Louis with his finger on the golden key, President Roosevelt was in a similar attitude in the famous East Room in the White House in Washington. Surrounding him was a notable company assembled to witness the unique ceremony—the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justic and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Countries, the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Frye, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Cannon, and scores of other dignitaries.

At 12:15 p. m., the following dispatch was sent by President Francis to Washington from the station at the Louisiana Purchase Monument:

President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, presents his compliments to the President of the United States, and begs to say that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition await the pleasure of President Roosevelt, who is to transmit the electrical energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the great Exposition.

President Roosevelt then spoke to the assembled guests in the White House as follows:

I have received from the Exposition grounds the statement that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition awaits the pressing of the button which is to transmit the electric energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the Exposition.

I wish now to greet all present, especially the representatives of the foreign nations here represented, in the name of the American people, and to thank these representatives for the parts their several countries have taken in being represented in this centennial anniversary of the greatest step in the movement which transformed the American republic from a small Confederacy of States lying along the Atlantic seaboard to a continental nation.

ALL WILL BE REPRESENTED.

This Exposition is primarily intended to show the progress in the industry, the science and the art, not only of the American nation, but of all other nations, in the great and wonderful century which has just closed. Every department of human activity will be represented there, and perhaps I may be allowed, as honorary president of the athletic association, which, under European management, started to revive the memory of the Olympic games, to say that I am glad that in addition to paying proper heed to the progress of industry, of science, of art, we have also paid proper heed to the development of athletic pastimes, which are useful in themselves, which are useful as showing that it is wise for nations to be able to relax as well as work.

I greet you all. I appreciate your having come here on this occasion, and in the presence of you, representing the American government and the governments of the foreign nations, I here open the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

President Roosevelt then touched the key that flashed the order to open the Exposition at St. Louis, at 1:45½ p. m. It was the same golden key that had performed like services on other notable occasions. It had been used by President Cleveland in starting the machinery of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Coincident with President Roosevelt's touch a battery of artillery thundered a National salute.

At 1:06 o'clock, p. m., St. Louis time, President Roosevelt's signal reached President Francis, and as the latter lifted up his hands and declared the Exposition open, ten thousand flags fluttered from their masts, the fountains of the deep were unloosed, and from the caverns of Festival Hall the waters leaped and sent their roaring torrents down the cascades; the whir of mighty machinery became the song of hundreds of motors and engines, two hundred thousand voices and scores of bands made the welkin ring, and the greatest Exposition on earth was open.

The following congratulatory telegrams were then read, and the proceedings were declared at an end:

To the President of the United States: In response to the signal flashed by the President of the United States, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been opened. The sky is cloudless. The people assembled fill the great plaza. The grounds and buildings are complete. The exhibits are in order. Nothing has occurred to mar this most auspicious occasion. In behalf of the Exposition, I wish to express to the chief executive of the nation our most sincere thanks for the honor done in formally opening the Exposition.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The reply of President Roosevelt was as follows:

Honorable David R. Francis, St. Louis: I congratulate you and your associates on this memorable occasion. I wish well to all for the success of the great enterprise, and on behalf of the American people I greet the representatives of foreign countries who have come here to co-operate with us in celebrating in an appropriate fashion the one hundredth anniversary of the great event which turned us into a continental nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This history of the opening ceremonies would be incomplete without some mention of the parade of the dwellers on the Pike. In this unique procession were the representatives of nearly all the nations of the earth, civilized and barbarian. The variety, brilliancy and strangeness of the costumes and personal adornments lent color and picturesqueness to this greatest of all carnivals.

The remainder of the day was spent by the joyous crowds in visiting places of interest and getting acquainted with "the lay of the land." Distinguished guests were regaled at banquets, and the high officials made happy with congratulatory telegrams from all over the world.

The celebration in no sense exaggerates the importance of the historic occasion or magnifies the Exposition. Both deserve the appreciation they have received. The Exposition is all and more than has ever been claimed for it by the wildest enthusiast. It cannot be compared with other Expositions. Its extent, its beauty, its inconceivable educational excellence, its illustration of processes, its assemblage of the best products of the world, its wonderful representation in the fields of anthropology and ethnology, its every feature stands pre-eminent, incontestible, and without a rival in all the past. It silences the tongues of doubting Thomases, and the pessimist stands abashed. It deserves the rapture of the sanguine and the generous.

Here on the banks of the Mississippi River, in the whilom wilderness of a century ago, stands the epitome of the whole world's progress, the allegory of the achievements of all the ages.

It is the pride of the United States, the pantheon of the fame of the builders, and the apotheosis of the City of St. Louis.

Among the congratulatory messages received by President Francis were the following:

From AMBASSADOR McCORMICK, at St. Petersburg: "My best wishes and hearty sympathy are with you today in the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, celebrating as it does one of the great events in our history and recalling the name and work of one of our great patriots."

From W. I. BUCHANAN, formerly Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, London: "Regards all and good luck."

From JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY, London: "Congratulations."

From H. N. HIGINROTHAM, President of the Columbian Exposition, from Chicago: "Appreciating the heroic work you have done and the obstacles you have overcome, and knowing the supreme satisfaction and joy that must be yours today, I wish to tender my hearty congratulations. May the culmination of your great achievement place your Exposition in the front rank."

From H. L. CROSS, President of the Arkansas Press Association, Bentonville, Ark: "The press of Arkansas congratulates you and your untiring colleagues upon this the opening day of the grandest Exposition the world has known."

From FENIMORE CHATTERTON, Governor of Wyoming: "Wyoming, from the mountain tops, signals a glad greeting to the people of the plain and congratulates Missouri upon the opening of the Fair. It means much to all within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase and will teach the world a lesson in the possibilities of progress, development and prosperity."

From MANUEL L. DIAZ, Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba: "Warmest congratulations. Best wishes, full success."

Mr. Ferdinand Peck, who was Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and who was later the Commissioner-General for the United States at Paris, witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and expressed himself concerning the great work as follows:

The present World's Fair is much further advanced on this, the opening day, than was Paris, and it is about as far advanced as Chicago was at the same comparative time. I can freely say that this Exposition is on a more colossal scale than any previous Exposition. The buildings are larger, the exhibits more complete and the grounds larger than any the world has ever seen.

If any citizen of the United States—man, woman or child—remains away from this Exposition when he can possibly attend, he is committing a crime.

The architecture of the Chicago Exposition might possibly be admired more than this by the one who leans to the severe in architecture. Here the buildings are much more ornate than there.

In presenting her Exposition St. Louis is keeping fully abreast of the times. In the eleven



PRINCE PU LUN AND SUITE,
In Attendance at Opening Day Ceremonies, April 30th, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

DISTINGUISHED DIGNITARIES REPRESENTING FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Reading from left to right: Carlos A. M. R. Ferreira, Secretary Portugal Commission; Vicomte de Pedraeva, Assistant Commissioner-General, Portugal; Cincinnato da Costa, Commissioner-General, Portugal; Gerritt H. Ten Broek, Commissioner for Netherlands; M. Vauthier, Belgian Commission; Dikran Khan Kelekian, Commissioner-General for Persia; Willy Martens, Secretary Holland Commission.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

JEFFERSON GUARDS IN THEIR NEW UNIFORMS, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

years that have elapsed since the Chicago Fair wonderful strides have been made in every line, and every step is faithfully recorded in your exhibit palaces. You have made a show here that Chicago could not have made, for the things shown here did not exist then.

Nineteen of the men who made this Exposition were on my staff in Paris, from Mr. Skiff down, and they have covered themselves with glory. Besides the Expositions I have mentioned, I have represented the State of Illinois at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha, and I state unequivocally that the world has never seen anything so valuable, so educational, so magnificent as this, and, I repeat, it would be a crime to miss it.

A local newspaper interviewed a number of distinguished visitors, who testified to their appreciation of the Exposition, its magnitude and its beauty, as follows:

PRINCE PU LUN: "A glimpse of the rising sun! It typifies all that is grand in this life or the next."

WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War: "The greatness of the Exposition prohibits me doing it justice in a few sentences. Without a more detailed inspection I cannot compare the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with others, but, judging from general appearances, I doubt not that it will prove to be the paragon of Expositions, fulfilling abundantly the promises of this opening day."

GOVERNOR PEABODY, of Colorado: "We Coloradoans rarely admit that there is anything more beautiful than our mountains, but I, for one, am forced to admit that the World's Fair exceeds in beauty and grandeur our lofty peaks clad in snow, our rich valleys and our impressive ranges."

COLONEL WATSON, the British Royal High Commissioner: "I believe this will go down into history as the greatest of world's expositions. It is beyond the power of words to describe."

CHARLES S. SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Senate of the Colorado Legislature: "The World's Fair is a conjure city. It seems impossible to believe that it was conceived and builded by men. It impresses one as something brought into being by magic."

GOVERNOR DOCKERY: "The opening ceremonies were the most inspiring I have ever witnessed. Providence was kind to us in giving us an ideal day. The success of the Exposition is assured, and I am convinced that it will be the triumph of the century."

GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Commissioner-General from Italy: "It seems a pity that such magnificent structures should not remain always."

SIR ADALBERT VON STIBRAL, Commissioner-General from Austria: "No European a decade ago would have believed that there could be so magnificent a spectacle as this in your Western country, but we are rapidly being educated to the wonderful resources of your country and the marvelous genius of your great men."

JULES CARLIER, Commissioner-General from Belgium: "I have never seen anything so magnificent as that picture at the opening ceremonies. It was all so grand, so over-powering. The Americans are a great people."

WONG KAI KAH, Vice-Commissioner from China: "The Prince tells me that he is greatly pleased, both with the beauty of the Fair and with his reception."

COLONEL FRANCISCO DE SOUZA AGUIAR, Commissioner-General from Brazil: "Words are feeble in describing the completed Exposition. With such a beautiful day as to-day has been, the beautiful palaces and grounds seem grander than ever."

PETER DE ABREW, Assistant Commissioner-General from Ceylon: "Nature has smiled on the Exposition on its opening day. If there be anything in auguries, surely the people of St. Louis should feel that fortune will continue to be propitious to the enterprise."

THEODOR LEWALD, Commissioner-General from Germany: "Germany has always had faith in the greatness of the Exposition. After to-day the whole civilized world may see and know what St. Louis has prepared for its delectation."

ESTEBAN DUQUE ESTRADA, Commissioner General from Cuba: "St. Louis may well be proud of the glorious work the builders of her Exposition have achieved."

MRS. HELEN BOICE-HUNSICKER, member of the Board of Lady Managers: "Wonders have been accomplished since my last visit to St. Louis. Although I had faith in its greatness, I could not realize until to-day that it would set a standard for future expositions that can hardly be attained."

BARON MATSUDAIRA, Vice-President of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the World's Fair: "Japan congratulates St. Louis and the men who are responsible for this great Exposition. Never was a fairer sight than the splendid palaces and beautiful grounds of the World's Fair presented on this opening day."

THOMAS H. CARTER, former United States Senator from Montana and Chairman of the United States Commission: "I am sure that the Exposition will be a great success, for doesn't this enormous crowd show the interest the people feel in the World's Fair."

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER JOHN M. ALLEN, of Mississippi: "The World's Fair is the greatest educational institution ever conceived. I am confident that the attendance from the Southern States will be treble that at the Chicago fair, for this is our Exposition."

MYRON T. HERRICK, Governor of Ohio: "The state of completion surprised me. The American people should be told that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at this time is far in advance of any previous world's fair."

THOMAS W. HYMES, representative of Governor Odell and Mayor McClellan, and Commissioner from New York: "The magnitude and state of completion of the Fair delights me. My expectations have been surpassed."

JOHN G. GRADY, Governor of Alaska: "It is up to all promises made and surpasses my most sanguine expectations."

JAMES K. TOOLE, Governor of Montana: "I am very well pleased and the condition of affairs at the Exposition is far in advance of my expectations."

HEBER M. WELLS, Governor of Utah: "The preparedness surprises me and the Commissioners from Utah. We had not expected to find the World's Fair in such good shape."

HENRY ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut: "It is beyond the power of words to express appreciation of the magnificence of the Fair."



BATTALION, PHILIPPINE BAND AND SCOUTS, Photo by Official Photographic Co.
Who escorted President Francis and Board of Directors from Administration Building to Plaza of St. Louis, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

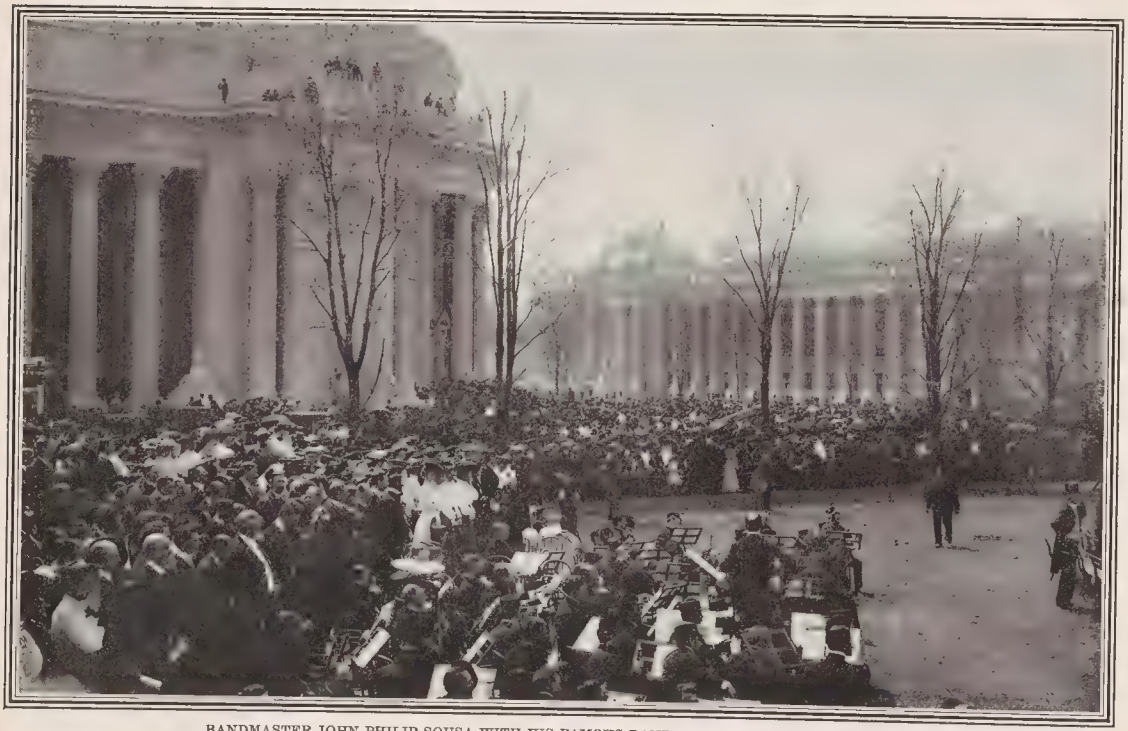


GREAT CROWD ON MAIN PLAZA AT INTERSECTION OF PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS, Photo by Official Photographic Co.
Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



GREAT CHORUS SINGING "AMERICA" AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES,
Accompanied by Sousa's band in foreground. World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.



BANDMASTER JOHN PHILIP SOUSA WITH HIS FAMOUS BAND AND THE GREAT CHORUS,
Who Participated in Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.



Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

APPLAUSE BY THE MULTITUDE WHEN PRESIDENT FRANCIS DECLARED THE EXPOSITION OPENED, APRIL 30TH.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

MAYOR WELLS OF ST LOUIS, SENATOR CARTER, HON. WM. H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR, AND SENATOR BURNHAM.
At Opening Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT'S GAVEL.

Presentation Speech by Geo. T. Parker.

The following address was made by Mr. Geo. T. Parker, president of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, in presenting the gavel used by President Francis during the opening ceremonies. It was the first ceremony of that auspicious day, April 30, 1904.

MR. PRESIDENT: The hunting grounds of the tribe of Indians known as the "Missouris" are those which have been selected for the site of the Universal Exposition of 1904.

Upon Art Hill, where permanent memorial structures are built, were found numerous graves of the red men. Sheltering their graves was a grand old oak tree, which has stood for a hundred years or more, a forest monarch of oak, which seemed in its dignified grandeur to appreciate the events it had been a witness of from savagery to civilization.

This hero of the woodman's ax, of forest fires and tornados, dies to become a feature of this great Exposition. From the heart of this ancient oak have we cut the wood from which has been fashioned this gavel, by which in your hands becomes that semblance of authority which will open to the world the grandest of Expositions—commemorating one of the greatest events of history—the Louisiana purchase by the United States of America from France.

The embellishments are: The American eagle, once a denizen of this site; the shield of the United States; the Fleur-de-Lis, emblems of the two participating countries one hundred years ago.

Encompassing the head of the gavel are engraven the hemispheres of the East and West; inasmuch as every part of the world is co-operating in the celebration of this Universal Exposition, the most magnificent achievement of its kind the here-joined hemispheres have ever witnessed.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." An acorn is the finish of the handle. From the acorn grew this patriarchal oak which graced Art Hill, and from where now has arisen, magic-like, that architectural triumph—Festival Hall.

The grand old oak is gone; to where it stood, millions of the peoples of the world will fix upon their minds impressions indelible of a scene of grandeur unrivalled by the artifice of man, the memory of which shall continue for generations to come.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade feels honored in being permitted to present this gavel for the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It would be our pleasure that it may be displayed during the term of the Exposition, finally to rest with the Missouri Historical Society.



SCENE AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co
Awaiting the Arrival of Secretary of War, Wm. H. Taft.

OF UNIQUE INTEREST.

The First Letter Goes to President Francis Through the World's Fair Post Office Cancelling Machine.

The first letter to pass through the canceling machine in the World's Fair post-office after the opening possesses unique interest. It was addressed to President Francis, and was from Farran Zerbe, Chief of the Souvenir Coin Department.

The envelope bore a three-cent stamp designed especially for the Philadelphia Centennial, in 1876; a two-cent stamp of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893; a two-cent stamp of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, in 1898; a two-cent Pan-American Exposition stamp from Buffalo, in 1901; and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stamp of 1904.

The full value of the stamps was eleven cents, but because of the completeness of the souvenir stamps, and the fact that the letter was the first to be cancelled on the grounds after the opening it possesses a peculiar sentimental value. Mr. Zerbe mailed three letters similarly stamped, one being to Secretary Stevens, and the other to himself.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Gypsy Lane of Barcelona with genuine Romanys.

Eleven sections of arcaded bazaars of Stamboul.

Japanese defense as practised by President Roosevelt.

Theater of flowers, conception of a woman now dead.

Battleship Texas shooting at swimming target on water.

Chinese theater with troupe of Chinese actors in drama.

A ride hundreds of miles in a real train of Pullman cars.

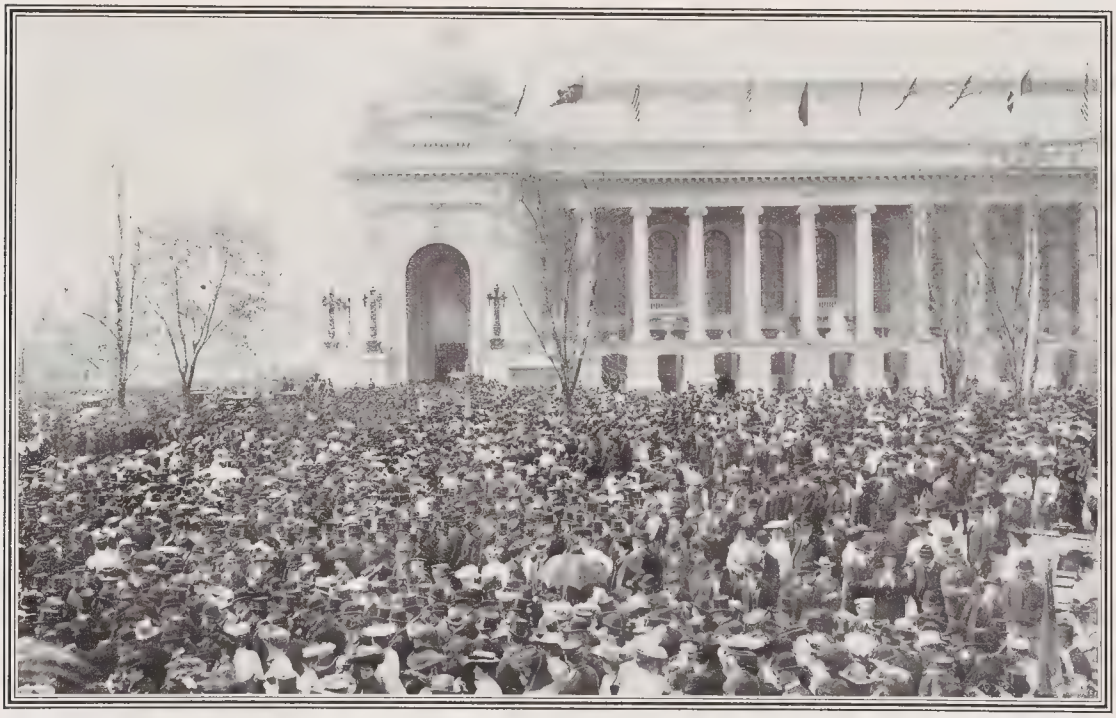
Jaffa Gate, Golden Gate, Zion Gate, and St. Stephen Gate.

Celtic theater with real Irish players in Hibernian drama.

Street in Paris with architecture of all periods of France.



THE IMMENSE AUDIENCE WITNESSING OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.



Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

SECTION OF GREAT CROWD AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.









THOS.
H.
CARTER,
Chairman
National
Commission



ROLLA
WELLS,
Mayor,
City of
St. Louis



UNIVERSAL



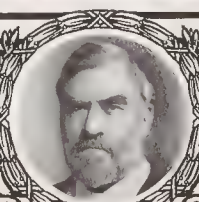


ISAAC S. TAYLOR. Director Division of Works.



FRED'K J. V. SKIFF. Director Division o Exhibits







O. Paust.

DESIGNED FOR WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINT CO. ST. L

WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

NORRIS B. GREGG, Director of Division Concessions and Admissions.

SCENE AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES, APRIL 30th, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

NOTE—Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is speaking. The Louisiana Purchase Monument is shown in the foreground surrounded by the distinguished invited guests. In the background on the left is Festival Hall and Cascades, to the right is the Palace of Electricity. Bordered around the illustration are portraits of the men who prominently participated in the Opening Ceremonies.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

AT THE BASE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT JUST AFTER THE OPENING CEREMONIES.
President Francis, Senator Carter and Mr. W. H. Thompson in Center.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BATES AND STAFF AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT AT DEDICATION OF ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Reading from left to right: President D. R. Francis; Miss Alice Roosevelt; Mrs. Richard Yates, of Illinois; Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois; Senator Thos. H. Carter, Chairman National Commission; Senator Jno. M. Thurston. John M. Allen and Fred'k A. Betts, Members of National Commission; Members of Gov. Yates' Staff; and Jno. J. Brown, of Illinois World's Fair Commission.

Nature's Beauty Spots and Art's Triumphs





W. C. McCarty.

The World's Fair Grounds are Richly Embellished with Gardens of Rare Loveliness and Architecture of Unsurpassed Grandeur

By W. C. McCARTY

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. W. C. McCarty is one of the best known newspaper men in St. Louis. For eight years he was a member of the staff of the *Post-Dispatch*, during most of which time he represented his newspaper at the Four Courts, the police headquarters of St. Louis.

For more than a year past Mr. McCarty has been a special writer for the General Press Bureau of the World's Fair, and at the opening of the Exposition he was transferred to the Local Press Bureau and made Assistant Manager. His wide acquaintance with newspaper men throughout the country, and with state and foreign commissioners, stands him in good stead in his position.

Among the thousands of beauty spots that combined constitute the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds, no one appeals more to the lover of Nature than does the Wild Garden, on the western slope of Agriculture Hill.

The visitor may stroll into this beauty bower, that is not marred by a single roadway. He may seek the shade of a giant oak, and may rest his tired body on a bed of downy turf, and revel among the buttercups and daisies, the sweet williams, and the dainty little violets, and he may inhale the fragrance so freely given forth by the wild rose, the wild honeysuckle, and the clematis. He may turn and listen to the babble of the brook as it runs through the garden, over its rocky bed, and beneath the exposed roots of gnarled oaks that stand near its course. The water as it wells from the earth is as clear as crystal, and it glistens in the sunlight as it pours over miniature falls on its way to a graceful lake, still within the garden's bounds, where grow the cat-tail, the graceful wild water lily, the yonk-a-pin, the water hyacinth, the wild grasses, and all the aquatic plants indigenous to the Mississippi Valley.

Clumps of elder and sumac, wild roses and blackberry grow in appropriate places. Wild grasses cover the ground, and the oxeyed daisy, violets, buttercups, and the hundreds of other beautiful wild flowers appear, not in beds, but they push their blossoms above the grass, and they unite in making up such a carpet as many a one who has always lived in city or town never dreamed could exist. There is a bunch of golden rod. Here the golden glow. Yonder is an old king of the forest that succumbed to a mighty storm. Its dead limbs and gnarled trunk are concealed with thick-growing Virginia creepers and trumpet vines. Here are seen Jack-in-the-pulpit, and groves of May apples spread their green umbrellas over the grass. There is the Jimpson weed, with its beautiful lavender blossom; the poke-berry, with its cluster of grape-like fruit, from which the boy in the country used to make red ink; the Indian turnip with its bright red flower, and roots of fire.

While one is loath to turn from this natural beauty spot, he feels repaid when he reaches the heart of the main picture, at the foot of the Louisiana Purchase Monument, and views the grandeurs created by man.

"Peace," the gigantic statue that crowns the top of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Monument, and towers heavenward 100 feet, is privileged to gaze along three vistas, the magnificence of which has never been equaled, and which may never be surpassed.

This very graceful and beautiful monument, emblematic of the Louisiana Purchase, stands in the broad boulevard which bisects the main group of Exposition palaces. It is 100 feet high, the shaft being 17 feet in diameter at the middle. The base is 55 feet in diameter. The crowning statue is "Peace," calling the nations of the world together in friendly competition. "Peace" stands upon the globe, which in turn is supported by four giants representing the forces of the universe. The signs of the Zodiac appear upon the broad equatorial band.

At the base of the column on two sides are allegorical figures mounting the prows of Indian canoes representing the conquests of navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. On the north of the base is a rostrum, from which representative men will make their speeches upon ceremonial occasions. On the south side, facing the main lagoon is a magnificent group, typifying the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by France to the United States. Upon the summit of the obelisks which surround the base of the great shaft, American eagles are perched, and upon the cartouches on the obelisks are bas-relief figures of Fame. The monument was designed by Emanuel L. Masqueray, Chief of the Department of Design of the World's Fair, and all the sculpture upon and surrounding it is by Karl Bitter, the Chief of Sculpture.

From her proud position on the summit of the monument, "Peace" gazes along the splendid vistas that stretch their lengths before her. Looking to the south is the majestic Court of Cascades, the grand basin, 600 feet in diameter, in the middle. A broad lagoon extends in a southerly direction between the stately ivory-tinted Education and Electricity Palaces. Its banks are lined with double rows of silver maples, and this with the green sward gives a touch of vernal beauty contrasting with the ivoried palaces and the white asphalt roadways. Looking across the basin are seen the three great cascades, the largest waterfalls ever designed by man. Three great streams of crystal water plunge 80 feet down the steep slope, splashing noisily, and emptying with picturesque wantonness 90,000 gallons of water every minute into the great basin. Sloping up on the three sides, between the cascades, are the wonderfully beautiful cascade gardens, with their rich colors, resting the eye after it has been dazzled by the shimmer of the water.

The natural amphitheater, of which the grand basin is the arena, is crowned with the most festal of all the architecture of the exposition. In the center is the great Festival Hall, with the colonnade of States reaching out 600 feet to the east, and to the west, terminating in two large ornate pavilions. The Colonnade of States is enriched with statuary symbolizing each of the States and Territories acquired by the Louisiana Purchase one hundred years ago. Through the beautiful screen thus formed glimpses may be had of the Fine Arts Palace and the virgin forest back of it.

Gorgeous in the sunlight, the view is sublime, and sometimes weird after nightfall. Myriads of electric lights are so arranged in the water, and in the architectural members as to be themselves concealed, and the effect produced is as though the structure and water were themselves of light. At one time the entire territory may be the color of amethyst crystal. Again, the hillsides are an emerald green, and the water may assume a phosphorescent hue. Again the entire cascade territory appears as a solid incandescent thing, while the waters are of molten silver.

The large central cascade has a length of 290 feet. Its source is a monumental fountain. It is divided into 14 falls. The water as it tumbles over the topmost ledge flows 11½ inches deep over a 40-foot pier. It spreads as it runs, and at the ledge nearest the basin it takes the final plunge over a surface 169 feet broad, with a volume 4½ inches deep.

Were "Peace," like "Adonis," to be suddenly endowed with life, she could turn on her lofty pedestal to the east, and another vista would unfold still further grandeur for her now sightless eyes. The southern facade of the Manufactures Palace, and the northern



A PICTURESQUE SPOT NEAR ART PALACE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.



AT THE MAIN LAGOON ON PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

facade of the Education Palace are to be seen on either side of a broad waterway, while beyond, the massive proportions of the Liberal Arts Palace on the north, and the obelisks and the north facade of the ornate Mines and Metallurgy Palace appear in view. Still beyond this, perched high on a hill, stands the United States Government Building, with its huge dome towering far above the largest building that "Uncle Sam" ever built for exhibit purposes. Vision beyond this is lost at the horizon where the blue of the sky meets and mingles with the vernal

perch with the world at her feet, were she gifted with the vision of mortal.

The massive architecture noted on the east is in contrast with that to be seen when glancing down the western vista. Not that the palaces are smaller, but that there is a forest of towers, spires and minarets, that pierce the sky, while on the east the dome is the favorite architectural theme.

The Varied Industries Palace forces itself into view. The southern facade is within range of vision. The dome is here in evidence, too, but it does not predominate.

Zimm, and repeated ten times. At either end of the curving colonnade are fountains.

Opposite on the south side of the great waterway, with rows of trees on either side, is the Electricity Palace. Immense square towers adorn the corners, and mark the main entrance to this superb structure. Each tower carries a majestic group of statuary. A wide and ornate bridge spans the lagoon leading from the colonnade of the Varied Industries Palace to the main entrance of Electricity Palace. It is one of the twelve beau-



Photo by Official Photographic Co

ORNATE GROUP OF STATUARY IN FRONT OF FESTIVAL HALL AND CASCADES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

beauty of the magnificent trees of Forest Park.

Leading to the Government building is a sunken garden, 750 feet long and 100 feet wide. Terraces slope gently down four feet, and green leaves, collections of brightly-colored flowers, rich foliage plants, and palms are strikingly arranged. Graceful walks wind in and out. Beautiful statuary adds to the richness of the scene, and the streams of pure, cool water, from many fountains, temper summer's heat.

Another scene of surpassing grandeur comes out of the west, and it would be sufficient to entice "Peace" from her proud

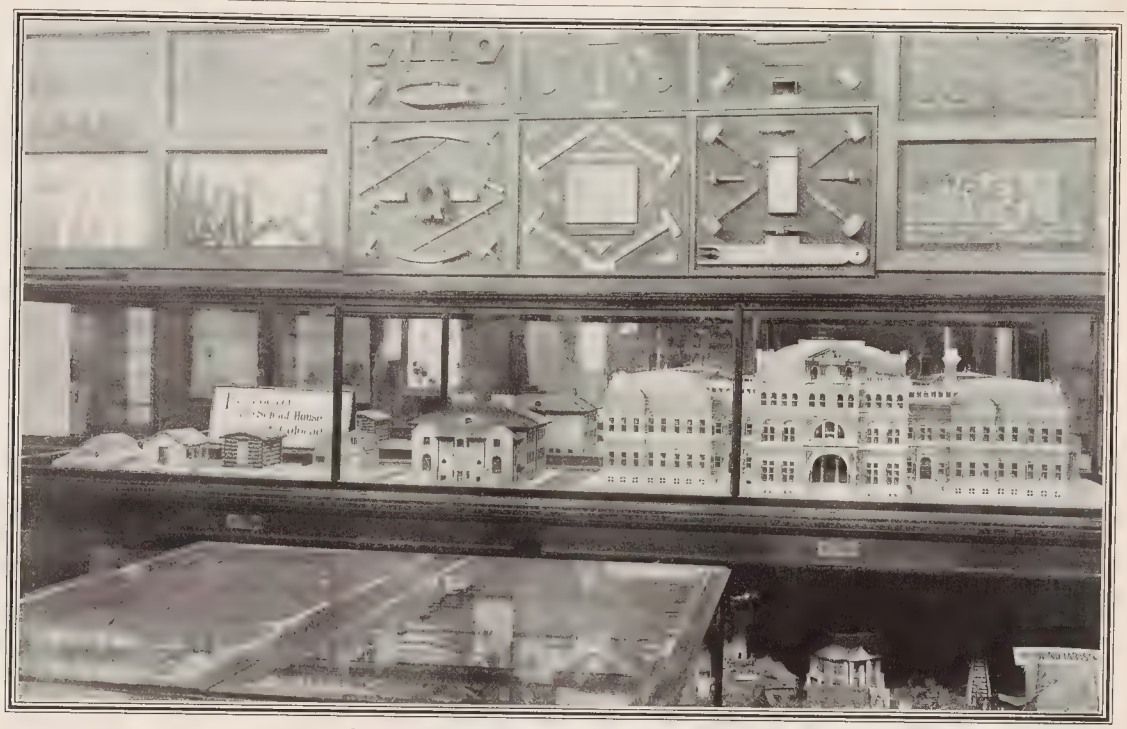
There are pointed towers that reach high above them and glisten in the sunlight. And the mighty swinging colonnade, that marks the main entrance, awes one, so grand and massive is it. By many it is reckoned as the most striking architectural feature of the exposition palaces, and it has the virtue of being entirely original.

Ten great Ionic columns rise 65 feet to the cornice line, forming a circular screen beneath the dome that reaches 100 feet further skyward. These monster columns, the largest ever used in a building, are surmounted with a colossal-sized statue of "The Torchbearer," designed by Bruno Louis

tiful bridges that cross the lagoons in the main picture.

Even more than this may be seen from where "Peace" holds sway. The northeast corner of Machinery Palace is within range. And here are more of the beautiful, slender towers, these surmounted with square, white domes. Over the main entrance to Machinery Palace are twin towers, 265 feet high.

Beauty holds court in the grounds surrounding the great Palace of Agriculture on an eminence in the western section of the exposition grounds. This building covers more than 23 acres, and is the largest exposition structure ever erected to contain a



THE EVOLUTION OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.
An Exhibit in the Palace of Education, World's Fair, St. Louis. U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

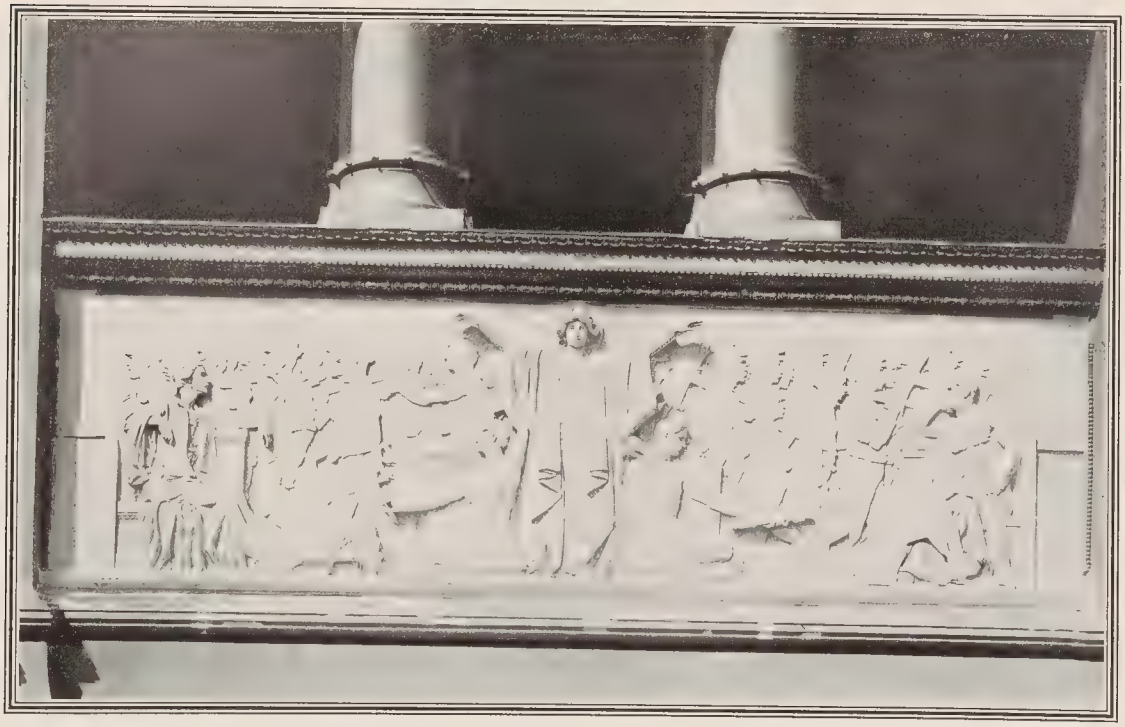


Photo by Official Photographic Co.

FRIEZE AT BASE OF COLONNADE SURROUNDING THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

GRAND FACADE, PALACE OF EDUCATION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

single department. In front of the Agriculture Palace is the world's greatest rose garden, covering six acres of space, and where 60,000 superb rose trees bear a million blossoms, and where fragrance fills the air. The rose garden is intersected with graceful gravel walks, and groups of statuary are stationed at points of vantage, while beautiful fountains play and send forth streams of crystal water that cool the air.

South of the rose garden are two beautiful miniature lakes, where the lotus and the water lily are displaying their charms, and are rivals for the title of queen of the aquatic flowers. The Victoria Regia attains perfection in the lake, which by being heated with steam pipes offers her every advantage she possessed in her native home in the waters of the South American Amazon. Her great foliage, the leaves being six feet across, and possessing sufficient strength to easily bear the weight of the heaviest man, spread out on the water's surface, and are almost as wonderful as the great blossom is beautiful. All day long a great rough brown bud hangs heavily from the blooming stalk, but when night falls, the petals unfold, and a flower of immense size, of wonderful beauty and surpassing fragrance may be seen. Over in the lotus lake, the flower that for four thousand years has been cultivated in the river Nile, and that Egyptians hold as sacred is displaying her charms. And when the visitor stands on a graceful rustic bridge and attempts to pass judgment, the beauty of the scene will bewilder him as it has others, and he will decline to choose between the two queens.

The great floral clock is imbedded in the ground at the north entrance to the Agriculture Palace. Here is the most beautiful timepiece ever conceived, and the most gigantic. Its dial is 100 feet across. Its hands are giant arms 50 feet long. The hour numerals are 15 feet in length. Back of the numerals designating the hour are beds of flowers that unfold their blossoms as the giant hand nears the numeral. On an ornate tower opposite the numeral denoting midday or midnight is placed a huge crystal hour glass, with the receptacles six feet in diameter at the base. When the sand glass has been emptied, in exactly one hour, the glass bulbs are automatically reversed, and the hour is announced by the proper number of strokes on a bell weighing 5,000 pounds. The bell is concealed in the tower. The sweet tones thus created are sufficiently powerful to penetrate to the uttermost parts of the extensive City of Knowledge.

Still standing on Agriculture Hill one may look across the valley, and on a gentle southern slope on Tesson Hill see the great map of the United States, covering an area of six acres. This wonderful map is made up of the growing crops of each State of the Union, and cinder walks form the boundary lines for the States. Here may be seen growing every crop that is raised in the United States. The cotton and the sugar cane of the southland grow in close proximity to the wheat and corn of the north. One may have an idea of the immensity of the map when it is known that the plot representing Illinois is 75 feet long.

There are thousands of other places of entrancing beauty in other parts of the exposition which the visitor will himself discover and value perhaps more highly than those here named. Down in the southeast corner are grouped all of the State buildings, costing millions of dollars, and displaying every style of approved architecture. There is "The Pike," with the splendors of many countries in fantastic display. There are the Foreign exhibits with historic and beautiful spots in other lands copied with fidelity. France displays a reproduction of the Grand Trianon and the Gardens of Versailles. Hence it may be said the entire spectacle is one of surpassing grandeur and impressive beauty.

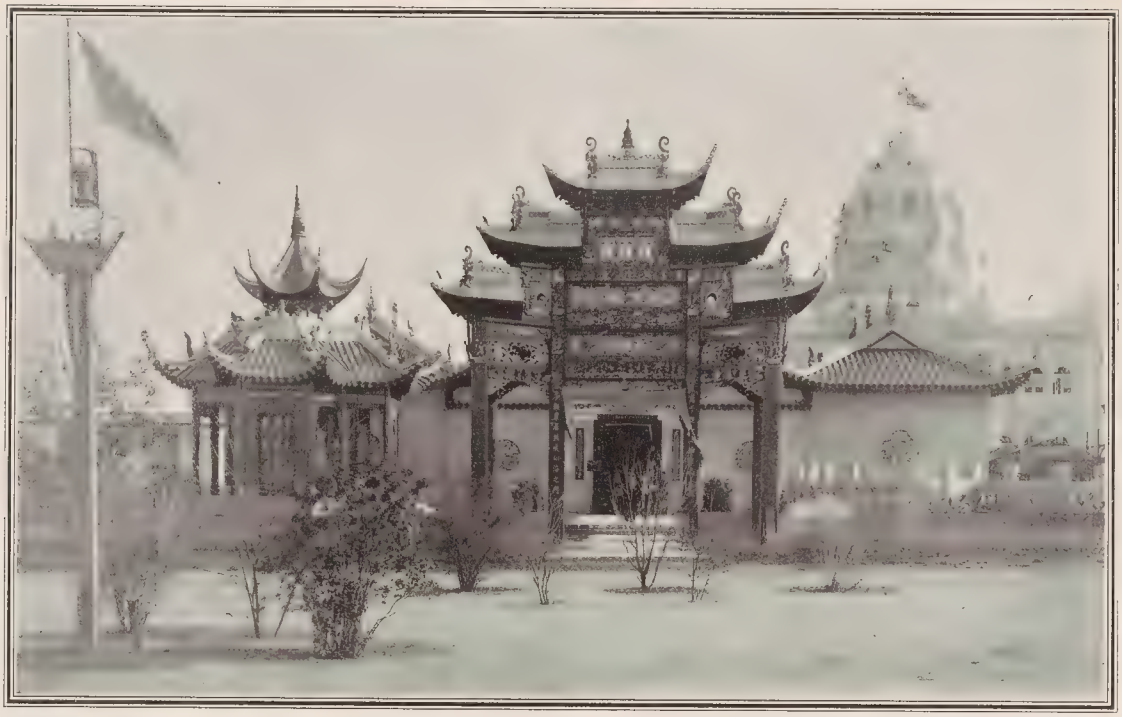
A FOUNTAIN OF SOAP BUBBLES.

A fountain that spouts soap bubbles is one of the novelties shown in the Palace of Liberal Arts. The fountain is about 25 feet high, and is surmounted by a statue of a fairy. Millions of soap bubbles pour out from the top basin, over the sides and into a larger and lower basin, which in turn fills and overflows, the bubbles being carried off at the bottom. The effect is much more brilliant than a water fountain, for each of the tiny bubbles reflects all colors of the rainbow. To add to the brilliancy, electric lights are concealed in the lower parts of the two basins, and these throw beams of light of all colors up through the bubbles, producing an electric fountain whose effect is magnified by every one of the globes of water. A combination of mirrors will be set in the skylight to reflect light upon the fountain.

The bubbles are produced by specially built machines, which agitate the soap in clear water, and under pressure force it up to the top of the fountain and out into the highest basin. The bubbles are so mixed that they have considerable stability, and as they overflow the basins large chunks of suds break off and fall, like snow, to the receptacle beneath.

The blowing of bubbles through a clay pipe was what suggested the invention.

Fourteen foreign countries are represented in the Liberal Arts Building. Large spaces are occupied by England, France, Germany and China. Other countries represented are Mexico, Italy, Cuba, Egypt, Portugal, Austria, Argentine Republic, Ceylon and Siam.



THE CHINESE PAVILIONS, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.



THE TEXAS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.



INTERIOR OF FRENCH PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

SECTION OF JAPANESE EXHIBIT, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF AND STAFF, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Reading from left to right: W. A. Smith, Transportation; Milan H. Hulbert, Manufactures; John A. Ockerson, Liberal Arts; Tarleton H. Bean, Fish, Forestry and Game; Halsey C. Ives, Fine Arts; J. E. Sullivan, Physical Culture; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Division of Exhibits; J. A. Holmes, Mines and Metallurgy; Howard J. Rogers, Education; Frederic W. Taylor, Agriculture and Horticulture; W. E. Goldsborough, Electricity; WJ McGee, Anthropology; George D. Markham, Music; Edmund S. Hoch, Assistant to Director of Exhibits.



DIRECTOR DIVISION OF WORKS ISAAC S. TAYLOR AND STAFF, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Standing, reading from left to right: E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; Geo. E. Kessler, Chief of Landscape; Karl Hoblitzelle, Private Secretary; Richard H. Phillips, Chief of Engineering.
Seated, left to right: E. R. Elliott, Chief of Electricity; S. J. Millett, Chief of Mural Decoration; Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Division; Karl Bitter, Chief of Sculpture; J. S. Trittle, Chief of Construction.



WILLIAM N. SWARTHOUT

A Descriptive Story of the

Philippine Exhibit

WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS
U.S.A.

A replica of the Philippine Islands and its inhabitants faithfully portrayed

Written exclusively for the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN
BY
William N. Swarthout

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EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Swarthout's knowledge of Philippine affairs has been acquired after a residence of six years in that country. He is the editor of the *Manila Times*, the leading daily newspaper of the Philippine Islands, and is also the president of the Merchants' Publishing Co., the Far Eastern Press Association, and the Manila Press Club. He is now on special duty with the Philippine Exposition Board at the World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

While in conversation with Dr. Wilson, chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board, a resident of St. Louis said that "the Philippine exhibit must be very interesting," and followed it up with the question, "Is it installed in the Agricultural Building?"

These remarks are more or less typical of the understanding the general public have of the Philippine Islands and of the great part they are to take, not only at the World's Fair in St. Louis, but as well in the affairs of the American Nation.

Those who visit the grounds of the Philippine exhibit this summer and see their extent and richness must stop to consider that four hundred years ago the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were a most primitive people, separated into many small tribes, each having a distinct dialect, before they can really appreciate the meaning and the value of the picture set before them.

Early in the sixteenth century Magellan discovered the Philippines and took possession of them, setting up the standard of his royal master Charles I. of Spain. From that time on the islands were subject to illegitimate exploitation.

As Spain's holdings increased the Philippine Islands came into her colonial system, and under the different civil and military governors the people were handled in a manner to redound only to the pecuniary profit of their rulers. There were a few of the governors who attempted to educate and lift up the people, but in the majority of cases the priesthood had the control of the educational system and by a strictly secular training tried to keep the people tied to the church—and as a matter of convenience—to the state, which the church represented. To get and to hold by force of arms, to subjugate, not to build up, seems to have been the ruling spirit, and it is no wonder that the Filipino people have reflected the teachings of their masters in that, to a certain extent, they appear to appreciate nothing but *force majeure*. During the past six years, however, the Filipinos have been going to a different school, and what, is more important, to a different class of teachers, and with most beneficial results.

The ease and rapidity with which Admiral Dewey vanquished the Spanish fleet, the quick capture of Manila, and the fruitlessness of their short-lived attempt to drive the American forces out of the islands, paved the way for the paternal policy instituted by the civil government during the Taft regime. Convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance and eager to reach the level of American citizenship, the leaders of the rebellion and the educated classes of the people have worked hand in glove with the administration towards these ends. The way has not always been easy, the going has been a bit rough at times, but there has been advancement, palpable, visible advancement, and the time is coming when the purchase and retention of the Philippine Islands will seem as wise to our descendants as does the Louisiana Purchase seem to us who live today.

While there has been a great improvement in general conditions in the Philippine Islands during the past six years, one great obstacle in the way of their proper development and exploitation has been the fact that the general public seem to know but little about the islands, and as a result needful legislation has been held back by the pressure of seemingly more needful matters.

No one realized this more than did Governor Taft, and when with the other foreign* countries, the Philippine government was invited to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Governor Taft saw an opportunity to present to the people of the United States a vivid outline picture of the Philippines.

*Although belonging to the United States by right of conquest and purchase, there have been tariff barriers raised between the United States and the Philippines, until today two of the principal objects of export, sugar and tobacco, have to seek a market in Europe. American residents of the Philippines have not the right of suffrage, nor of trial by jury, and their right to bear arms has been abridged.



Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

GUARD OF THE MODEL CAMP OF SCOUTS AT PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

GATHERING COGON GRASS FOR THATCHING HOUSE OF IGORROTE VILLAGE,
Philippine Exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

For the purpose of securing, organizing and making an exhibit of Philippine products, manufactures, art, ethnology, education, and the customs and habits of the Philippine people at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Gov. Taft induced the Philippine Commission to take up the matter, and they, by an act dated November 11, 1902, appointed an Exposition Board, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, an expert in World's Fair matters, and Senor Don Pedro A. Paterno, President of the Philippine Senate under Aguinaldo, with Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero as Secretary.

At this time there was appropriated the sum of $125,000 for the preliminary expense of the exhibition. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board also appropriated $100,000 for the same purpose, and the work of securing a fitting exhibit was started.

Upon the arrival of Dr. Niederlein in the Philippines early in November, 1902, the insular government gave the Exposition Board the free use of its telegraph and postal lines, and of its different systems of transportation, and directed that all heads of bureaus and provincial and municipal officials render all aid and assistance in their power in the securing and transporting of exhibits.

In August, 1903, a further appropriation of $375,000 was made, followed by another $100,000 from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board.

These sums were sufficient to see the exhibit collected and partially installed on the fair grounds at St. Louis. Early in April, 1904, the hearts of the board were made glad by the notification that another $300,000 had, been allotted the exhibit by the Philippine government. This will be the last appropriation necessary. The total of appropriations to date reaches the sum of $1,000,000, of which all but $200,000 comes from the Philippine insular government. This sum does not include the value of the postal, telegraph and transportation facilities furnished by the insular government.

It would not be fair to the Exposition Board to enter into a further discussion without showing what labor had been necessary before the throwing open of the gates of the Philippine Exposition Grounds to the world. When Dr. Niederlein first started to gather what now comprises the Philippine exhibit, he met with many rebuffs; there was a lack of appreciation that was most discouraging.

During the last few months of the Doctor's stay in Manila the Filipinos had begun to take interest in the Exposition idea, and they commenced to work with might and main for the success of the undertaking. Many a prized relic has been turned over to the board, many an hour of time has been graciously given that some particular article or design might be secured in time to show the people of the United States what their new possessions were capable of producing, and to convince them that the $20,000,000 paid Spain for her Oriental possession was not wasted.

The exhibit, as it stands today, consists of nearly one hundred buildings, ranging in size and construction from the "Taos" nipa casa to the palatial Spanish Administration Building, occupying 47 acres of Exposition ground, in which are housed some 75,000 catalogued exhibits, as well as 1,100 representatives of the different peoples, showing clearly all the gradations of the civilization of the islands. The Philippine Exposition is the largest single exhibit of the Fair and the most interesting.

In the fall of 1902 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in allotting state and territorial grounds, decided on a very handsome tract, consisting of about 47 acres of rolling ground, partly covered by forest, which has been eminently suited for the site of the numerous buildings of the Philippine exhibit. This ground was ceremonially delivered to Dr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Philippine Exhibit Board on October 1, 1902, but it was not until his return from the Philippine Islands, in June, 1903, that ground was broken and work actively commenced. Early in October, 1903, the first Filipino carpenters and builders began to arrive, and commenced the work of building their native houses and camps. The first building was the Cuartel, an immense two-story building with 37,000 square feet of floor space. This was used for the purpose of storing Exposition material until such time as the other buildings might be ready to receive it. From that time on, more exhibits have been received and more laborers have been put to work, until today the Philippine exhibit stands a monument to Secretary Taft and his able assistants, the Philippine Exhibit Board.



Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

IGORROTE HOUSE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT,
World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Taking up the exhibit in detail, the most striking part of the picture is the Walled City and its approach, the Bridge of Spain, which form the main entrance to the Philippine Exhibit Grounds. Built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, Manila's walls stand today as perfect as when they enabled the Spanish garrison to repel the attacks of the Chinese and Dutch invaders, three hundred years ago. They were not strong enough, however, to withstand the assault of the English forces under Admiral Draper in 1762, nor of the American forces on August 13, 1898. Manila was restored to Spain by England under the terms of the treaty of peace, made in Paris, February 10, 1763, and was held by Spain until Merrit's forces hauled down the Spanish colors, ending Spain's reign in the far East.

In general appearance the Walled City presented to the visitors at the Philippine exhibit is the same as that which encircles the city of Manila proper, but instead of enclosing the houses of the different residents of the exhibit it will contain the war relics furnished by the U. S. Army, the Philippine Scouts, and the Constabulary. This exhibit will be one of the most complete of its kind, and will embrace specimens of all the different lethal weapons used by invader and defender since the days of Magellan.

Side by side with the blow guns of the Negrito will be found the axe used by the Igorrote head hunters; the wavy side of the Moro's serpent kris will throw back the reflection of its vis-a-vis, the Krag bayonet, mounted lance-like on a bamboo pole, sad memento of the death of some American soldier; the regulation canteen of the American troops will be displayed alongside the bamboo tubes used as a vehicle for water throughout the island, powder made by the insurgent army from charcoal, saltpeter and heads of safety matches will be shown, as well as the crude machinery used in its preparation; cannon of all description, from the small brass carronade carried on the Spanish galleons to the ebony imitation of a modern field piece wrapped with rattan, which after a few rounds had been fired was more dangerous to friend than to enemy; these and ten thousand other different exhibits will hold the interest of the visitor in the Walled City. This exhibit is under the direction of Captain Cofren of the Philippine Constabulary.

Mounting the steps which lead to the top of the walls, one may see the waters of Arrowhead Lake, crossed by the Bridge of Spain, which in Manila spans the Pasig, and as this lake is really a fac-simile of the Laguna de Bay, the headwater of the Pasig River, the comparison is not odious. Along its shores the Moro, the Bagobo, and the Visayan villages will be pitched, on its surface will be carried on all the labors and pastimes of these different people. The large cargo cascos will move from point to point, propelled by poles in the hands of stalwart boatmen, who live and die upon their unwieldy craft; the sailing, paddling, rowing banca will be in evidence; the piratical "prao," with its huge lateen sail, will steal from island to island, its picturesque crew reciting their warlike deeds; the fishermen, the pearl divers, and their families, will interest American eyes, and unless some fanatical Moro takes it into his head to run "Amok," all will go as merry as a wedding bell.

Passing through the Walled City and out the Anda gate, the visitor faces the Anda monument, a stately column which stands at the end of the Malecon drive in Manila. This statue was erected in honor of Simon de Anda, the first to govern the Philippines after the British released them. From the monument, looking towards the east, is the Visayan village, toward the west is the Agriculture Building, a large nipa structure, with conservatory front, in which will be shown the work of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands during the past three years.

Inside are all of the exhibits pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. There are several hundred varieties and sub-varieties of rice from all the islands; the exhibits of shrubs, cotton and tree cotton and processes of manufacture; all grades of sugar, hemp and every variety of fibres in use by the different tribes and natives; all of the oil producing seeds including copra; also tobacco in leaf and manufactured; every variety obtainable of fruits cultivated and wild, vegetables and tubers used as food by the natives; distilled spirits from different palm leaf saps, as well as from sugar, rice and corn; the different kinds of cereals, also all kinds of peas and beans and vegetable seeds; a large variety of hat and basket work; models of all kinds representing the different styles of houses and granaries in use in the islands, and models of all the implements in use by the different manufacturers. This exhibit is under the direction of Mr. C. L. Hall.

Walking up the inclined path towards the southwest, the visitor will enter upon the Plaza Santa Cruz, upon which front the Ayuntamento, the Cathedral, the Commerce building and a typical Manila house. These buildings are really fine examples of the better class of Manila construction. Taking the different buildings on the Plaza, the most striking is the Cathedral, which is a miniature reproduction of the Cathedral presided over by His Eminence, Archbishop Harty, formerly of St. Louis. In this building are installed the education, and a part of the art, exhibits.

On the twenty-third of August, 1901, three years after the first landing of American troops, the transport "Thomas" dropped anchor in Manila bay with a shipload of American teachers on board. With the arrival of this large working corps of trained teachers, the real work of the Philippine Bureau of Education was begun.

Only one who knows what the condition of the schools was at that time can appreciate what has been accomplished during the past three years. A conservative summing up of the work done is given in the statement that THE ENGLISH LEARNED BY THE FILIPINO PEOPLE IN THE PAST THREE YEARS IS GREATER IN AMOUNT THAN THE SPANISH THEY ACQUIRED IN THE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF SPANISH RULE.

The main effort of the government schools has been directed toward the building of an educational foundation in schools of this character. They are taught by about three thousand Filipino teachers, and ALL TEACHING IS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The work of the seven hundred American teachers now in the islands is to a large extent supervisory. The archipelago is divided into thirty-six school divisions, each under a division superintendent, all directed by the general superintendent of education at Manila.

The Education exhibit will show the work of these elementary schools, as well as that of the secondary or high schools, thirty-six of which have recently been established. Among the exhibits will be shown written work of the various classes, photographs, manual training models, relief maps, drawings, painting, etc., all the work of pupils of various grades. The kindergartens, established during the past year, will show work with the various gifts. In the Insular Normal School, four hundred Filipinos and Filipinas are receiving pedagogic training and preparing to become teachers in the government schools. This school has now graduated two classes. All of the teachers are American with the exception of Miss Zamora, a Filipina teacher, who will teach during the Exposition in the model Filipino school. Exhibits have been received from the nautical and trade schools. The nautical school prepares Filipino boys for positions as navigating officers on the inter-island boats. There are a number of exhibits from private and church schools, which play an important part in the school problem in the islands. The largest of these are sent by the Liceo, a private secondary school, and the University of Santo Tomas, a church institution.

The government school system does not at present include a university, though its organization will be the next step. Students will be received into the university from the secondary schools, which are now organized in nearly all the schools divisions.

Probably the most interesting single feature of the exhibit will be a Philippine school in active operation. This will be held in a school house of bamboo and nipa palm, an exact duplicate of a country school building in the islands. Filipino pupils will here be taught by a Filipino teacher exactly as at home, and the building will be so arranged that the school work can be easily observed by visiting students and teachers.

Special effort is at present being directed to industrial work in the Philippine secondary schools, and agriculture is being introduced into all of them. A demand for more American teachers comes from all the provinces, particularly for those with special training along industrial lines. The work of the American teachers in the Philippines has done more than anything else to convince the Filipinos of the sincerity of our government, and in the pacification of the islands "one teacher has been worth a regiment of soldiers."

The educational exhibit was collected and is under the direction of A. R. Hager, in-



DRAWN BY WOODWARD & TIERNAN PTG. CO. FOR WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

structor in physical science in the Manila Normal School on leave with the Exposition Board.

Directly across the plaza from the Cathedral is the Government Building, in which is installed a myriad of general exhibits, including the art treasures of the Philippine Islands. On the south side of the plaza is the Commerce Building, which contains the exhibit of the Department of Commerce of the Philippine Island. Manila, the principal seaport of the Philippine Islands, is due to become in time the trade center of the Orient, rivaling Hong Kong, which now has the largest tonnage in the world. The exhibit of the Department of Commerce will be of especial interest, as there are shown a great number of samples of the imports in the Islands, and of the various articles of native produce and manufacture, which constitute the internal commerce of the archipelago, as well as the principal articles of export. This department is presided over by Mr. Chas. P. Fenner, who is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila, and its official representative at the St. Louis Exposition, sent at the request of the Philippine Exposition Board.

The work of getting this exhibit together was a considerable one, and especially difficult from the fact that but few of the American merchants in the Islands import goods in any quantity from Europe, whence all of the samples of imported goods came, none of the American manufacture being exhibited.

The export business also is almost entirely in the hands of the English, German and Spanish merchants, the Americans not having had time to perfect an organization such as would enable them to compete successfully for this business. The American merchants and manufacturers will, doubtless, be greatly interested in seeing the class of goods which which are consumed in this far-away possession, as it will enable them to judge as to their ability to enter this field.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Manila is the only American commercial organization in the Orient, and is a small but vigorous body of men, ably and consistently helped by the Manila press, which is represented at the Exposition by the writer, who is also a member of the Chamber.

The Manila Building is an exact representation of the style of dwelling used by the upper classes in the larger towns and cities of the Islands. In it are installed the textile fabrics of native manufacture, cobwebby laces, beautiful jusi and shimmering pina, and embroideries so fair and delicate that one wonders how they stood transportation. In this building the ladies will entertain their American sisters, and by true Spanish courtesy endeavor to convince them that "La Belle Sauvage" is a misnomer when applied to our Island beauties.

Facing diagonally across the rear entrances of the plaza are the Forestry and Ethnological Buildings.

The Forestry Building is a large structure of hardwood framing and flooring, and nipa sides and roofs. In the construction of this building there has been used some one hundred different kinds of wood indigenous to the Islands.

The forests of the Philippines are of vast extent, and form one of the most valuable assets of the Government. So far there has been no systematic method of handling, and the regulations and restrictions imposed by Congress have been such as to prohibit the influx of the capital necessary to their proper exploitation.

All of the tropical hardwoods, such as ebony, mahogany and rosewood, are found in abundance, and in the second and third groups are found timbers most suitable for ship-building and construction purposes. In the lower groups are found soft woods that compare favorably with our pines and hemlocks, and in the mountain regions are sufficient cedar forests to supply the tobacco trade with the necessary materials for the construction of boxes for an unlimited time.

Rubber and gutta percha trees abound in the different districts, and only require cultivation and attention that their product may compete with that of Brazil in the World's markets.

Commercial and medicinal gums and resins are extracted from the many plants and shrubs listed in the pharmacopœia, and numerous other medicinal plants peculiar to these Islands have been discovered.

With the exception of two or three small logging camps scattered through the Islands, there has been nothing done towards placing these valuable materials on the market. Several companies are now negotiating to secure tracts of forest lands large enough to pay them for the installation of a modern plant. There is no field that offers more possibilities to the investor than do the forests of the Philippines.

The Museum Exhibit of Philippine Ethnology specimens will consist of exhaustive collections of all the material made and used by the Pagan and Mohammedanized peoples of the archipelago. The articles of the Christianized peoples make up the remainder of the Philippine exhibit so far as the native products of the Islands are concerned.

The most striking fact about the culture of the wild peoples of the Islands is its shallowness. Two small pieces of bamboo with which to rub fire into being, a sharp stick with which to dig the earth, a narrow strip of flayed bark for the woman to wrap about her hips, with perhaps another strip for the man's breech cloth, and a dense growth of cogon grass, or an impassable forest jungle for the startled savages to flee into, and you have the essence of all that is characteristic of the culture of the wild people of the Philippines.

The Ethnological Museum, however, has brought together from various characteristic peoples of the Islands the articles which tell the story of the culture of each group. The beautiful bead-work of the Bogobos, the gaudy-colored clothing of the Moros, the exquisite steel work of the people, all truly show that in spite of the uniform shallowness of the Philippine culture, here and there something has impelled a group of savages to develop to a high degree an industrial activity which elsewhere in the Archipelago may yet be in its crudest development.

In the Fisheries Building, which is on the shore of Arrow Head Lake, is installed one of the largest collections of seashells in the world. This collection belongs to Mr. Jose Quadras, an ardent devotee of conchology, who has kindly loaned these valuable specimens to the Board during the time of the Exposition. There are also a thousand mounted specimens of the different fish of the Islands. In this building will be shown all the paraphernalia used in the capture of the finny denizens of the deep. In the shallow waters along the shores of the lake will be placed the different bamboo fish traps and corrals, and the different styles of fishing boats will be shown in active operation.

The mineral wealth of the Philippine Islands is very great, but as yet is in the preliminary stage of development. There are extensive lignite beds in Bataan, Cebu and Mindoro, and slight traces of petroleum are to be found in Cebu. Gold exists in paying quantities in Luzon and Mindanao, traces of this precious metal being found in most of the other islands. Iron is abundant, and there are copper prospects in the Benguet and Lepanto-Bontoc provinces that are being developed with every sign of becoming paying properties. For years the Igorrote has made his own jewelry from the auriferous deposits in the Benguet hills, and his brother of Lepanto-Bontoc has coined the big brass clacquers that pass current with the Spanish "dos centavos" throughout the island. It is hardly to be expected that the Philippines will have a Klondike boom, yet there is a steady growth in the mining industries, stamp mills are now working in the gold districts, and three coal mines are supplying a part of the Manila market.

A number of difficulties are in the way of the proper exploitation of the mining industries of the Philippines, the most serious one at present being lack of adequate transportation.

Under the American Government, there have been constructed more miles of good roads than during the entire Spanish regime, and the system is still progressing. This and the hope of favorable legislation, have kept the prospector and miner tied to the islands under the most adverse conditions.

The gold exhibits are, with a few exceptions, low grade auriferous quartzes, very little placer mining being carried on in the islands. The specimens from Benguet and Lapanto-Bontos, are especially interesting, as shown with them are the crude bateas, or wooden pans, used by the natives for separating the placer gold from sand and gravel. Most of these are immense in size and one is shown with the concentrates fixed just as the batea was found by the collector in the hands of a native.

There are three samples of manganese ore from three different localities of the islands. They were unrecognized until received at St. Louis, and seem to have been included by accident. Systematic prospecting will undoubtedly reveal this important ore in large quantities.



NEGRITOS AS THEY LIVE IN THE FORESTS OF LUZON, THE LOWEST TYPE HUMANS IN THE ISLANDS.



IGOROT IN THEIR TRIBAL DANCE. NEXT ABOVE THE NEGRITOS, BUT CAPABLE OF MUCH HIGHER DEVELOPMENT.



MORO SULTAN AND HIS RETINUE. FIERCE MOHAMMEDAN FIGHTERS WHO HAVE CAUSED SO MUCH TROUBLE IN THE MINDANAO COUNTRY.



VISAYAN ORCHESTRA IN VISAYAN VILLAGE. OLDEST AND BEST ORCHESTRA IN THE ISLANDS.



THE WOMEN OF THE VISAYAS. SILK, HEMP AND PINA WEAVERS, BASKET MAKERS, ETC., HIGH TYPE OF NATIVE PEOPLE.



SPANISH-FILIPINO MESTIZO FAMILY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, REFINED

Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FILIPINO, AS SHOWN IN THE PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Among the collections are several samples of powdered limestone made from sea shells. This limestone powder is mixed with betel nuts and buyoleaves, and chewed by the natives, coloring their teeth a brilliant red.

Salt is obtained by the evaporation of sea water, and a model of the evaporation and storage plant is shown.

In the exhibit of building and other stones are specimens of white marble from Ronblou, as well as articles carved from this marble.

Numerous samples of clay and ochre are on exhibit. These are used by the natives in making and coloring the pottery of the islands.

Full series of coal, chiefly from Cebu and Bataan, are shown, as well as specimens of wood opal, petrified wood, etc.

The lead ores of the Philippines are mostly galena and the zinc ore, the common zinc sphalerite, and as is usual in a new mining district has not yet been developed.

In the early days of the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, friendly natives were used to some extent as guides, scouts, etc. They were hired by the Quartermaster's Department, and had no status as enlisted soldiers—the Macabebes had been loyal to Spain, and she enlisted one or two regiments from that tribe. When the Government of the island passed to us, the Macabebes asserted their loyalty, and evinced a desire to cast their lot with us.

In the fall of 1899, when General Lawton was preparing to make his campaign through northern Luzon, several companies of Macabebes were organized, and formed into what was known as "Batson's Scouts," they did good service with Lawton, and accompanied General Young on his march north, where they were frequently engaged with the insurgents. Following this attempt scouts were organized in several of the Islands, still paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and commanded, in many cases by non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

Even thus early they proved to be valuable, and their services were so much appreciated that, in 1901, an Act of Congress authorized the enlistment of twelve thousand natives as scouts. It was under this act that the present force of fifty companies, five thousand men in all, were enlisted. The same Act provided that a First and Second Lieutenant should be commissioned for each company, and these officers were nearly all made from meritorious non-commissioned officers of the regular army, and it is to these officers that is due the credit of the present high state of drill and discipline existing in all the scout companies. The fifty companies now in the army are distributed as follows among the Island tribes:

11 are Macabebes, Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive.
16 are Visayans.
4 are Tagalos.
4 are Tagyans.
2 are Bicols.

The fifty companies were organized and did service at first in their own countries, but as exigencies of service required, they were shifted from one part of the Archipelago to another, regardless of tribal relations. During the insurrection they sometimes acted with white troops and sometimes alone, but always, except two or three instances under white officers. They always proved loyal, have all been under fire, and their service has brought results, either in killed, prisoners, or captured arms and ammunition. After the Military Government ceased to exist, and the Philippines passed over to Civil Government, the Scouts formed parts of the many garrisons throughout the Islands. The Civil Government found it impossible to keep the lawless elements, ladrones, etc., under subjection with the civil machinery, and in 1902 an Act of Congress was passed authorizing the use of scouts to aid the civil establishment, and since that Act went into operation, very nearly the whole scout force has formed a part of the Insular Police, and as such has been almost constantly engaged in field work, having in many cases pitched battles with armed bands of ladrones.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.
MISS ZAMORA.

The only Filipino teacher of the Normal School of the Philippines now with educational exhibit. World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

One of the companies in this battalion (4th) made a very gallant attack upon a fortified position occupied by a band of these ladrones, routing them, killing and capturing a large number, among whom was their Chief, though at the expense of some killed and wounded among the scouts, one of whom was the Company Commander, who still commands his company. This battalion, known as the "Provisional Battalion of Philippine Scouts" was organized in July, 1903, by direction of the Hon. Secretary of War, the suggestion having come from the Hon. D. R. Francis, of St. Louis, he having requested that such a battalion be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in connection with the Philippine exhibits.

Major F. de L. Carrington, First Infantry, who had served through the Samar campaign, and had scouts under his command then, had in January, 1903, been placed in command of the camp of six companies of scouts, and the Division Commander selected him to organize and command the battallion. The Major was told to select four companies from the fifty, the only restriction being that each company must be of a different tribe, and one of the four principal tribes. As far as drill and discipline went, any four would have been suitable. All had done good service, some more conspicuous owing to circumstances and opportunities. It was a difficult task, but finally resulted in the selection of the—

Fourth Macabebes, Lieut. Reese, commanding.

Twenty-fourth Ilocanos, Lieut. Dougherty, commanding.

Thirtieth Tagalos, Lieut. Dworak, commanding.

Forty-seventh Visayans, Lieut. King, commanding.

In each company some of the old original scouts still serve. All of them have done good active service; all have been under fire, and all have proven loyal to the American Government. Some wear scars made by insurgent and ladrone bullets.

The Fourth Company dates back to the "Batson's battallion," and it distinguished itself more than once, note instance referred to above.

The Twenty-fourth Company did excellent service in the "Campaign in Samar," where many times they met and defeated insurgents under Lubken and Guevara. Lieut. Dworak was then attached to a Company serving in Samar.

The Thirtieth Company did excellent service in Laguna and Cavit, being frequently under fire of insurgents and ladrones. On one occasion four men of this company attacked an armed band of about forty ladrones and successfully stood them off until help came.

The Forty-Seventh Company did service in Antigue and Iloilo, and many brushes with insurgents, on one occasion capturing and killing a large number of ladrones near Iloilo.

The officers, as before remarked, are nearly all ex-non-commissioned officers of the regular or volunteer army, and have all had their "baptism of fire." They are untiring in their efforts to make their companies models, and they will bear close inspection in drill, discipline and soldierly bearing; no commander need want better officers.

The Adjutant, Lieut. Johnson, has had extensive service in Cuba, China and the Philippines, and is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and a crack baseball player.

The Quartermaster, Lieut. Brady, Fourth Infantry, has had his second tour in the Philippines, and has done some hiking during times of insurrection and rebellion.

The battalion band has been organized by men taken from the four companies, and putting them under instruction. The strongest impulse to its success, however, comes from the Forty-Seventh Company, which had

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
An Exposition in itself portraying the evolution of the Filipino from the barbarian to the civilized con

its own band before the Provisional Battalion was formed, and no one man has added to the success more than Lieut. King, who, though no musician himself, is a born lover of music and musicians. Mr. Fisher, the chief musician, is an accomplished musician, and has made the band the success that it is.

The battalion is now under the command of Major Wm. Johnson, Major Carrington being on furlough.

The battalion is now encamped in the model camp in rear of the Exposition grounds, and is ready to stand on its merits, and we are confident that the public will accord it the praise it deserves.

The Constabulary Battalion is housed in the Cuartel Filipino, some distance in the rear of the Government Building. This battalion was organized under special authority of the Philippine Commission as a representation of the Constabulary of the Philippine Islands at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The battalion is composed of eleven officers and two hundred and eighty enlisted men, organized as follows:

COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF.

Capt. Ira Keithley, Commanding.
First Lieut. Nelson S. Gilpin, Adjutant.
Third Lieut. John S. Manning, S. O.
Second Lieut. A. A. Cameron, Med. O.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

One Sergeant Major.
One Quartermaster Sergeant.
Two privates, Medical Department.

COMPANY "A."

Capt. L. E. Ross, Commanding.
Second Lieut. Chas. M. Pendleton.
Second Lieut. Chas. H. McIlvaine.
Ninety-eight enlisted men.

COMPANY "B."

Capt. R. W. Jones, Commanding.
First Lieut. Felix Llorente.
Second Lieut. Modesto Colmenares.
Ninety-eight enlisted men.

The organization of the battalion was commenced on October 15, 1903, but not entirely completed until just prior to the date of departure from the islands, March 15, 1904. The men were selected from the various provinces throughout the archipelago from members of the provincial organization, the intention being to give each province of the islands an equitable representation. All the Christian tribes of the islands are represented in this battalion, in addition to which nine Moros, of the Mohammedan religion, are enlisted in Company "A" of the battalion. These Moros were selected from the Fifth Constabulary District, commanded by Col. Bandholtz, the district of which General Leonard Wood is Governor, which is designated as the Moro Province. The Moros not being allowed to wear the ordinary headdress (hat or cap), are provided with a red "Fez," making a distinction between the uniform worn by them and that of the other Constabulary, who have the campaign hat and khaki forage cap. Col. Bandholtz entered into an agreement with the Moro datto, when the men of his Constabulary were enlisted, to the effect that none of their religious customs would be interfered with by reason of enlisting, consequently the Moro soldiers are not required to eat meat as part of their ration or wear a hat as part of the uniform. Prior to their enlistment in the Exposition Battalion, the members of this command belonged to the Constabulary of the various provinces and were engaged in the maintenance of order in the islands and the suppression of brigandage and banditti. They participated in the campaign against the notorious outlaw chiefs of Luzon and neighboring islands, prominent among these being San Miguel, Guillermo, Santos and Ola. San Miguel, after being hard pressed by members of the Constabulary and the Philippine Scouts, was killed by a detachment of Scouts in March of last year. Guillermo and Santos were captured by the Constabulary and each sentenced by the Court of First Instance to the penalty of death for their many crimes perpetrated against their own people.

This battalion of constabulary is thoroughly drilled and instructed in the duties of soldiers and is a fair representation of what can be done with the native when properly handled by competent American officers.

The Philippine Constabulary of the islands to which the battalion belongs was organized in 1901 while Secretary of War Taft was Governor of the Philippines. It is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Henry T. Allen (Captain, 6th U. S. Cavalry). Governor Taft saw, when the responsibility of government was turned over to him by the military, that in order to maintain order in the islands a military force must be at all times available and at the immediate command of the insular government, and the organization of the Constabulary, which now nearly numbers 8,000, was one of his own ideas which has been so successfully carried out by Gen. Allen and his subordinates.

Along the Chinese and Philippine coasts, during certain seasons of the year, terrific storms, known as typhoons, sweep over the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea, leaving in their path wreck and disaster. In order to give advance warning of these terrible hurricanes there has been established for years past meteorological observatories, whose scientists send to the world at large advance reports of impending storms. The most prominent of these is the Manila Observatory, which for years has been under the direction of Father Algue, a Jesuit Priest, who is now at the Exposition in charge of the Manila Observatory exhibit. This exhibit, which is situated just to the left front of the Walled City, consists of a large building, a map in relief of the Philippine Islands, and two galvanized steel towers. The exhibit is divided properly into three sections, viz.:

METEOROLOGICAL SECTION.

This is the head meteorological station, in which the most important instruments of the Philippine Weather Bureau are shown. The standard instruments of this section are the cinemo-anemograph, to register the mean velocity of the wind, Richard anemograph, the Wild's anemoscope, the Frier anemograph, and two types of ceraunograph (lightning register). Two galvanized steel towers erected near the building will act as collectors for the ceraunograph, and they may be used also as a regular collector for a wireless telegraph station.

Besides the instruments for direct observation there will be seen also the popular Faura's barometer, and the barocylometer invented by the Rev. Jose Algue, S. S., Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau. This instrument is used on board of many men of war in the far east. There will be also in this section some maps showing the distribution of temperature, the distribution of rain on the archipelago, and the main track of typhoons. One large sized chart will show the variation of the magnetic elements in Manila for a period of ten years, and a view of the Magnetic Department. Records of at least ten registering instruments will be kept and filed.

SEISMIC SECTION.

The main feature of this section is a universal microseismograph, manufactured at the Manila Observatory by Philippine mechanics. It registers all earth tremors, local and foreign. A special kind of suspension of a seismic pendulum is also shown. Records of earthquakes, curves and effects of earthquakes on buildings may be seen in a large-sized chart.

GEOGRAPHIC SECTION.

The most important part of this section is a large relief map of the Philippine Islands, built on the grounds in the open air. It covers an area of 110x75 feet, and represents a spherical segment from 7 degrees latitude north to 21 degrees latitude north, and from the meridian 115 degrees to the meridian 125 degrees east of Greenwich. More than 2,000 islands are shown in their own shape and proportional size, including the two groups of Cagayan de Folo and Sibritu group, overlooked by the commissioners in the treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. The horizontal scale is 18 min. to a kilometer, or nearly 1¼" to a mile. The vertical scale has been enlarged eight times, to show plainly the heights and mountain plateaus. There are twenty active volcanos shown. In the interior of the building a set of eight relief maps, 13x7 feet, will show the principal features of the islands:

1. The religious and political division of the archipelago.
2. The inhabitants of the different tribes and races.
3. The mines and mineral hot and cold springs.
4. The forestry and agricultural products of the Philippines.
5. The distribution and frequency of earthquakes.
6. The distribution of rain during the wet season.
7. The distribution of rain during the dry season.
8. The stations and meteorological districts of the Philippine Weather Bureau.

Early maps of the Philippines are also exhibited, and a plan of the city of Manila in 1671.

As an illustration of the maps, there are some 110 mother-of-pearl shells with oil paintings on each shell, showing the differ-

ent types of inhabitants, churches, landscapes, etc. The paintings are taken from photographs, and are made by a famous Philippine artist. Each shell is mounted on different kinds of Philippine woods.

In addition to all this, the insular government has appropriated the sum of $75,000 to pay the expenses of the following gentlemen, designated as Honorary Commissioners, during a tour of the United States, and a subsequent visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Philippine Commission.

Benito Legardo, Philippine Commission.

Jose R. de Luzuriago, Philippine Commission.

Bernardino Monreal, Governor of Sorsogon.

Juan Pimental, Governor of Ambos Camarines.

Alfonso Ramos, Governor of Tarlac.

Epifanion de los Santos, Governor of Nueva Ecija.

Juan de Leon, Municipal President of Iloilo.

Victorino Mapa, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Manuel Corrales, Governor of Misamis.

Juan Climaco, Governor of Cebu.

Ruperto Montinola, Examiner of Titles, Ninth District, Iloilo.

Simeon Luz, Governor of Batangas.

Jose Albert,

In this group are commissioners, governors, judges, lawyers, and professional and business men. Many of these gentlemen have traveled in foreign countries, some have visited the United States before, and while it is possible that they may be surprised at our modern civilization, it is more than likely that the citizens of the United States will be equally astounded by the evident education and good breeding of the representatives of our island wards. During their stay here they will be the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of the American people, and one of their number, Don Cayetano S. Arellano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will be given an honorary degree at one of our principal universities. The visit of these people to the United States can but result to the mutual benefit of all concerned.



NICARAGUAN PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Cayetano S. Arellano, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Gregorio Araneta, Solicitor General.

Arsenio Cruz Herrera, President Municipal Board.

Tomas G. del Rosario, Governor of Bataan.

Ariston Bautista Lim.

Ramon Genato, Coffee Plantation.

Fernando M. Guerrero, Editor "El Renacimiento."

Manuel de Iriarte, Chief Bureau of Archives.

Joaquin Ortega, Governor of Union.

Pablo Tecson, Governor of Bulacan.

Juan Cailles, Governor of Laguna.

Ceferino de Leon, Attorney, of San Miguel de Mayuma, Bulacan Province.

Artura Dancel, Governor of Rizal.

Juan Sumulung, Attorney.

Jose de Loyzaga y Ageo, on staff "El Commercio."

Hilarion Raimundo, Morong, Rizal.

Sixto Rojas, Lipa, Batangas.

Francisco Reyes, President Filipino Chamber of Commerce.

Mana Crisologo, Governor of Pangasinan.

Leoncio Gonzales Liquet, Editor "El Democracia."

Rogaciano Rodriguez, Member of the Advisory Board.

Manuel Gomez Martinez, Secretary of Board of Health.

The Filipinos are hopeful of provoking the friendly interest of the people of the United States, and the visitor to the Philippine Exhibit who wishes to learn of the real condition in the Philippines can here get an outline picture of the islands and their inhabitants as they really are, and if he be of a studious and observing nature he will find the material to fill in the detail of the complete picture and from the composite photograph upon the mind of the American people, resultant from their visit to the Philippine Exposition, the people of the islands base their hope of favorable legislation and a future prosperity.

The World's Press Parliament
AND
The National Editorial Association
AT THE
World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

In the World's Press Parliament at the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, May 19, 20 and 21, assembled more than 5,000 newspaper men and women, the largest and most representative gathering of press men ever held. Journalists from thirty-seven countries, and from every State and Territory in the United States were present. From Europe came nearly 300 journalists, including the great journalists from nearly every capital and important metropolis. Four sessions of the Parliament were held, two in Festival Hall and two in the Hall of Congresses. So large was the interest in the Parliament, and so important the discussions that it was felt that permanent organization should be effected to carry forward the purposes of the Parliament. To that end the Parliament, by unanimous vote, appointed as a special committee to effect the permanent organization, and carry forward the work of the Parliament, the following:

David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, London, President World's Press Parliament.

Hugo von Kupffer, Berlin, Vice-President World's Press Parliament.

Henry King, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Chairman Executive Committee, World's Press Parliament.

Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic, Vice-Chairman Executive Committee, World's Press Parliament.

Walter Williams, Secretary Executive Committee, World's Press Parliament.

Enthusiasm ran high at each session. On Wednesday evening at the West Pavilion a reception was tendered by the Exposition to the members of the Parliament and other newspaper guests. On Saturday afternoon the Federation of Women's Clubs held a press session, and gave a large reception to the visiting press in the German Building. On Saturday evening President Francis gave a dinner to the foreign visitors. There were a number of receptions given by the various State and district press associations, forty-three in number, who attended the World's Press Parliament. On Sunday afternoon, upon invitation of Alfred Grissom, President and General Manager of the Columbia Excursion Company, 1,000 delegates enjoyed a trip upon the Mississippi River on the steamer City of Providence.



SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID,
President World's Press Parliament, held at World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A., May 19 to 21, 1904.

The officers of the Parliament were:

President—Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, London.

Vice-Presidents—United States, Chas. H. Taylor, Jr., "Globe," Boston, President American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Frank Brett Noyes, "Record-Herald," Chicago, President Associated Press; P. V. Collins, "Northwestern Agriculturist," Minneapolis, President National Editorial Association.

Russia—Prince Esper Oukhtomsky, "Viedomosti," St. Petersburg.

Portugal—Alfredo Mesquito, "Diario de Noticias," Lisbon.

Denmark—Holger Rosenberg, "Danneborg," Copenhagen.

Ireland—M. McD. Bodkin, "Freeman's Journal," Dublin.

Switzerland—M. Buhler, "Der Bund," Berne.

Ceylon—John Ferguson, "Observer," Colombo.

Turkey—Emil Murat, "Journal di Smyrne," Smyrna.

Cuba—Manuel Coronado, "La Discussion," Havana.

Greece—D. Caclamanos, "Neon Astay," Athens.

France—Henry Maret, "Le Radical," Paris.

Wales—William Davies, "Western Mail," Cardiff.

Philippine Islands—W. N. Swarthout, "Times," Manila.

Roumania—A. Vaisen, "Eumea Nova," Bucharest.

England—Aaron Watson, "The Journalist," London.

Germany—H. von Kupffer, "Lokal Anzeiger," Berlin.

Belgium—Leon Dommartin, "La Chronique," Brussels.

Holland—Martin van Raalte, "Het Vaderland," The Hague.

Italy—G. Ferrero, "Tribuna," Rome.

Hungary—Hugo Veigelsberg, "Magyar Hirlap," Budapest.

Austria—Julius Loewy, "Wiener Extrablatt," Vienna.

Canada—Arthur Dansereau, "La Presse," Montreal; B. A. McNab, Montreal "Star," Montreal.

Japan—N. Kanzaki, Tokio.

Peru—Alejandro Garland, Lima.

Egypt—George J. Salem, "Al Moayad," Cairo.

Brazil—Mendes de Almeida, "Journal de Nacion," Buenos Ayres.



H. McD. Bodkin, K. C.,
Dublin, Ireland.



Alfredo Mesquite,
Lisbon, Portugal.



Wm. Davies,
Cardiff, Wales.



Martin van Raalte.
The Hague, Netherlands.



Prince Esper Oukhtomsky.
St. Petersburg, Russia.



HUGO VEIGELSBERG,
Budapest, Austria.



RICHARD NORDHAUSEN,
Berlin, Germany.



JOSEPH R. FISHER,
Belfast, Ireland.



H. VON KUPFFER,
Berlin, Germany.



FRITZ ROTIERS,
Bruxelles, Belgium



BON V. DE NOUFONTENEY,
Paris, France.

Argentine Republic—Erneste Nelson, "La Brazil," Rio de Janeiro.

Secretary—Walter Williams, Commissioner to the Foreign Press.

Assistant Secretaries—Paul Oeker, Assistant Commissioner to the Foreign Press; R. M. White, Recording Secretary National Editorial Association; J. M. Page, Corresponding Secretary National Editorial Association; Mark Bennitt, Manager General Press Bureau; W. A. Kelsoe, Manager Local Press Bureau.

The Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for holding the Parliament consisted of the following:

Henry King, Editor St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat, Chairman.

Charles W. Knapp, Editor and Publisher St. Louis Daily Republic, First Vice-Chairman.

T. J. Keenan, Director the International League of Press Clubs, Second Vice-President.

John C. Hennessy, Director the International Press Congress, Third Vice-President.

Walter Williams, Commissioner to the Foreign Press, Secretary.

Paul Oeker, Assistant Commissioner to the Foreign Press, Assistant Secretary.

John Schroers, Publisher the St. Louis Daily Westliche Post.

D. M. Houser, Publisher the St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat.

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mark Bennitt, Manager General Press Bureau.

W. A. Kelsoe, Manager Local Press Bureau.

J. A. Graham, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Republic.

George S. Johns, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Post-Dispatch.

John F. Magner, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Star.

J. M. Hertel, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Chronicle.

Edward Pruess, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Amerika.

R. D. Saunders, President St. Louis Press Club.

R. M. White, Secretary National Editorial Association.

W. D. Thomas, Executive Committeeman Missouri Press Association.

W. R. Painter, Executive Committeeman Missouri Press Association.

It was the universal comment of newspaper men present that this first parliament of the world's press was most successful, not merely because of the large attendance, but because of the representative character of the delegates of the many countries represented by distinguished journalists, and the important character of the discussions.

The nineteenth annual meeeting of the National Editorial Association was held in the Hall of Congresses at the Uiversal Exposition in St. Louis during the World's Press Week. The attendance upon the association numbered over 700, representing every State and Territory in the United States. Many foreign editors were present at the various sessions, and the Hall of Congresses, in which the meetings were held, was filled at every session. Capt. Henry King, managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, called the meeting to order on Monday morning, May 16. Rev. Dr. C. H. Patton, of the First Congregational Church, St. Louis, offered prayer. After the singing of "America," Capt. King made a brief address of welcome, and introduced President D. R. Francis, who welcomed the delegates and newspaper visitors upon behalf of the Exposition. The addresses were responded to by P. V. Collins, of the Northwestern Agriculturist, of Minneapolis, Minn., President of the Association. After President Collins' response to the address of welcome, he delivered the annual address to the Association. On motion of John A. Sleicher, of Leslie's Weekly, a vote of thanks was given President Collins, and his address was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Dr. E. A. Winshop, of Boston, spoke upon "Journalistic Responsibilities." He was given a vote of thanks for his address upon motion of Col. John Dymond, of Louisiana. President Collins appointed the various committees of the Association, and adjournment was taken until evening.

The evening session was devoted to memorial services, features being music by Mrs. E. H. Porter, of New York; reading by Mrs. Fenetta S. Haskell, of Missouri; and the report of the Necrology Committee.

At the Tuesday morning session, Col. John Dymond, of the New Orleans Planter, read a paper by Joseph Pulitzer, of New York, upon the "College of Journalism." B. B. Herbert, first president and founder of the Association, offered a resolution endorsing the establishment of the College of Journalism, and thanking Mr. Pulitzer for his munificent gift for that purpose, which was unanimously adopted. Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, President of the World's



FREDERICK W. DIMBLEBY,
Richmond, Surrey,
England.



S. CHAS. PHILLIPS,
London, England.



GEO. J. SALEM,
Representing Al Moayad,
Cairo, Egypt.



WILLIAM HILL,
London Dispatch,
London, Eng.



VICTOR ROSSEL,
Le Soir,
Brussels, Belgium.



S. S. CAMPION,
Mercury and Daily Reporter,
Northampton, England.



DR. HERMAN DIES, Berlin, Germany.



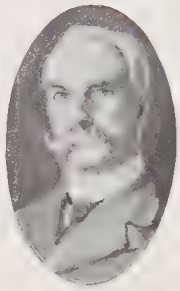
PIERRE DE BLOCK, Paris, France.



D. CACLAMANOS, Athens, Greece.



W. BIENSTOCK, Paris, France.



H. H. S. PEARSE, London, England.



EUGENE REYMS, Paris, France.

Press Parliament, upon invitation, spoke relative to the British Institute of Journalists and of journalism in Great Britain.

At the session on Wednesday morning, May 18, Senator H. S. Earle, of the American Roadmakers' Association, delivered an address on the subject of good roads. H. C. Page, of New Jersey; Mrs. Matt Parrett, of Iowa; James G. Gibbs, of Ohio; J. M. Page, of Illinois, and R. M. White, of Missouri, were elected life members of the Association. J. A. Sleicher, B. B. Herbert, Robert Mitchell Floyd, W. S. Cappeller and J. P. Baumgartner were appointed a committee on libel laws. Professor E. F. Fenallosa, of Mobile, Ala., spoke upon the subject of "America's Responsibilities in the Orient." John Ferguson, of Ceylon; Edmund Vance Cook, Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles R. Skinner, of New York, were the other speakers at the morning session.

Two sessions were held on Thursday, morning and afternoon, both filled with interesting events. At the morning session Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, addressed the Association upon "The Editorial Page," and Homer Davenport spoke upon "The Cartoonist."

At the afternoon session the Association voted $100 towards the erection of a monument to Bill Nye, at Asheville, N. C., selected Guthrie, Okla., as the next place of meeting, and elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President, W. W. Screws, Alabama.

First Vice-President, W. W. Folsom, Arkansas.

Second Vice-President William J. Kline, New York.

Third Vice-President, Henry B. Varner, North Carolina.

Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Ashbrook, Ohio.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Cockrum, Indiana.

Treasurer, J. Irwin Steel, Pennsylvania.

The afternoon session closed the meeting of the Association. Most of the delegates, however, remained in St. Louis during the entire week, saw the Exposition, and participated in the World's Press Parliament.

Mr. Harry Walker, of St. Louis, assumed his duties as custodian of Festival Hall May 3. Mr. Walker, for the past three years, was manager of the Odeon.

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Met in the Missouri Building, May 17th.

The Missouri Press Association christened the auditorium in the Missouri Building, Tuesday, May 17th, by holding there its Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

One hundred and fifty delegates were present when President T. T. Wilsch, of the Tarkio *Avalanche* called to order.

On behalf of the Exposition Company, President D. R. Francis delivered the address of welcome. He spoke of the prominent part Missouri had taken toward the Exposition's success, and congratulated the State administration on the personnel of the Missouri State Commission.

President Francis emphasized the educational feature of the Exposition, and urged the editors to induce the people of the State to visit the Fair, and take advantage of its educational opportunities.

Governor Dockery, following President Francis, spoke of the credit due the newspapers of Missouri for the aid and support which they had at all times given the Louisiana Purchase celebration.

J. H. Hawthorne, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, in an address following that of Governor Dockery, spoke of the work which the Missouri Commission had done, and pointed out the salient features of the Missouri exhibit.

The election of officers completed the business of the Association. W. D. Thomas, of the Fulton *Sun*, was elected President; Wm. Southern, Jr., of Independence, First Vice-President; Phil. Ganse, of Macon, Second Vice-President; John Campbell, of Prospect, Third Vice-President; John Sosey, of Palmyra, Recording Secretary; R. M. White, of Mexico, Corresponding Secretary.

Mississippi has a statue of King Cotton enthroned, which is more than 30 feet in height. This is surrounded by growing fields of the fleecy staple, in which may be seen four or five figures harvesting the crop.

Missouri, Indian Territory, Georgia and North Carolina all join in this magnificent presentation, the latter State showing the processes, including the cloths manufactured in that State.

The ornamentation of this exhibit is in white and gold, and forms a most conspicuous figure in the Palace of Agriculture.

SECRETARY JNO. HAY.

Visits the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and is High in His Praise.

"The Exposition is grander and more extensive than I ever imagined," said Secretary of State John Hay, upon viewing the principal picture from the steps of the German pavilion.

The distinguished guest was met at the Buckingham Club Saturday morning, May 14, by President Francis, and with his party was driven to the Administration Building, whence, after a short visit, they were taken to the German Wine Restaurant for breakfast.

The party spent the whole day at the Exposition, visiting the Palace of Art, after being entertained at the German Restaurant, and concluding the day by attending the opening of the stadium.

The Secretary's party consisted of Mrs. Hay, Mr. Henry Adams, and Miss Adams.

Wishing to see as much of the Exposition as possible during his stay, Secretary Hay excused himself from attending the opening of the Belgian pavilion.

The breakfast at the German Wine Restaurant was an informal function, the only speech being made by Baron Moncheur, the Minister from Belgium to the United States. The breakfast party consisted of 23, among whom were the following: President Francis, the French Commissioner, Mr. Michel Lagrave, the Belgian Commissioner, Mr. Jules Carlier, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, Vice-Presidents Corwin H. Spencer and Daniel M. Houser, General Counsel Franklin Ferriss, Directors Nathan Frank and F. D. Hirschberg, Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Exhibits Frederick J. V. Skiff, and Director of Concessions Norris B. Gregg.

Directly after the breakfast, the party dispersed, and Secretary Hay and party were driven through the grounds, and afterwards to the Art Palace.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Historic fire engine pumped by Benedict Arnold.

Through centuries on a water canal to Genesis.

Temple with 500 Buddah Idols of 14th Century.

THE Ten Million Dollar Pike

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT STREET
NOW IN ALL ITS GLORY

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Comparisons of the Pike with the Midway of the Columbian Exposition.

Attractions on THE PIKE, 44.

Estimated length of THE PIKE, either side, one mile.

Average general admission, 25 cents.

Highest general admission, 50 cents.

Lowest general admission, 10 cents.

Highest charge for seeing all THE PIKE attractions in any concession, $1.

Estimated total cost for seeing all THE PIKE attractions, $20.

Cost of seeing all attractions on Chicago Midway, $35.

Attractions on Chicago Midway, about 25.

The Pike is beginning to strike its gait. With the advent of the warm days the showman unmasks his wonders, and fills the troubled air with his clamorous enticements.

Day by day the doors of the larger attractions have been opened with a flourish of social trumpetry. Persons of high standing have crowded these first functions, and their approbation of the most bizarre shows has been liberally vociferous.

A strangely interesting instance of the true cosmopolitan spirit pervading The Pike was noisily apparent the other night when some of the best known families in St. Louis mixed indiscriminately with the hoi polloi of oriental life during the inauguration of Mysterious Asia.

Society ladies of the city shouted their admiration from the portico from the British India Cafe to the queens of the dance who rode past on elephants and camels. The painted beauties rained compliments in many tongues from their regal seats in gorgeous howdahs on the lofty back of uncouth animals.

Another strange scene was witnessed in the oriental theater, made more oriental by the hangings of multi-figured rugs and tapestries, against the colorful background of which were massed dancers of Ceylon, and India and Persia and Burmah. It was a barbaric picture of the East wholly unlike that presented by the audience of richly dressed Americans.

Yet with the first throb of the dance the contagion of swiftly-moving, graceful forms, swept over the flaring footlights, and, like a match, set on fire the eager crowd. Then the whirl of The Pike was on. The excitement of the dance was reflected in the flashing eyes of those who had assembled to applaud. Nothing immodest belied the assurance of the showman that his exhibition was characteristic of the Orient's lighter follies.

So the flare and the noise of the Pike has commenced. From this time, with the formal opening of each spectacular attraction, the fever will mount until the polyglot street becomes a maelstrom of sound and color, a mighty caldron of emotion, sweeping reason away, and leaving in its place pulsation of mad merriment. Whatever of the serious the Exposition teaches, the Pike will impress upon the public the necessity for pleasure in a life too full of tragedies.

Among the larger attractions which have opened during the past week to a continuance of increasing audiences are the Galveston Flood, Mysterious Asia, Hereafter, Cairo. Creation has been in operation for nearly two weeks. The Hagenbeck's Wild Animal Show was open coincident with the Exposition. The Tyrolean Alps has become popular, and Ireland is enjoying a great business. The Cliff Dwellers and Jim Key, just across the street, are prime favorites. One of the shows which catches the crowd is the Naval Exhibition.

New York to the North Pole and the Battle Abbey are now opened and will be noticed in our next issue. Fair Japan is now ready for the public, and Under and Over the Sea has uncovered its submarine boat on The Pike. Paris launches into its long season of gaiety this month. The Baby Incubator, the Chinese Village, and the Esquimaux Village are being draped with finishing touches. The Russian Theater troup of dancers, and the Cliff dwellers have both been doing business, which indicates the coming popularity of The Pike.

This great assembly of amusements is so bewildering in its tremendous scope and the variety of its entertainments, that the visitor becomes happy in the knowledge of what he may expect to see before paying the price of admission.

It is for the benefit of the visitor that an epitome of the various shows which may now be seen on The Pike, and those which are about to open, have been prepared.

Ireland is the first national exhibit of the industries of the Emerald Isle. It has been given with the sanction of the British Government, and includes the rarest collection of Celtic antiquities that have yet been assembled. Irish linens, laces, and carpets are woven by Irish lassies at the loom. The architecture of the island is marvelously reproduced in replicas of Carmac's Chapel on the Rocks of Cashel. Blarney Castle becomes a theater where Irish drama is played by Irish actors. A massive reproduction of the famous St. Lawrence's Gate makes a noble entrance to the display. A section of the old House of Parliament at Dublin serves as a cafe. Jaunting cars pass a fine reproduction of the ancestral McKinley Cottage and other interesting historical scenes.

Hagenbeck's Animal Circus offers what is unquestionably the most perfect collection of wild and trained animals ever shown by the master animal trainer of the world. Mr. Carl Hagenbeck presents a novelty in his mimic jungle, where the spectator has a thrilling sensation of meeting man-eating beasts face to face as they roam in their native environments. A remarkable wild animal performance is given in the arena. Giant tortoises, giant reptiles, giant camels, and giant monkeys have a section to themselves. Hundreds of talking birds enliven the scene, and all kinds of hay-eating animals are driven to vehicles, around a great track.

On a great harbor of water, with a scenic prospective of a fortified city, visitors may see their first sea fight by exact models of the American navy. It is something new in the way of Exposition attractions. Blockade runners are destroyed; the enemy's ships are sunk by torpedoes and shells; there is a general engagement between the war vessels and forts. Target practice and other maneuvers by the fleet in times of preparation for war, are full of stately drill for the spectators. No one has been disappointed by a visit to the Naval Show.

The Galveston Flood is everything that was claimed for it before its doors were open to the public. The prospective of the city of Galveston is a triumph of art. Full eighty miles of distance stretches before the eye. Ships are seen entering and leaving the harbor, a portion of which is done in real water. Trolley cars actually move in the streets of the city, and trains pass over a bridge six miles from the point of view. The sunrise and sunset effects have never been equalled in plastic representation. The storm is realistic. Wet rain descends in torrents. The crashes of the thunder are tremendous in sound, and the flashes of lightning are just as vivid as the electricity of the real heavens. The Galveston Flood is a success.

The important thing about the Cliff Dwellers is the first introduction of tribes of Indians who have never been seen before on display. They include the Moki and Zuni Indians of New Mexico, living in excellent reproductions of their primitive adobe pueblos. The dances given by these Indians are unlike those with which the American public has become familiar from time to time. The snake dance is one of the most intensely dramatic performances. The flute dance is a poetic movement, without a suggestion of the fierce snake dance. The Cliff Dwellers has one of the most spectacular entrances on The Pike, with its beetling mass of rocky ledges rising sixty feet above the thoroughfare. Spectators may make an ascent of the Cliff, and from the summit obtain a complete



LOOKING EAST ON THE TEN MILLION DOLLAR PIKE, Photo by Official Photographic Co.
The Great Amusement Street of the World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



SCENE IN TYROLEAN ALPS, ON THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

vision of the entire Pike and much of the Exposition.

Beautiful Jim Key, the equine millionaire, has become one of the thoroughly popular attractions on the street. He is the especial favorite of children, no other attraction, perhaps, filling them with so much interest and wonder. Jim mystifies his audience by feats in mathematics and business system which would confuse many human beings. His most remarkable performance is when he picks a dollar from the bottom of a bucket filled with water without drawing a breath or drinking a drop. Jim is the only brute honorary member of the American Humane Society. Not only is he amusing, but he teaches a lesson of patience, and the extraordinary uses to which mere instinct may be brought by skillful training.

Mysterious Asia is an extensive representation of the manners which obtain in India, Burmah and Ceylon. The architectural environment of the show, with its bulbous dome and sky-scraping minarets, serve to finish the picture which it is intended to convey to the minds of the spectator. The assembly of dancers in this attraction is the largest on The Pike, as well as the most varied in the character of the dance. Exposition visitors of experience have seen the oriental dances many times, but here he may see several dances which are not familiar. Nothing more satisfying than the Singalese stick dance can be imagined. The Devil dancers of Ceylon carry grotesqueness to the extreme; the dance of the Nautch Girls is dreamy and graceful. What with reproductions of wedding processions, religious ceremonies, the sacrificial feast and the Rajah festival, Mysterious Asia could be wholly satisfying as a spectacle.

The Palais du Costume is quite generally commended. Such a presentation of the history of fashion from the period of the early Roman colonies to the reign of the Paris gown has never been seen before in this country. It appeals especially to women, but is replete with interest for men. The architectural settings in which the tableaux are shown, are true to the respective period. The gowns are of exceedingly handsome material. The lighting is most effectively done, and the entire display seems to have taken the fancy of the best denizens of The Pike.

Some of the wholly pleasing dances of The Pike are those performed by Russians in the Russian Theater. It adjoins and will eventually become a part of the Russian Village and the Siberian Railway, as yet not ready for the public. If the size of the audiences now attending the Russian Theater is an indication of the favor with which Pikers will receive the Russian and a ride over the Siberian Railway, the success of these combined attractions is assured.

Creation has been seen; that is, it has been but half seen, and yet the half has attracted great crowds. From the time of the opening of the Exposition until the present audiences have been offered only the climax of the show. This feature is the evolution of the universe, as shown in the interior of the big blue dome. The exterior canal encircling the dome will have been opened during the coming week. A trip by water on this canal, carrying the spectator through twenty centuries, is one of the most important parts of the display, and is expected by the management to become the most popular feature of the entire management, notwithstanding the vast effects that are produced inside the dome. Creation is a difficult amusement to describe, and cannot be thoroughly appreciated until it has been seen.



THE MINIATURE RAILWAY GOING UP THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Cairo is entirely complete, and, therefore, capable of being criticized. Its neighbor, across the way, Constantinople, is not ready, and, therefore, it would be unfair to say what the showman has made out of this fascinating subject. Cairo is well done. Its detail is pronounced fine and true to the original. The life of the city of the Khedive is faithfully carried out in a wide selection of street characters. The dances given within the theater are graceful, and typical of Egypt, not in the sense that they reflect previous performances of this character, but in their very evident correctness.

Fire fighting is popular on The Pike. There is no doubt that the exhibition by Chief Hale's skilled fire fighters have met with general approval. The audiences have



PRINCE PU LUN IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS. GUEST OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL LEWALD. Photo by Official Photographic Co.
Tyrolean Singers and Dancers Shown in Main Group, on The Pike, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.
PRINCE PU LUN OF CHINA, GUEST OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL LEWALD OF GERMANY.
In the Tyrolean Alps, on The Pike, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.



Photo by Official Photographic Co.

IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO, ON THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

been large and extremely enthusiastic in their commendation. Perhaps this is so for the reason that the exhibition depends upon its realistic qualities for its spectacular success. Fire fighters are always surrounded by the halo of hero worship, and Chief Hale's crew includes, without doubt, the fastest and most adroit firemen in the world. Their exhibition of coupling, uncoupling, running a distance with the hose, and performing other feats of skill, lead up naturally to the dramatic denouement, which is a race to a blazing house and the rescue of living persons from the flames.

Hereafter is another show that has caught the crowd. Its grim front, pierced by exquisitely arched lobby, invites the spectator from the very first. The show is blessed by an unusually clever lecturer in the Cafe of the Den, the first underground apartment in which the visitor is ushered. By the agency of electrical illusions, the visitor is generally prepared for humorous scenes to follow. The journey through the underworld is accomplished with much merriment and startling effect. The arrangement of the underground passages are sufficiently tortuous to confuse the best ordered mind. Charon crossing the River Styx, and skeletons which leap upon the spectators from clefts in the subterranean chambers are real enough to reality to give a "creepy" sensation. The transition from the infernal regions to the Grove of Daphne, ending in the pretty theater where the Burst of Dawn is given becomes a pleasant finality.

The Temple of Mirth has been quite enough of a Foolish House to separate the Piker from his dimes. It possesses a front that is decidedly unique. Nothing on The Pike approaches it, and it more nearly reflects the festive spirit of that street than does any other concession. It is obvious from the outside that the spectator may hope for nothing more than a tremendous laugh, and he is not disappointed. Screams of laughter coming from the interior are the show's best ballyho. The management has provided a series of ingenious "stunts," which are certainly side-splitting in the mirth-provoking effectiveness. The Temple of Mirth is well named.

The Statisticum, a very modest little show with the most refined front on the street, is becoming popular. It is a mechanical marvel, invented by Ferdinand Boberg, a Swedish engineer, and the architect of the Swedish building at the Exposition. His invention mechanicalizes statistics in such a way that millions and billions for the first time convey realities to the minds of the visitors. When one sees a stream of babies passing the eyes at the rate of two a second, the understanding really grasps the meaning of these world statistics.

The Streets of Seville has not been fully completed yet, though enough has to furnish the Piker with a very clever idea of Spanish life and its characteristic dancing. A marionette bull fight, in connection with the main show, is a meritorious reproduction of the real thing about which Americans have read so much. The Court of the Lions in the center of the attractions will be one of the handsomest bits of architecture on The Pike, after it has received its mural decoration. The splashing fountain in the center of the Court will make a cool picture during the hot summer months.

Hunting in the Ozarks is a shooting gallery idea that carries with it a great deal of interesting amusement at little expense. The employment of a forest scene filled with moving animals, has made something new of an old former attraction. That it will be a success is apparent now. It is crowded nightly.

The Tyrolean Alps is the resort of many prominent people in St. Louis, who dine either in the great drinking hall or in the open village before enjoying the illumination of the Exposition. Nothing on the entire Pike is better done than the detail of the Alps. It is pronounced by critics of Expositions to be the finest imitation of the kind they have ever seen. Its massiveness is one of its chief reasons for popularity, but the finer detail of nature and architecture is so well done as to command entire admiration.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Bagging game in a natural forest.

Fashions from period of Roman Colonies to the present.

Wild animals, without bars between them and the public.

Men-of-war run by electric motors on large water expanse.

Burmese village with houses of straw and strange people.

Whole street transplanted from Asakusa in Fair Japan.

Boy fire brigade, Shetland ponies and complete apparatus.

Real waves break on a real beach one mile from spectators.

Way of Sorrows 800 feet long; David street 1,000 feet.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
OF
1904



THE
DIVISION OF EXHIBITS.

OPENS APRIL 30. ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. CLOSES DEC. 1.

President Francis' Letter

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

To Exhibitors of the Universal Exposition of 1904:

You have been allotted space by the Division of Exhibits, and are now interested directly and personally in the success of the Exposition. The Management feels that it can gain much through the development of the closest possible relations with you. After consultation with the officers and directors, I address this letter conveying to you information which will interest and appeal to you as associates in our great enterprise.

Participation, foreign and domestic, in the way of buildings, and as to exhibits, assures us that this will be, by far, the greatest and grandest of Expositions.

The City of St. Louis has responded to the demands, and we now know that there will be hotel accommodations and transportation facilities entirely adequate and without overcharges.

There remains one factor vital to the measure of success. That is, the attendance. And concerning that factor, I write to inform you of our reasonable prospects and to ask your co-operation.

We have secured 276 national and international conventions to be held in the City of St. Louis during the year of 1904. We have arranged 396 special events and celebrations to occur within the period from April 30th to December 1st, 1904, on the World's Fair Grounds. The number of conventions will exceed 300. The special events are being added to at every meeting of our Executive Committee.

We have assurances that the railroads will give rates and terms more liberal than those of any previous Exposition.

With this letter and following it, will be forwarded to you printed matter going more into details. In behalf of the Exposition Management, I most earnestly ask that you familiarize yourself with this information, that you may be able to impart it to those with whom you come in contact. It is the opinion of the officers of the Exposition that the Exhibitors can render us assistance in directions and to a degree which can be attained by no other medium. We find it is impossible to make those who have not seen the Exposition in its preparatory stage, realize how great it is to be and what strong distinctive features it will possess over all predecessors. We realize that by word of mouth, the best exploitation can be done.

If you have traveling salesmen or representatives, I solicit your influence with them to reach the public. In my opinion there is no agency more important than this to reach the public.

As you will observe from the information sent regarding special events and conventions, we have endeavored to obtain large attendance in the opening months. We shall have the lowest possible transportation rates in May and June. We shall exert ourselves to bring as many people as possible here in May, thoroughly confident that it needs only the knowledge of what this Exposition is, to obtain for it the attendance which will break all Exposition records.

In behalf of the Exposition management, I wish to repeat that your interests are our interests, that we shall be pleased at all times to have suggestions from exhibitors, and that we shall appreciate what you may do in spreading information of the character of this Universal Exposition.

Please note enclosures and other matter which will follow.

Yours very truly,

David R. Francis

PRESIDENT.



WJ McGEE, Anthropology. THOMAS M. MOORE, Machinery. MILAN H. HULBERT, Manufactures. HOWARD J. ROGERS. Education. TARLETON H. BEAN, Fish and Game. J. E. SULLIVAN, Physical Culture. W. E. GOLDSBOROUGH, Electricity. J. A. HOLMES, Mines and Metallurgy.

JOHN A. OCKERSON, Liberal Arts. FREDERIC W. TAYLOR, Agriculture. WILLARD A. SMITH, Transportation. FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, DIRECTOR. HALSEY C. IVES, Art. F. D. COBURN, Live Stock.

THE DIRECTOR AND CHIEFS OF THE DIVISION OF EXHIBITS.

(Photo by Strauss, St. Louis.)



EDITOR'S NOTE—A significant event to St. Louis and the Universal Exposition of 1904 was the recent visit to the city and the Exposition grounds of the Commercial Clubs of Chicago and Cincinnati. These two large bodies of distinguished citizens, members and representatives of possibly the most substantial organizations of two of the leading cities of the United States, pioneer cities of the West, were the recipients of special attention from the officials of the Exposition and leading citizens of St. Louis. They arrived in St. Louis on the same day, were received by representatives of the St. Louis Commercial Club and members of the directorate and executive divisions of the Exposition. Under this honorable and capable escort, they were conducted in a combined body through the business and residence sections of the city, and to and through the Exposition grounds. An elaborate luncheon was served to them in one of the restaurant pavilions of the charming Cascade Crescent, the architectural centerpiece of the Exposition. Later they were driven to the Country Club and in the evening were given a banquet at the St. Louis Club. The importance of the visit to the Exposition of the leading members of these two representative organizations is not underestimated. It is an auspicious indication of the fact that the country is beginning to give serious attention to St. Louis and its fast developing Exposition. The men who composed this distinguished body of visitors represent in no small degree the energy, brains and enterprise that lie behind the remarkable development of the Central West. They are men, moreover, and distinctly represent a class of men who have had close connection with the great Expositions of the past. While this is particularly true of the Chicago delegation it also directly applies to that from Cincinnati, for Cincinnati has had ample and extensive Exposition experience. Men of this type will spread the reputation of the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 further, almost, if not faster than the press. They control the agencies that disseminate the class of information that is known to be sound, and that is accepted and believed and passed along as fact. The position of men of this class is such that their report of the Exposition will be carried at once (or has already been carried), and convincingly to both sides of this hemisphere and far abroad. In view of these facts it is satisfying to record that the visitors were made well and fully acquainted with the physical magnificence and extent and the social and scientific scope of the Exposition. In addition to the visual evidence extended to them they were treated to an especially interesting and effective illustration of the special and general features of the Exposition, in the speeches made at the banquet at the St. Louis Club. Among these addresses was one given by Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, of the Executive Organization of the Exposition. The latter address is of particular interest at this time, as being the first extended official utterance made in relation to a Division of the Exposition that is now to take the stage and occupy public attention. It is reproduced here as a specially fitting introduction to a series of articles setting forth in careful detail the work and progress and some of the principal achievements of the various departments of the Division of Exhibits.

GENTLEMEN—"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work." In this single salient sentence, uttered in his famous address, at Buffalo, in September, 1901, President McKinley described the object and the result of Expositions—particularly of international, universal Expositions.

A modern universal exposition is a collection of the wisdom and achievements of the world, for the inspection of the world—for the study of its experts, by which they may make comparisons and deductions and develop plans for future improvements and progress. Such a universal exposition might well be called an encyclopedia of society, and it contains, in highly specialized array, society's words and works. It constitutes a classified, compact, indexed compendium (available for ready reference) of the achievements and ideas of society, in all phases of its activity, extending to the most material as well as the most refined. It offers illustrations covering the full field of social performance, from the production of the shoes on our feet and the pavement beneath them to a presentation of the rarest and most delicate creations of the brains and hands of men in what are classified as the fine arts of civilization.

The Universal Exposition in St. Louis in 1904, in celebration of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, will be such a social encyclopedia in the most comprehensive and accurate sense. It will give to the world, in revised and complete details, "a living picture of the artistic and industrial development at which mankind has arrived," and will actually provide "a new starting point from which all men may direct future exertions." It will present for the inspection of the public and its representative—particularly for the inspecting information of specialists in all lines of industrial and social endeavor—an assembly of the best which the world has done and has to show in industry, art and science; and, what is very important, it will offer these achievements of society, these trophies of civilization, in highly selected, accurately classified, effectively illustrative array.

The creators of the St. Louis Exposition have had the experience of all previous great expositions by which to plan and effect its high organization. The continuous and repeated burden of the message of experience handed down by all expositions has been more perfect, more effective classification and arrangement of exhibits. Each exposition has left this present for its successor, and the advice has come down in increasing emphasis and with increasing significance to the present, with the result that it is now to be commensurately heeded. In the St. Louis Exposition everything is to make way for the most thorough and direct presentation of its assembled treasures.

Too much significance cannot be attached to this characterizing feature of this latest Universal Exposition. An encyclopedia is valuable according to the degree in which it possesses two things—full and reliable information; and perfected arrangement and presentation of such information. In the first place it must contain complete and authentic data on all subjects, and second, this data must be prepared and classified so as to be effectively presented and of easy access—available for thorough and ready reference. There is no need to call attention to the great importance, to the indispensable nature of this last attribute in an encyclopedia. The same principle applies with even more force to expositions. Indeed, in so colossal a collection as a universal exposition its reference quality is the first important feature to be considered. The highest state of preparation and classification in expositions is absolutely required in order to render them practically available by the investigator. A visitor, to get value of an exposition, must have the objects of his study so grouped and presented that he may apply himself directly to the examination of them without having to men-

tally assemble them, himself, from different parts of the Exposition, and without having scattered about them objects of a miscellaneous nature which divert and distract the attention instead of furnishing necessary comparisons and resultant information on his subject.

The classification of an Exposition, therefore—the method of the disposition and presentation of its exhibits is one of its vital features, regulates, in fact, the degree of its effectiveness and success—records its value to the public and to society.

The classification of the St. Louis Exposition has been highly complimented by the exposition authorities of the world. In the respect of the arrangement and presentation of exhibits it is credited as surpassing any exposition classification so far devised. It has been prepared to present, and will in materialization present a sequential synopsis of man's development, or, rather, of the developments that have marked man's progress. On its bases will be assembled the most highly organized and perfected exposition the world has yet seen—possibly the last of the kind to be submitted to the present generation.

The St. Louis classification is divided into sixteen departments, one hundred and forty-four groups, and eight hundred and seven classes. These grand departments in their order will record what man has accomplished at this time with his faculties, industry and skill, and the natural resources at his command in the environment in which he has been placed.

At the head of the exposition classification has been placed Education, through which man enters social life. Second, comes Art, showing the condition of his culture and development. Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences are placed third, to indicate the result of his education and culture, illustrate his tastes and demonstrate his inventive genius, scientific attainment and artistic expression. These three departments equip him for the battle and prepare him for the enjoyments of life. The raw material departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry, show how man conserves the forces of nature to his uses. The department of Manufactures will show what he has done with them; the Department of Machinery the tools he has used. The Department of Transportation will show how he overcomes distances and secures success to all parts of the world; the Department of Electricity will indicate the great forces he has discovered and utilized to convey power and intelligence. And so through the several departments to Anthropology, in which man studies man; and to Social Economy which will illustrate the development of the human race, how it has overcome the difficulties of civilization, and solved the great problems in which society is involved. Last is placed Physical Culture, in which man, his intelligence having reached the supreme point, is able to treat himself as an animal, realizing that his intellectual and moral constitutions require a sound physical body to prompt them to the proper performance of their function.

Education is the keynote of the Universal Exposition of 1904. It will teach all—but primarily and distinctly, as previously stated, the expert working citizenship of the country and the world in all lines of human activity. Each department of the world's labor and development will be represented at St. Louis, classified and installed in such manner that all engaged in or interested in such branch of activity may come and see, examine, study, and go away advised. Each of the separate sections of the Exposition will be an equivalent of, or rather, will be in actuality a comprehensive and most effective object lesson in the line of industrial and social achievement and progress which it presents.



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF. Strauss Photo.

In connection with and in addition to this, there is being organized a system of universal congresses, which will provide a direct academic accompaniment of the Exposition. Under most distinguished control, it is expected to hold in St. Louis in 1904 the most remarkable series of meetings that has been assembled for deliberative proceedings. Over one hundred and forty stated congresses, conventions and societies, acting upon their own initiative, have already decided to meet in St. Louis during the Exposition. These alone would insure a remarkable series of gatherings. But it has been decided to hold one unprecedented international congress of arts and sciences, under the complete control and patronage of the Exposition. This particular congress, with perhaps one hundred sections, will be the crowning feature of the Exposition. In it the great minds of all nations will unite in fixing the thought of this epoch. When informed of this undertaking, Emperor William spoke of it as a "World's University." While the exhibit of material things will establish the condition of our productiveness, these congresses will traverse the intellectual courses through which this yield has come, and from these reflections will point the way to achievements yet to be recorded.

Such a result will constitute a fitting appendix, indeed, to the great social encyclopedia represented by the material exhibits of the Exposition.

The occasion for a World's Fair —a presentation of the productiveness of mankind, at certain intervals of time should not be ascribed to common place motives. It is not the act of individuals, nor of communities, nor of sections. It is rather the reflection of an educational revival or uprising influencing some great zone of civilization; individuals and communities being but the agencies employed. It is part of the Great Plan. And just as the glacial flow left the eternal evidence of its tremendous momentum on the imperishable rocks, so these great Expositions leave their everlasting impression and vast influence on the progress of the ages and the development of the human race. As I felt justified in saying at the Commercial Club at Chicago, broadly speaking, a Universal Exposition could be held on a prairie. The large city is important in just the degree that it can contribute to the comforts and convenience of visitors. But the locality of an Exposition—a great Exposition—is incidental. St. Louis is the locality of the Exposition of 1904, because at this particular point on the firing line of Western progress the forces of civilization found their most potent expression and greatest climax.

The benefits to the community are patent. The vicinity is given a wonderful education and culture, and gains a cosmopolitan habit that elevates its citizenship and broadens its social life.

The results of the country are reflected in its increasing commerce, its improved international policies, and its higher and keener estimate of its relationship and responsibilities beyond its own domain.

The yield to the world is in the universalizing of things, in the realizing of interdependence, in the growing "brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God."



Educational Exhibit

By HOWARD J. ROGERS,
Chief Department of Education

ROGERS, HOWARD J., was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, November 16, 1861. After completing his preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Williams' College, from which he was graduated with a high standing in 1884.

After leaving college, Mr. Rogers taught rhetoric and English literature in the Albany Boys' Academy for eight years, during which time he also studied law and was admitted to the New York State bar.



In 1892, Mr. Rogers was chosen by the New York State Board of Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition to superintend the educational exhibit of the State of New York at the Chicago World's Fair. This exhibit was the largest educational exhibit in Chicago, covering over 11,000 square feet of space. It received seventy awards, besides those granted special institutions. It was one of the most admired in artistic arrangement at the Chicago Exposition, and Mr. Rogers received a special diploma for his artistic skill as a designer of exhibits. At the close of the fair, Mr. Rogers was appointed acting secretary of the New York State Board, and in that capacity wrote, during the following year, the elaborate report of the board, entitled "New York at the World's Columbian Exposition."

In 1895 Mr. Rogers was appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, which position he resigned in October, 1901, to come to the St. Louis Exposition. In 1899 Mr. Rogers was appointed by Commissioner-General Peck Director of Education and Social Economy for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and under leave of absence from the State of New York he assumed this duty. For this position he was unanimously endorsed by the Executive Committee of the National Educational Association, by the Governor and United States Senators from the State of New York, and by the presidents of the principal colleges.

Mr. Rogers received at the close of the Exposition from the President of the French Republic the decoration of the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, grade of Chevalier.

For the appointment to the Department of Education for the St. Louis Exposition, Mr. Rogers was the unanimous choice of a committee of twenty-one of the National Educational Association, appointed to consider the matter at the request of the educational committee of the St. Louis Board of Directors.—[*The Editor.*

To justify the preparation of an educational exhibit, where neither the incentive for gain nor the brilliance of the exhibit enters largely into the problem, its value to the public and the state must be demonstrated. The questions we most often hear are: What can you exhibit in education, and what is the value of an educational exhibit. Concerning the latter point, the only way to judge the future is by the past. Without attempting in this brief article to trace the conditions which rendered possible the result, we may cite the following more prominent examples,—The Crystal Palace Exhibition in London in 1851, which led to the establishment of the School for Industrial Art at the South Kensington Museum; the educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, which led to the introduction of manual training in the public schools of this country, the introduction of shop work as a part of the curriculum in technical schools, and the beginning of the training which has rendered possible the rapid advance of this country in arts and crafts; the reorganization of primary education in France as a result of the educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1878; the rapid growth of manual training and industrial art instruction as a result of the impetus given by the Chicago Exposition of 1893; the action of the French Government in arranging to send students annually to this country for the study and investigation of our industrial and commercial methods as a result of the United States educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

VALUE OF AN EXHIBIT

Briefly, the value of an educational exhibit lies in the opportunity for comparison. Methods of administration, methods of teaching, equipment of schools and colleges, courses of study, with the demonstration of the theory which underlies their construction and the results which attend their enforcement, are brought side by side from every quarter of the globe for the investigation of the student. It is not to be expected that every great Exposition will mark a decided change in educational methods, even in one department, but the sum total of suggestive material taken from an Exposition to every state and country in the world, and directly reflected upon the growth and development of that country, is beyond calculation.

The preparation of an educational exhibit should be made for the sole purpose of appealing to the scientist. The information which the educational expert needs, and which he comes to the Exposition to find, must be afforded. Experience has proven that the exhibit which meets the scientific test and criticism appeals most strongly to the general public.

NATURE OF EXHIBIT

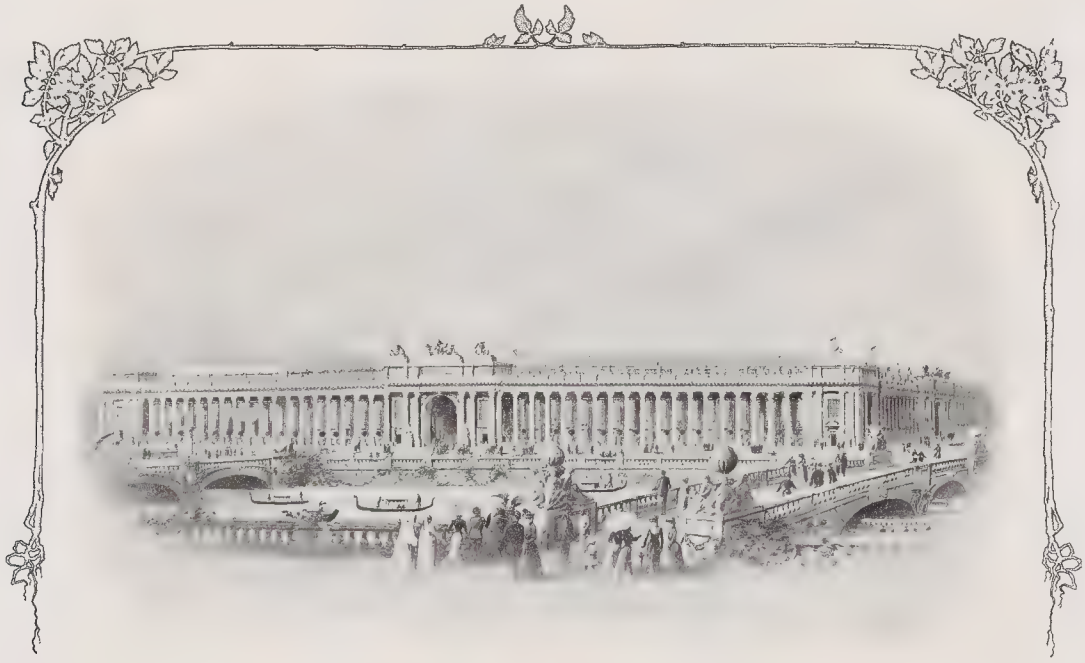
The exhibit of a city or state, or a university, should have as its central object the demonstration of the value of its course of study. The latter contains the best thought and experience evolved from the trials and experiments of generations. It marks the differentiation of school systems and universities, and should be made the chain to which every item of an educational exhibit should be attached for illustrative purposes. The machinery of an educational exhibit is necessarily limited, and must consist in general of charts, photographs, printed matter, maps, models, apparatus and specimens. These heads are general, and perhaps the three most important are charts, photographs and printed matter. Thousands of dollars can be expended to good advantage in the masterly grouping of facts and their graphic presentation to the public eye. An examination of the census reports of the United States is almost unmeaning to the average intelligence without the comparative charts accompanying them. The development of instantaneous photography has rendered it possible to present a series of actual pictures of school life and methods, which is only a little less satisfactory to the student than actually witnessing the operations. The entire work of a class in a chemical laboratory, for example, may in a dozen photographs be accurately and completely told. The school accommodations of a city can be set forth in a series of photographs with perfect accuracy. One exhibit differs from another in the skill with which these photographs are combined and made to tell the story. A printed series of monographs on the most important phases of a school system or of the work of the department of a university are almost indispensable, as a corollary to the exhibit. The thing for which the United States exhibit at Paris, in 1900, will be longest remembered, was the series of monographs covering every phase of education, from the kindergarten to the university, prepared by experts in the various topics.

One of the great innovations in the exhibit features of the St. Louis Exposition has been the endeavor to make it an exhibit of processes. So far as possible, this has been introduced into the educational department. Laboratories in operation, domestic science and manual training schools where pupils are at work, and the actual instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind will be special features. Further than this, the "live exhibit" can not successfully be carried. The "spirit" of the school room, which is one of the most essential features in mind-training, is thoroughly put to flight in an Exposition atmosphere. The only topics which are capable of demonstration by pupils are those which demand the constant use of hand and eye, as well as brain.

POSITION OF EDUCATION

In the Paris Exposition of 1900, education was made the first group of the classification, in accordance with the theory advanced by Commissioner-General Picard, that education was the source of all progress. The St. Louis Exposition has followed this precedent, but has gone a step further and made education the keynote of the entire exhibit classification. The attitude of

the Exposition authorities towards the Department of Education has from the beginning been one of sympathy and liberality. It is the first Exposition ever held in which a separate building has been assigned to education. Even in Paris, where the sympathy for letters is much higher than in this country, and where the status of the student and the scientist ranks above any other class of society, most of the educational exhibits were placed in the gallery of the Liberal Arts Building. The Palace of Education at St. Louis is in the very center of the Exposition activities, bordering upon the 600-foot avenue leading to Art Hill, and upon the main transverse avenue. It covers 210,000 square feet of ground, approximating five acres, and is designed in modern classic style. It cost $350,000, and the architects are Eames & Young, of St. Louis. Its purely classic lines render it, in the opinion of



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EDUCATION BUILDING.

experts, the most beautiful building in the "exposition picture." There are available for educational exhibits 156,670 square feet of space, net, of which 43 per cent is devoted to foreign educational exhibits. There are no galleries in the building.

OBJECT OF THE EXHIBIT

The object of the education exhibit, as announced by the chief of the department in circulars, is two-fold; first, to secure a comparative exhibit from all countries of the world noted for educational effort; second, to present a thoroughly systematic exhibit of all phases of education in the United States. Both of these objects seem assured.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

The following foreign nations have applied for space and are preparing exhibits, in accordance with this plan: England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Japan, China, Ceylon, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The ethics of exposition practice render it impossible to make public at the present time the distinctive features of these various foreign exhibits, but the plans filed with the Department of Education give satisfactory evidence that the exhibits will be of immense interest to the American educational and general public.

DOMESTIC PARTICIPATION

The classification adopted by the Exposition authorities is as follows:

Group 1, Elementary Education.

Group 2, Secondary Education.

Group 3, Higher Education.

Group 4, Special Education in Fine Arts.

Group 5, Special Education in Agriculture.

Group 6, Special Education in Commerce and Industry.

Group 7, Education of Defectives.

Group 8, Special Forms of Education—Text Books, School Furniture, School Appliances.

Of the space devoted to domestic education, 47 per cent has been assigned to states and cities for their public school systems, 22 per cent to Higher Education, 13 per cent to Technical and Agricultural Education, 4 per cent to Art Education, 6 per cent to Education of Defectives, and 8 per cent to miscellaneous educational agencies and to commercial firms. Thirty of the States of the Union have been allotted space and have their exhibits under preparation. Every section of the country is represented by these States, and in every State a generous portion of the legislative appropriation for participation in the Exposition has been assigned for the educational interests. Five cities of the country, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Indianapolis, will make independent exhibits, showing the perfection to which municipal school systems are brought. The first three mentioned will illustrate the highly complex system of a large city, and the latter two are typical of the smaller cities.

One of the most interesting exhibits will be that of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and Experiment Stations of the United States, which is being prepared under the special appropriation of $100,000 made therefor by Congress at its last session. Many working laboratories will be maintained in this exhibit.

In the university section of the exhibit, which occupies one of the quadrants of the court, as opposed to the other three quadrants occupied by foreign exhibits are grouped the more prominent universities of the country. Among these are Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Washington and St. Louis. Nearly all of these exhibits will be departmental in character, although some may emphasize particularly the work of one or two departments. The work of the polytechnic schools of the country will be presented by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Troy

Polytechnic Institute, Purdue University, Pratt Institute, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and others.

In the department of Higher Education of Women, the participants are Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Smith and Mount Holyoke.

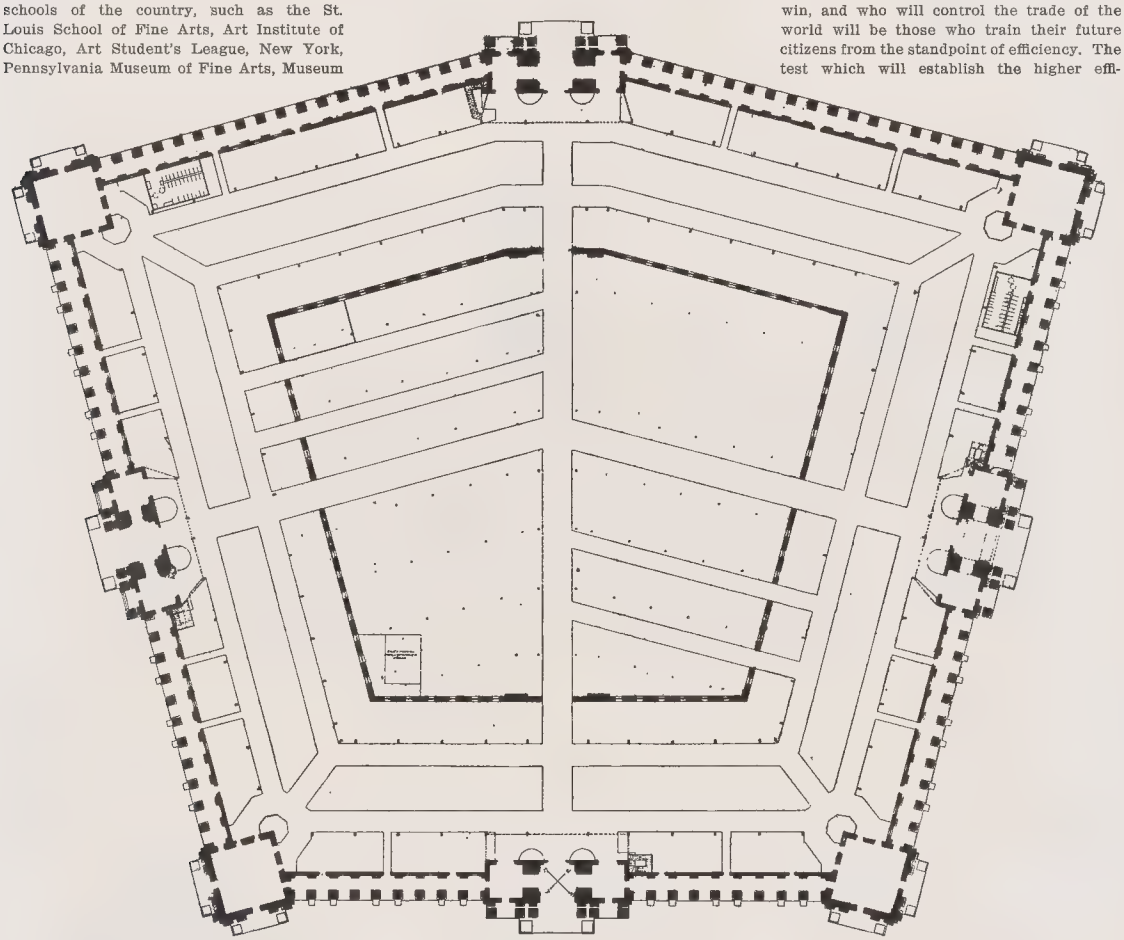
A special feature at the St. Louis Exposition will be the art school exhibit, in which space has been granted the leading art schools of the country, such as the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Art Institute of Chicago, Art Student's League, New York, Pennsylvania Museum of Fine Arts, Museum School of Fine Arts, Boston, and Boston Normal Art School.

Reference has already been made to the exhibit of the actual work of schools for the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, which is to be maintained by the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and the American Association of Instructors of the Blind.

Another feature of the educational exhibit will be a lecture hall, with a seating capacity for 250 people, fitted out for stereopticon and lantern lectures, in which during the Exposition special lectures and talks will be given by educational experts from all parts of the world.

ALLOTMENT OF SPACE

The tentative allotment of space was made in the Department of Education on September 1, 1903, in order that schools and colleges might have at their disposal the entire scholastic year up to the opening of the Exposition for the preparation and installation of their exhibit. The Palace of Education is now completed (November 15, 1903), including the roofing of the court, and ready for the installation of exhibits. The exhibitors in all countries have been notified to this effect, and will be held responsible for any incompleteness in the building on the opening day.



INSTALLATION PLAN FOR EDUCATION BUILDING.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXHIBIT

The scope of this article does not call for more extended description of the exhibits in detail, and only a general forecast of the installation of the department has been made. We feel confident that the loyalty of the educational interests in this country and the interest shown in the exhibit by the educational authorities abroad, has resulted in a symmetrical and thoroughly scientific educational exhibit, of value alike to students and the general public.

The twentieth century will be noted for the struggle between nations for commercial and industrial supremacy. At times an appeal to arms will be made, because of a clash of interests, but the nations who will win, and who will control the trade of the world will be those who train their future citizens from the standpoint of efficiency. The test which will establish the higher efficiency will be that of success; and the nation whose system of education gives to its citizens breadth of observation, power of adaptation to emergencies, and the ability to do things, will stand pre-eminent in the educational and commercial world. The importance of this question and the keenness with which it is appreciated gives the key to the interest felt by all nations in the educational exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition and the meaning of the value of a close comparative study of the systems exhibited. The influence which the Department of Education may exert upon this leading problem of the scientific and commercial world is the warrant for the expenditure made upon it.

Art

By HALSEY C. IVES
Chief Department of Art

IVES, Prof. Halsey C., Chief of the Department of Art, was born at Montour Falls, New York (formerly Havana), in 1847. He studied art in different cities of this country and abroad. One of his instructors was the Polish artist Piatowski. He attended lectures in the schools of the South Kensington Museum, London, and in numerous visits abroad made himself familiar with the works of the great public and private collections of Europe. He devoted considerable attention to landscape painting and decorative work, in the course of which he traveled extensively. In 1874 he visited St. Louis and became an instructor in the Polytechnic Department of Washington University, shortly afterward being made a member of the faculty of that institution. Through his instrumentality the St. Louis School of Fine Arts was established and he was made its director. In 1881 the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts was founded through the munificence of the late Wayman Crow, and Professor Ives has had its direction from the beginning. For many years Professor Ives has been in touch with the leading artists and art officials of Europe. He has been connected in an advisory or executive capacity with five international expositions, and several times has been sent abroad on government commissions. He was Chief of the Department of Fine Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.



For his services in promoting the interests of art Professor Ives has received decorations from two European Sovereigns—the "Order of the Vasa" from King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, and the "Order of Dannebrog" from King Christian of Denmark. He also has received marks of commendation from the governments of Germany, France and Japan.

In 1897 Professor Ives was elected a member of the St. Louis City Council, his term expiring in April, 1901. He was instrumental in effecting considerable legislation tending to the improvement and purification of municipal conditions.—[*The Editor.*

Twenty foreign governments have applied for space in the Art Palace, as follows: France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Spain, Italy, Austria, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Greece. Space in which to form national sections have been assigned to seventeen of this number. Applications for space have exceeded by forty per cent the total amount available in the four pavilions of the Art Palace. It is regretted that several of these countries cannot be allowed the space asked for. This, however, means that the standard of excellence in the objects shown will be higher than usual, and that the representation throughout will be most creditable.

A number of State Commissioners have interested themselves particularly in the representation of their own States in the Department. Massachusetts early set apart the sum of $10,000 for the representation of her art-workers. This action has caused effort on the part of other Eastern States towards this same end, with promise of success.

The installation in the galleries of the Art Pavilions will begin March first. The arrangement of such varied collections of art objects presents difficulties unknown to the layman. Not only must each picture be placed in its best light, but each wall, panel or group in the gallery must be so composed as to present an harmonious whole. Each panel must possess a pictorial value. This is a most difficult task with the heterogeneous material at hand in any collection, no matter how grand its components. For this reason no one man can alone attend to this work of installation. There must always be a "fresh eye" to criticise the result produced by the tired worker.

At this writing there is every evidence that visitors to the Exposition will have opportunities for studying the products of the art-workers of every important country of the world, where art and artists are recognized as factors in the development of the civilization of our line.

The executive force of the Department of Art of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is busily engaged in perfecting plans for the work of its numerous divisions The four spacious pavilions which will house the art exhibits are nearing completion, and within a few weeks the National Juries of Selection at various art centers in the United States and abroad will begin the task of selecting objects of art workmanship to be brought together in the different national sections.

The executive staff of the Department comprises many men of recognized ability in artistic and executive work.

Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, Assistant Chief of the Department of Art, occupied a similar position at the World's Columbian Exposition. He was graduated in 1876 from Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania. He studied art in the school of the National Academy of Design and in the studios of L. E. Wilmarth, N. A., and William Morgan, A. N. A. Mr. Kurtz has also had experience in journalism on the editorial staff of a number of New York City journals. He was Director of Art of the St. Louis Annual Exposition from 1894 to 1899, and adviser in the Department of Art of the Omaha Exposition, and Assistant Director of Fine Arts of the United States Commission at the Paris Exposition of 1900. He is a member of various societies of artists and sculptors.

Mr. George Julian Zolnay, Superintendent of Sculpture of the Department of Art, modeled the statues for the main entrance of the Palace of Transportation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He is instructor of the modeling classes of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and Curator of Sculpture in the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Zolnay studied at Bucharest and in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna. His work is known in Europe as well as in America. The colossal tympanum of the Carmelite Cloister at Vienna is his. Before coming to America he was chief designer of the famous Hungarian Pottery Works at Pecs. Mr. Zolnay modeled sculpture for the Agriculture Building at Chicago and executed a number of commissions at the Nashville Exposition. His bust of Edgar Allen Poe at the University of Virginia, and his Winnie Davis Memorial at Richmond, Va., are widely known works, a replica of the latter piece having been bought by the Roumanian Government for the Royal Academy. For this work he was decorated by King Charles I with the order of "Bene Merenti," first class. Mr. Zolnay is also a member of many are organizations.

Mr. Fredrik Wilhelm Sandberg, Superintendent of the Applied Art section, studied his specialties—artistic work in silver and gold—under Professors Von Miller and Gierthaler, of Munich, Professor Hendricksen, of Berlin, and Perreux, Beranger and Ferry, of Paris. He has, besides, studied in Florence, Vienna, Dresden, London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam. At the Paris Exposition in 1900 Mr. Sandberg was a member of the International Jury of Awards, and wrote the official report in detail of all exhibits in



MAIN FACADE ART PALACE.

artistic metal work. He has been a frequent contributor to foreign and American publications on subjects pertaining to decorative art.

The Art Department of the Universal Exposition of 1904 has a broader classification than has prevailed at previous International Expositions. It has broken over the line which heretofore has separated "Fine Arts," so called from "Industrial Art." Under this classification all art work, whether on canvas, in marble, plaster, wood, metal, glass, porcelain, textile or other material—in which the artist-producer has worked with conviction and knowledge—is recognized as equally deserving of respect in proportion to its worth from the standpoints of inspiration and technique. To carry out this idea, a special group covering "original objects of art workmanship" has been inserted. In this group will be exhibited art work in glass, earthenware, metal, leather, wood and textiles, as well as examples of artistic book-binding. For the exhibition of these objects special galleries have been provided.

The exhibits of the United States section are classed under three heads: First, a contemporaneous division, in which is shown works produced since the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and in which all exhibits may be in competition for awards, consisting of gold, silver and bronze medals and a Grand Prize. Second, a retrospective division, which includes work produced between 1803, the year of the Louisiana Purchase, and 1893. Third, a loan division, devoted to especially interesting works borrowed from institutions and private owners, which may represent any period in the history of art and which will comprise only masterworks of the highest artistic character. Ample preparations for comprehensive collections in each of these divisions have been made, and space has been allotted for all of them in the Central Pavilion. The two pavilions devoted to the foreign sections are built of buff brick with staff facings, and are nearly completed. France and Germany already have begun the decoration of their allotted sections. These wings are substantially fireproof, but not permanent. The Central Pavilion, built of Bedford cut stone, which is to remain as a permanent art structure, has not attained a similar degree of completion. It will be entirely devoted to the United States section. The applied arts exhibits, sculpture, architecture and paintings by American artists will be installed therein. A fourth pavilion, now being erected, will be exclusively for foreign sculpture.

From the first establishment of the Department of Art there has been constant inquiry on the part of the lay public for an enumeration of some of the famous works of art to be shown in its various sections. If these inquirers knew the process by which these works of art are chosen, they would see the futility of their efforts to gain information at this time. The executive officers of the department do not select the works to be shown; they leave this selection to national Juries of experts, chosen, in the case of the United States section, by the various Advisory Committees. The juries represent various branches of artistic activity, and are to hold sessions at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Paris, London, Munich, Florence and Rome. To show the high character of those who compose the Advisory Committees, from whom the juries are selected, the several committees are given in full below.



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PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES GROUPS IX AND X OF THE CLASSIFICATION.

For Paintings.

NEW YORK.

Cecilia Beaux.
J. Carroll Beckwith.
J. G. Brown.
Howard Russell Butler.
William M. Chase.
William A. Coffin.
Frederick Dielman.
R. Swain Gifford.
H. Bolton Jones.
John LaFarge.
Alexander T. Van Laer.

BOSTON.

Thomas Allen,
Frank W. Benson.
John J. Enneking.
Hermann Dudley Murphy.
Mrs. Sarah C. Sears.
Edmund C. Tarbell.
Frederic P. Vinton.

PHILADELPHIA.

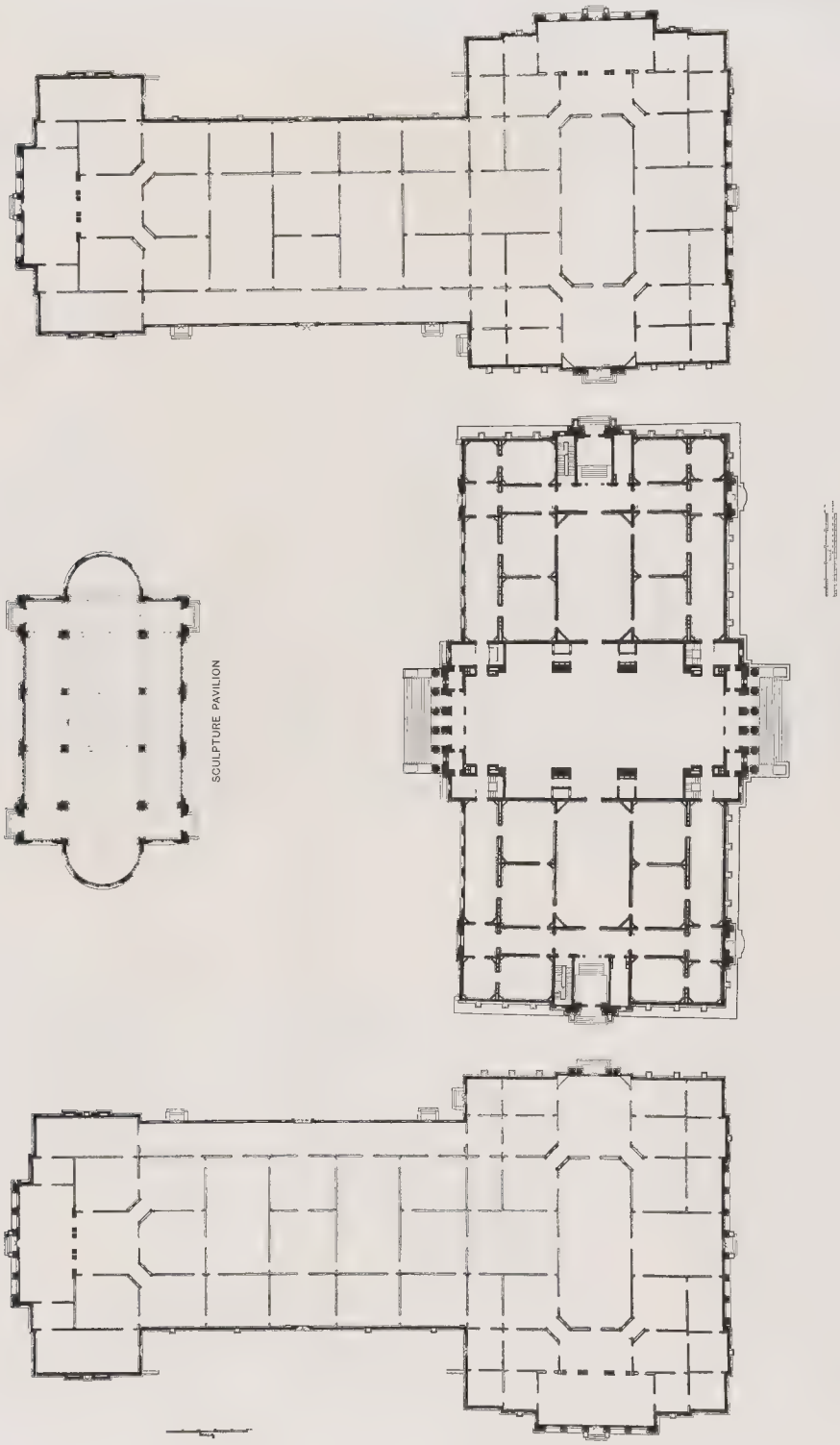
Hugh H. Breckenridge.
Thomas Eakins.
John Lambert.
E. W. Redfield.
W. Elmer Schofield.

WASHINGTON.

Carl Gutherz.

WESTERN.

Ralph Clarkson, Chicago
Frank Duveneck, Cincinnati.
Percy Ives, Detroit.
T. C. Steele, Indianapolis.
John H. Vanderpoel, Chicago
Ellsworth Woodward, New Orleans.
Edmund H. Wuerpel, St. Louis.



FLOOR PLAN, ART PALACE.

For Paintings and Water-Colors, Drawings, Pastels, Etc.

PARIS.

Henry S. Bisbing.
Frederick A. Bridgman.
William T. Dannat.
Walter Gay.
Henry S. Hubbell.
J. Humphreys Johnston.
Walter McEwen.
Gari Melchers.
Charles Sprague Pearce.
Julius L. Stewart.
S. Seymour Thomas.
Eugene Vail.
Henry Van Der Weyden.
Lionel Walden.
Edwin Lord Weeks.
Ogden Wood.

LONDON.

Edwin A. Abbey.
John McLure Hamilton.
Joseph Pennell.
John S. Sargent.

MUNICH.

Carl Marr.
Toby Rosenthal.
Hermann Hartwich.

FLORENCE.

Julius Rolshoven.

ROME.

Elihu Vedder.

For Etchings and Engravings.

(Other than wood engravings.)

Carlton T. Chapman.
C. F. Mielatz.
J. C. Nicoll.
Alexander Schilling.
James D. Smillie.

For Water-Colors, Pastels and Lithographs.

NEW YORK.

F. S. Church.
Charles C. Curran.
Francis C. Jones.
Will H. Low.
J. C. Nicoll.
Will S. Robinson.
Henry B. Snell.

PHILADELPHIA.

Colin Campbell Cooper.
Charles E. Dana.
G. W. Dawson.

WESTERN.

H. F. Farny, Cincinnati.

BOSTON.

E. H. Garrett.
Joseph Lindon Smith.
Charles H. Woodbury.
F. L. Stoddard, St. Louis.
Blanche Ostertag, Chicago.

For Miniature Paintings.

William J. Baer.
Lucia Fairchild Fuller.
Laura C. Hills.

For Wood Engravings.

George T. Andrew.
Frank French.
Henry Wolf.

For Drawings for Illustration.

Henry S. Fleming.
Charles Dana Gibson.
Arthur I. Keller.
Louis Loeb.
Howard Pyle.

For Sculpture.

Group XI.

NEW YORK.

Daniel C. French.
H. A. MacNeil.
A. Phimister Proctor.
Augustus Saint Gaudens
J. Q. A. Ward.

BOSTON.

Cyrus E. Dallin.
Bela L. Pratt.

PHILADELPHIA.

A. Stirling Calder.
Charles Grafly.
Samuel Murray.

PARIS.

George Grey Barnard.
Paul Bartlett.
Richard E. Brooks.
Frederick W. MacMonnies.

WESTERN.

C. J. Barnhorn, Cincinnati.
R. P. Bringhurst, St. Louis.
Lorado Taft, Chicago.

ROME.

M. Ezekial.
Franklin Simmons.
Waldo Story.

For Architecture.

Group XII.

NEW YORK

Grosvenor Atterbury.
Arnold W. Brunner.
Walter Cook.
H. J. Hardenberg.
John Galen Howard.
C. Grant La Farge.
Charles F. McKim.
Henry Rutgers Marshall
George B. Post.

BALTIMORE.

J. B. Noel Wyatt.

BOSTON.

Robert Day Andrews.
Charles A. Coolidge
Guy Lowell.
Robert Swain Peabody.
H. Langford Warren.
Edmund M. Wheelwright.

PHILADELPHIA.

Frank Miles Day.
Wilson Eyre.
Edgar V. Seeler.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

ONE OF THE INSIDE COURT DOORS OF THE ART PALACE.

WASHINGTON.

Joseph C. Hornblower.

WESTERN.

John M. Donaldson.
A. O. Elzner, Detroit.
Cincinnati.
E. G. Garden, St. Louis.
Elmer Grey, Milwaukee.
A. B. Harlow, Pittsburg.
M. P. McArdle, St. Louis.
F. M. Mann, St. Louis.
W. B. Mundie, Chicago.
I. K. Pond, Chicago.
Howard Vandoren Shaw, Chicago.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland

For Applied Arts.

Group XIV.

NEW YORK.

William Couper.
John LaFarge.
Frederick S. Lamb.
Louis C. Tiffany.
Stanford White.
Douglas Volk.

WESTERN.

Charles Percy Davis, St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA.

Herbert E. Everett.
Gustav Ketterer.
Miss Emily Sartain.

BOSTON.

J. Templeman Coolidge
Mrs Sarah C. Sears.
C. Howard Walker.

In a letter written at Paris on December 15th, World's Fair Commissioner Cridler said: "The Austrian official exhibit will be splendid. It will please the people of the United States greatly, and reflect in the highest measure the government's interest."

AUTOMOBILE CONTESTS.

Automobiling will be substantially recognized in the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair, and every adequate provision will be made for motor driven vehicles. The program will include speed trials, hill climbing and other contests wherein the worth of the machine and the skill of operators can be demonstrated. It is not unlikely that the annual endurance run of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will terminate at St. Louis during the week when automobiles will be made a feature of the Fair. The subject is now in the hands of a special committee.

MISSOURI'S EXHIBITS.

The Missouri State Commission has appropriated $25,000 for Kansas City's World's Fair exhibit, and $15,000 for St. Joseph's.

One of the two exhibit halls of the Missouri building has been set aside for historical records, etc. Judge Hawthorne and Walter Williams are collecting these exhibits.



OCKERSON, COLONEL JOHN A., Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, is one of the well known engineers of the United States. Born in Sweden, he was reared in Central Illinois. At fifteen he was a soldier in the Union Army, and in 1873 graduated from the University of Illinois, Champaign, in Civil and Mining Engineering. Afterwards he was engaged in engineering work on the Great Lakes, also as engineer with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and in 1876 he was sent to South Pass to make surveys on the Mississippi improvements under the Eads contract. Since the winter of 1877-8 he has been almost continuously connected with the engineering work on the Mississippi River, and was with the Mississippi River Commission from 1879 until 1886. For three years he was manager and engineer of a large mine in Colorado. In 1889 he became principal assistant engineer for the Mississippi River Commission. In August, 1898, he was appointed a member of that commission, and holds that position at the present time. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, was United States Delegate to the International Congress of Merchant Marine and to the International Congress of Navigation, both held in Paris that year. For an elaborate paper on the improvement of the Mississippi River and other distinguished services rendered at the Paris Exposition, a decoration was awarded him by the French Government.



Colonel Ockerson was appointed Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts in January, 1902. His frequent contributions to engineering literature are well and favorably known both at home and abroad. His exhaustive studies of matters relating to water transportation have made him universally regarded as a very high authority on river and harbor improvements.—[*The Editor.*

The place occupied by Liberal Arts in the higher development of mankind is well indicated by the position given it in the arrangement of the different Exposition departments. It is one step ahead of Manufactures and one step behind Art. In other words, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition recognizes that, while no apt phrase has as yet been coined to comprehensively define "Liberal Arts," the department is nearly related to Manufacture and closely akin to both Science and Art.

The department is housed in the most easterly of the exhibit palaces, a splendid structure covering nine acres, completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. It was within the walls of this building, on April 30th and May 1st and 2nd, of this calendar year, that the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Exposition took place, in the presence of one of the greatest audiences ever assembled in one enclosure west of the Mississippi River, and was graced by the presence of President Roosevelt, former President Cleveland and other distinguished guests.

EXHIBITS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Foreign countries to whom space has been allotted in the Liberal Arts Palace are: The British Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, Argentine, Egypt and Siam.

The British Kingdom has arranged for a very complete and comprehensive display of products called for by the Liberal Arts classification. It will include a large collective exhibit of specimens of typography and books by the very best English printers and publishers. Photography, now so important a factor in the life of every civilized nation, will be represented by an elaborate exhibit, including specimens of historic photographs from Sir Benjamin Stone, M. P., and other important collections. Especially important and interesting will be the exhibit in the realm of chemistry. There will be many models, plans and photographs of great engineering public works, including models of light houses, a model of the Assouan dam, and a most interesting exhibit of geographical maps from the Royal Geographical Society, including exhibits by the Palestine, Egyptian and Cretan Exploration Funds, and maps from the Imperial surveys. The British mint will show a most interesting collection of ancient and modern coins, medals and seals.

Possibly the most interesting exhibit in the British section will be that of Professor Dewar, whose conspicuous achievements in the liquefaction and solidification of hydrogen, and the remarkable results which he has obtained by his experiments are all matters of common knowledge to scientists. The Liberal Arts Committee of the Royal Commission has arranged for a collective exhibit illustrative of the work done in low temperature investigations embracing the recent achievements of Professor Dewar. A complete working plant, practically a duplicate of that employed at the Royal Institution, capable of making two litres of liquid hydrogen, will be constructed under the superintendence of Professor Dewar in London, and will be erected at the Exposition. There will be periodical demonstrations of the properties of liquid hydrogen and the separation of helium, etc., from gas mixtures; phosphorescense, photographic action, luminosity of radium in liquified hydrogen, electric crystals, direct liquefaction and solidification of air and oxygen, the solidification of hydrogen and the production of the lowest temperature obtained, i. e.—259 degrees Centigrade, etc.

In the space allotted to France in the Department of Liberal Arts, that nation will be given ample opportunity for a most generous display and early reports are to the effect that the exhibit in the French section will be, not only of an enormous value, but important and interesting.

The German Empire will occupy a generous amount of space in the Palace of Liberal Arts, which the chief of the depart-



FIGURE FOR LIBERAL ARTS.
By H. P. Pederson.

ment is assured will be worthy of that great nation. Especially interesting will be the exhibit of printings from the German Imperial Office, and the books and publications of the German book trade, specimens of artistic photography and numerous geographical maps; models; plans and designs of public works and other evidences of the achievements by famous German engineers in river improvements, canals, etc., which has been especially arranged for the Universal Exposition by the Prussian Minister of Public Works. The Imperial Board of Health has organized a hygienic exhibition. In the manufacture of paper and chemicals, of scientific instruments, and of artificial textiles, Germany will be splendidly represented.

Argentine, while not occupying so great a space as any of the foregoing countries, will show, by many relief maps, albums of photographs, models of docks and public works, the great improvements which her engineers have made in the rivers and harbors of this most progressive South American country.

Mexico, in the space allotted to her in the Liberal Arts Palace, will surprise the world by the excellence of her exhibits in typography, chemical production and engineering works, while Italy and Siam will present displays which will be of absorbing interest.

Practically all of the exhibit of the Chinese Empire will be installed in the space allotted to this great Oriental nation in the Palace of Liberal Arts. The Honorable Vice-Commissioner, Wong Kai Kah, in a general way, has indicated the nature of these exhibits of objects typical of the artisanship and life of his people. From this nation, where printing and the making of books was many hundred years old before Gutenberg discovered his movable types, will come specimens of early printing, ancient manuscripts, works of ancient carvers in wood and jade, trophies from her temples and palaces, ancient and fantastic armor and weapons of war old in the days of Confucius and still in use, costumes from widely separated provinces of the Empire, musical instruments strange in shape and weird in tone, together with concrete evidences of China's recent advancement towards closer relationship with other countries and her development as a commercial nation. While all of these things are not in strict conformity with the classification for the Liberal Arts Department, it was the best judgment of the Exposition Exhibits Division that, since this was the first time in the history of Expositions that the Celestial Empire had participated as a nation, the entire exhibit should be shown in one great section of one of the exhibit palaces. Hence the entire installation in the Liberal Arts Department.



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PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

THE DOMESTIC EXHIBITS

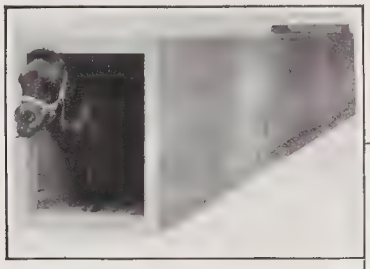
So great has been the demand for space in the Department of Liberal Arts by prospective exhibitors from the United States, that it has been quite a difficult matter to allot the different industries more than such space as will thoroughly inform the public of the equipment and processes, as well as a limited exhibit of the products of the industries represented by each of the thirteen groups in the department classification

No other class of exhibits so clearly indicates the status of a nation's culture as the one included in those groups which go to make up Graphic Arts. In the section devoted to Graphic Arts, the development in printing and typography in the last century is fully shown by operative exhibits. There will be a complete printing office, bookbinding shop, and, for the first time in Expositions, complete photo-engraving and electrotyping plants in full operation. The recent inventions for mechanical typesetting and typecasting will be fully exhibited. Displays of the products of printing, lithographing and engraving will be very complete. The development of the typewriter, and other machines for reproduction of copy will be shown by numerous exhibits. In books and publications, in maps and globes, in coins and medals, there will be displays to please and interest.

Photography, which has made such advancement in this country in the last decade, will be well represented. For the first time in the history of an International Exposition, specimens of the Photographic Art will be hung in the Palace of Art, though

entered as exhibits through the Department of Liberal Arts, after examination by juries of selection. An elaborate display of mechanical appliances used in photography will also be made.

The maker of mathematical, philosophical and other scientific instruments has kept pace with the spread of knowledge and the investigation of scientists. The importance of this industry and its leading position will be more fully appreciated when the elaborate displays by leading manufacturers are seen by the public. An equatorial telescope weighing 4000 pounds will be one of the most interesting items of this display.

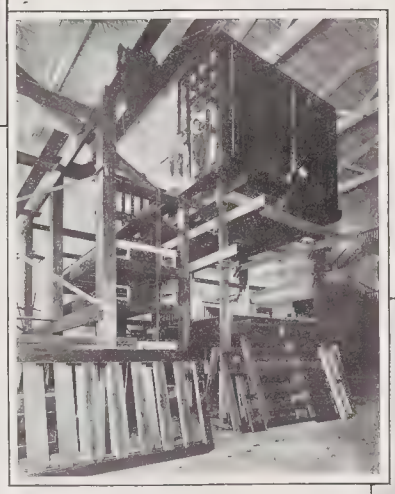


The largest pipe of the Festival Organ. This pipe is 32 feet long and this seven year old pony had no difficulty in using it for a stall.

There, too, will be the most elaborate exhibit of mechanical computing devices ever seen at an Exposition.

Progress in medicine and surgery will be shown by an excellent exhibit of appliances, instruments and apparatus for surgery and medical research. A complete modern hospital, with all of the accessories and apparatus known to the most advanced surgery will be the most prominent feature of this group.

The department has, from the first, been confronted with the fact that the space in the Palace of Liberal Arts would be inadequate to care for all the exhibits presented or even to fully acquiesce in the requests for space even by those, who, in the fullest sense, complied with all the requirements and would make exhibits which were unquestionably representative. Especially was this true in the music group, where it was early determined to avoid the monotony incident to what might be termed wareroom displays. It was wholly out of the question to reserve the great area that such an exhibit would demand, for musical instruments. Therefore, in dividing up the space for domestic exhibits between the thirteen groups of the department, a section of 26,000 square feet was set aside for the exhibits of Group 21. This curtailment of space made the wareroom display impossible and exhibits are necessarily confined to "paramount features." Otherwise it is quite likely that the nine acres in the Palace of Liberal Arts would have been found inadequate for Group 21 alone. But the space will make up in interest what it lacks in area. The development of the piano from the earliest days of its history to the present time will be shown by a leading piano manufacturer. Especially will this retrospective exhibit show the evolution of this instrument during the past century. The methods used in the manufacture of a piano will be shown by another exhibitor, while the automatic instruments, which have so rapidly developed in the last ten years, will be exceedingly well displayed. There will be exhibits of band instruments, of cunningly wrought and invaluable stringed instruments, of church, chapel and parlor organs, of pianos by the most famous builders of to-day, and some positive novelties in music producing instruments. In Festival Hall, entered as an exhibit through the Department of Liberal Arts, will be the largest organ in the world. It has five manuals and 140 speaking stops, and will of itself be, in truth, one of the marvels of the Exposition. This organ is built by the Murray M. Harris Organ Co., of Los Angeles, California, under the W. B. Fleming patents. A recent description says of it:



One of the Liberal Arts Department Exhibits. Setting up the Festival Hall Organ in the Los Angeles Factory.

"It is an instrument capable of producing 17,179,869,183 distinct tonal effects, a continuous performance that would last 32,600 years if a different one of these combinations were drawn every minute in those centuries of time.

"The wonderful impressiveness of its proportions and its overpowering volume of sound are the least of its remarkable achievements in the realm of instrumental music. That its thousands of pipes sound the profoundest depths of the grand passions as easily as the wind stirs the leaves to fairy cadences, is an infinitesimal part of its accomplishments.

"Effects never heard outside the grand orchestra until the manufacture of this collossus, places its expressive powers far in advance of other organs. All of the wood instruments of the full band are contained within its vast compass.

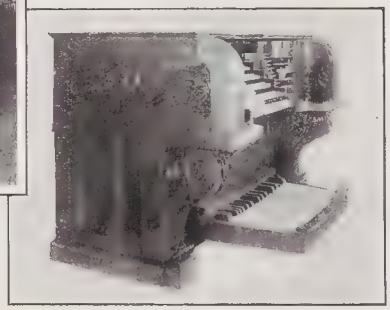
"Large as a brick block, 62 feet long, 40 feet high and 33 feet wide, and possessing 140 stops, 239 movements and 10,059 pipes, it overshadows the most famous instrument of Christendom. It cost approximately $100,000. Only the master musicians may command its marvelous volubility.

"Two electric motors, each of 10 horse power, drive this factory of sound, the construction of which required 100,000 feet of lumber and 115 miles of wire. The metal pipes alone consumed 16,000 pounds of zinc and 9000 pounds of soft metal; its wooden pipes contain 35,000 feet of California sugar pine.

"The two pipes drawing the lowest tones are each 32 feet long; two good sized men, side by side, or a small pony can pass through them. A train of ten cars is needed to transport this monster from Los Angeles, California, to St. Louis.

"The only organ in the world that even approaches this one is the immense instrument in the Town Hall at Sydney, New South Wales, the masterpiece of famous English builders. The Australian giant has 128 stops, as compared with the 140 stops of the World's Fair champion.

"The next organs in rank are those in the Cathedral at Riga, Russia, with four manuals and 124 stops; Albert Hall, London, 4 manuals and 109 stops; Garden City, L. I., 4 manuals and 115 stops; Chicago Auditorium, 4 manuals and 111 stops; Leeds Town Hall, England, 4 manuals and 110 stops; Seville, Spain, 3 manuals and 110 stops; St. Sulpice, Paris, 5 manuals and 100 stops; St.



Movable console or key desk of the Festival Hall Organ. Liberal Arts Department Exhibit at the World's Fair.

George's Hall, Liverpool, 4 manuals and 100 stops, and Ulm Cathedral, 4 manuals and 100 stops.

"Five separate organs are combined within this enormous mass of enginery, electrical mechanism and wind pressure; the first or Great Organ, the second, or Choir Organ, the third, or Swell Organ, the fourth, or Solo Organ, and the fifth, or Echo Organ. The Echo Organ alone is 18 feet wide, 17 feet high and 10 feet deep. It has a special bellows, 12 feet long by 4 feet wide, operated by a motor of one and a half horse power.

"Five organs can be automatically played at one time by a double roll self-performing attachment, on a separate console or key desk. This arrangement draws out the tre-

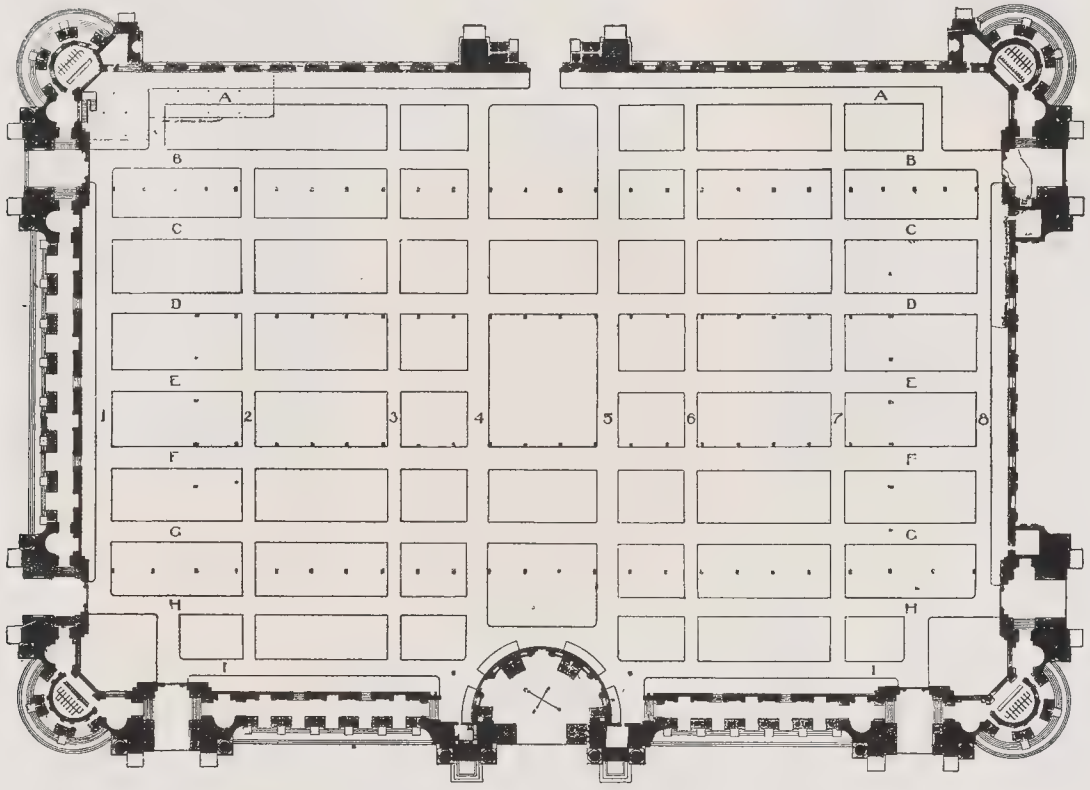
mendous power and beauty of the five organs, a feat utterly beyond the range of human fingers.

"A movable console or key desk, the only one in the United States, serves the organist in playing the great organ. His fingers must command five manuals or key boards, making a flight of five stairs. This console, which is movable, is connected to the organ by an electric cable, 150 feet long. When seated before the instrument, the musician must dominate the five manual stairs, the 140 draw stop knobs, five tremolant draws and 36 couple draws, the 46 push buttons

fects precisely the same as if the organist had four hands, two of which were playing full harmony scores on one manual while the other two were performing a stately theme on the full organ.

"The most sudden changes of tonality are instantly commanded by the double touch. A slightly increased pressure on the keys by the fingers of the virtuoso will add the voices of any stops drawn from the expressive division of the instrument, an addition that can be made to any note or group of notes under the fingers. It is a mechanical expedient obtained in no existammeter will show the amount of current being used; a polarity indicator will tell whether the polarity is right, and a pilot lamp will indicate to a certain extent the strength of the batteries. There are 1016 automatic knobs for setting combinations throughout the organ, and the instrument contains 1300 magnets for both key and draw stop actions.

"Five bellows, each measuring 12 feet long by 6 feet wide, are operated by the two ten-horse power motors of 220 volts, and furnish the wind pressure, which is distributed to the 140 speaking stops and 10,059



INSTALLATION PLAN OF LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

belonging to the adjustable combination system and all the feet levers controlling the expressive powers of the whole organ.

"The second or self-playing console is stationary. Through the agency of the stationary key desk the greatest symphony orchestra scores can be played verbatim without having to reduce the scope of the composition to bring it within the range of human fingers. As an illustration of its superhuman compass, it may be said that a full orchestration would call for ten fingers on each hand. The automatic device can perform it just as easily as any smaller number. A double touch used in this connection has never been heard of before, producing ef-

ing organ in the United States and in no first-class concert organ in the world.

"In its mechanical intricacies, the most marvelous of instruments presents the highest types of organ building. Five swell boxes, enclosing the several organs combined in one instrument required 7500 feet of sugar pine, five automatic electrical swell engines operate the shutters of these boxes; 5000 open circuits connect the various parts; a motor generator supplying the storage batteries is arranged to permit the playing of the organ continuously through the entire period of the Exposition. An immense switchboard will show the voltage and strength of the batteries at all times; an

pipes through wind chests requiring 20,000 feet of lumber in their construction; the bellows and regulators consumed 8000 feet, and the wind trunks an additional 2000 feet.

"The organ consists of two departments, manual and pedal, commanded respectively by the hands and feet of the performer. The manual department, comprised of 110 speaking stops and 8907 pipes of metal and wood, is controlled by five claviers or key boards of 61 keys each. The five claviers command the five separate divisions or organs. The pedal organ is the largest and most complete in the world. It is provided with all the leading varieties of what is technically known as the imitative and unimitative

tones furnishing appropriate basses for all classes of musical combinations. Thirty-six couplers when joined to the keyboard produce 28 different relations. There are eight pedal organ couplers, 11 unison couplers, seven sub-octave couplers and 10 octave couplers—an array of couplers never before approached in any organ.

"Thirteen speaking stops in the first subdivision of the Great Organ form the foundation tone of the entire instrument. Its second sub-division, including the three important reed stops, is capable of multiplying the tonal effects tenfold.



ONE OF THE PAVILION ENTRANCE FIGURES FOR LIBERAL ARTS.

By H. P. Pederson.

"The third or swell organ introduces for the first time the true orchestral element from which the World's Fair organ derives its advanced position among the great concert organs. It possesses the flutes, piccolo, clarinet, oboe, corno di bassette fagotto and contragetto, the horn and violin besides the human voice. Another division of the swell has no counterpart. It contains 1281 pipes, everyone of which is string tone. Nearly all of these pipes are made of pure tin. It is claimed by the inventor, W. B. Fleming, that the orchestral effects which can be produced by this division of the instrument will transcend everything hitherto possible on the largest organ.

"The brass-wind division is represented by the solo organ. Here are placed such stops as the orchestral flute, orchestral clarinet, orchestral trumpet, trombone, bass trombone, tuba and bass tuba."

Returning to the Palace of Liberal Arts, there are yet many hundreds of exhibits that will fix the attention of the visitor.

In the report of the twelfth census on the Chemical industries of the United States, attention was called to the large amount of capital invested in the business and its rapid development during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. The allotment of space to exhibitors in the group of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Arts is indicative of this rapid progress. A complete chemical laboratory will be one feature; another will show how perfumery is made from flowers; yet others will display the products of the best laboratories of the country.

Civil and military engineering, models, plans and designs of public works and architectural engineering, comprising three groups, will, with excellent displays by many exhibitors, give a comprehensive idea of the great work accomplished by the engineers of this country. Typical of these groups, in the very center of the Liberal Arts Palace, will rise a reproduction to scale of the lighthouse at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. At its base, surrounding it on every side, will be engineering exhibits, apparatus used by engineers, and in that vicinity will be installed various kindred and related exhibits to which have been allotted space in their respective groups. There will be a great array of machinery used in preparing good roads and streets, earth handling and rock-crushing machinery of the latest patterns, and new devices for mixing concrete, water purifying machinery, filtration plants, etc., will be well displayed. Out-of-doors, in the space between the Palace of Varied Industries and the Palace of Transportation, will be exhibits of steam shovels, pile drivers and wrecking cranes in operation. The crane exhibit will be of especial interest to engineers.

In a word, the Liberal Arts Department by its exhibits promises to fulfill and comprehensively the position given it in the Exposition exhibit arrangement. Its mission will be not only to interest but to educate, and in every instance where it has been possible, the underlying idea of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, "life and motion," will be carried out.

One of California's exhibits will be a plank 11 feet wide and 60 feet long. Application has also been made for space for a tree 80 feet long. To facilitate transportation it will be shipped in 16-foot sections, which will be put in place again here. Another application is for space in the Department of Forestry for a building made entirely of California redwood. All of its interior woodwork and furniture will be of the same kind of wood.



PALACE OF EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT FISH EXHIBIT.

Mr. G. A. Schneider, of the office of the United States Fish Commission, has commenced to install the big aquaria in the Commission's pavilion, which is nearing completion. There will be 35 big tanks, each 5 feet by 3 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 8 inches. About half of them will be for fresh-water fish and the other half for salt-water fish. The salt water will be obtained from the Atlantic Ocean near Woodshole, Mass. At St. Louis a big reservoir of cement, holding 48,000 gallons, will be installed in the Fish Pavilion. Here the water will be circulated continually, being filtered and aerated at certain points in the circulation. A 12-ton ice machine, operated by an electric motor, will also be installed in the pavilion to cool the water used for cold water fish, such as trout. Neither the fresh water nor the salt water will be wasted. As evaporation concentrates the salt water the proper density will be recovered by adding fresh water. The tanks will be placed along the outer wall of the pavilion. On the inside wall, opposite the glass tanks, mirrors will be installed, which will give a beautiful multiplying effect. The Fish Pavilion has a big court in the center with a tank 30 feet square in the center of the court. In the tank big fish and seals will be shown, while along the walls of the court, under the overhanging roof, will be shown dead exhibits pertaining to the fish industry, such as fish cars, trap nets, apparatus and appliances and fish products—fish oil, fish glue, fertilizers, dried and smoked fish, and pearl ornaments. Here also will be shown by the multiscope fishing operations, such as the hauling of seines.



"INDUSTRY," STATUE FOR LIBERAL ARTS.

By H. P. Pederson.

Portugal's royal art treasures will be exhibited at the World's Fair.



Manufactures

By MILAN H. HULBERT
Chief Department Manufactures

HULBERT, MILAN H., Chief of the Department of Manufactures, and a man of large and varied experience in Exposition affairs, is a native of New York City, where he was born thirty-five years ago. After graduating from the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute, at the age of seventeen, he entered into business with his father, in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition. As a member of this firm he organized and conducted for the house comprehensive exhibits at the Chicago, Omaha and other Expositions, which service having given him a full knowledge of the conditions, advantages and hindrances involved, from the standpoint of an exhibitor as well as of the Exposition, has well qualified him for the position of an Exposition Official. Continuing in commerce, he became an officer of his father's firm as well as a director in and adviser of other firearms and sporting goods companies.



In 1899 he was appointed Director of the Department of Varied Industries for the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and in that position he collected and had charge of the installation and presentation of that magnificent display in the foreign section of the Esplanade des Invalides, which arrested and held the attention and compelled the admiration of every visitor to that Exposition, and which opened the eyes of Europe to the excellence and advancement of industrial art in the United States. Although the space granted to the United States in that section was much less than allotted to Germany, England, Austria or Japan, the skill and taste manifested in utilizing the comparatively small area, and the excellent and systematic arrangement and grouping of exhibits, brought the American display into the greatest prominence and caused that section of the Invalides to be considered by everyone the most attractive and alluring spot in any of the foreign sections.

In addition to his duties as Director of Varied Industries, Mr. Hulbert acted for the French Government as a member of the Jury of Awards, and for these services, both to his government and that of France, he was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor, grade of Chevalier.

Mr. Hulbert was selected as Chief of the Department of Manufactures of the Universal Exposition of 1904 on January 15, 1902, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. —*The Editor.*

Up to this date the applications for space from the manufacturers of the United States, and the respective foreign nations of the world are for eight times the space available in the two palaces of the Department of Manufactures. Fifty-five per cent of the area in each of these palaces is reserved for domestic exhibits, and this domestic space has been applied for four times over. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that the latest census discloses the existence of 512,726 manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the United States, the total annual output of which is valued at over thirteen billions and forty millions of dollars. The capital employed by this myriad of working concerns is over nine billions of dollars. To answer the questions of those interested members of the five thousand manufacturing corcerns, to ascertain their desires, to sift the really important firms from the unimportant, and to keep in touch with those who are preparing their exhibits—to aid and instruct them in ways too numerous to mention, has been the work of the Department of Manufactures for the past several months, and the index of the correspondence files of the department shows 80,000 names.

Among these many applications are requests for space from every line of industry, and the applicants have been asked to submit sketches, descriptions, etc., of their proposed installations, in order that the value of each may be determined educationally, commercially and artistically, the allotments of space being made only to firms giving assurance of the best displays from one or another of these standards.

The question of artistic installation is one to which the manufacturers of all countries are devoting unusual attention. At the Chicago Exposition it was generally considered sufficient if the goods themselves were installed in a manner answering commercial necessities. Now, however, the public require a higher and more artistic standard, owing to the education they have received, a great part of which has been derived through the attention generally given to the displays in show windows. In the past few years this dressing of show windows has become a profession, and it is not now uncommon for the large department stores to employ a high salaried man, whose whole attention is given to the conception of original and attractive installations for the different varieties of merchandise.

In many other general features the palaces of the Department of Manufactures will differ from previous similar structures, notable among which is the aisle arrangement. All the aisles will be of equal width. There will be no main aisle, and each avenue will be of equal value to the sightseer. The enormous size of the palaces, and the thousands of people that will be passing through each during the months of the Exposition require that a systematic arrangement of the aisles be made in order that exhibits may be easily located. To this end, the aisles have been laid out on the same principle as the streets of cities, each having its name, and each exhibit having its number, the same method being applied as that used for city blocks.

Broadly speaking, the classification of nine hundred industries in this department, which are covered by two hundred and thirty classes and thirty-two groups of the Official Classification, includes all the goods one would ordinarily find in the following retail stores: Stationery store, artists' supplies shop, hardware store, furniture store, dry goods store, department store, jewelry store, rubber store, toy store, china and glass store, men's furnishing store, tailor shop, millinery store and many others.

To house this large variety of merchandise two of the largest palaces—Manufactures and Varied Industries—covering a total area of twenty-eight acres, have been assigned. The exhibits will be installed in these palaces in three great classes. In the Palace of Varied Industries will be found the merchandise commonly classified as Industrial Art, that which is made to please the eye. In the Palace of Manufactures will be presented the other two great subdivisions, consisting wholly of goods utilitarian in nature, in contradistinction to those in Varied Industries.

Among the industrial art displays in the Palace of Varied Industries will be most interesting and comprehensive exhibits of furniture and interior decoration, the former including, not only the ordinary exhibits of furniture, but what is known as "Commercial Furniture," shown by the latest filing cases, time-saving business devices and up-to-date office fixtures and furnishings.

Under interior decoration will be shown a grouping of the industries which tend to make "The House Beautiful," consisting of displays of all articles, features and details of interior decoration, such as upholstery, tapestries, stained and painted glass, etc.

In addition to an extensive display of clocks in the exhibit palace proper, one of the most novel features of the Exposition will be the floral clock to be built on the Agricultural Hill, for which the Department of Manufactures will furnish the mechanism. This will consist of a dial 100 feet in diameter, the numerals on which are to be approximately 15 feet high, and made entirely of flowers. At the top of the dial there is to be a small house built to contain the mechanism, and on the top of this house will be placed a 5,000 pound bell, whose tones can be heard throughout the grounds, and a mammoth hour glass exposed to view. This bell will strike the hour and half hour, and upon the first stroke of each hour, the immense hour glass will turn, and the sand will run back. At the same time the doors of the house will swing open, exposing the mechanism which controls the striking and operates the dial, and closing immediately upon the last stroke of the bell. At night the clock will be brilliantly illuminated, and it is approximated that 1,000 lamps will be required for this purpose.

The collection of ceramics, pure porcelains, unique pottery, etc., will be very attractive. Japan and China offer specimens in this exhibit, which, it is assured, will be unusually interesting and comprehensive. England, France, Holland and Germany, as well as the United States, will be represented in this display by the finest products of their artists and kilns. Included under Industrial Art for children will be the exhibits of toys. Germany and France, vieing with the United States, have arrived at a remarkable perfection in the production of all varieties of toys. The manufacturers of to-day are paying special attention to the artistic forms of their creations, and each of the above-mentioned countries will show its most improved specimens.

grinding and polishing. The most extensive variety of table cutlery is to be shown, as well as pocket cutlery, scissors, razors, and knives.

Following the hardware section will be presented heating and ventilating apparatus, including extensive exhibits of radiators, low pressure boilers, stoves, furnaces, etc., as well as every variety of ventilating appliances and systems. Adjoining this will be shown all the methods of lighting other than electrical, and these will prove very attractive on account of the beautiful spectacular effects which will be presented.

Passing from the utilitarian division to the eastern half of the building, there will be found the most complete exhibit of costumes which has ever been attempted at any

the size of either one of the palaces to be devoted to similar exhibits at the Universal Exposition of 1904. Its contents were so well installed and displayed, and of such attractive interest that this section proved the most popular of the entire Exposition. The nations whose exhibits stood out prominently were France, United States, England, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan. Each of these nations is preparing an exhibit of its special products of manufactures for the Universal Exposition at St. Louis. And in addition we will have here Holland, Denmark, India, Persia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and many others. Germany, whose exhibit at Paris was by far the best display of Industrial Arts that nation has ever made, will have in the Palace of Varied



PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

As before stated, the Palace of Manufactures will contain the exhibits of goods of a purely utilitarian nature. These will be divided into two divisions, one including hardware, heating and ventilating apparatus, glass, lighting apparatus (other than electrical), undertakers' goods, and a large variety of merchandise in woods and metals, being installed in the west half of the building, and the other consisting of the exhibits of textiles, clothing, etc., occupying the eastern half.

The hardware exhibit will include everything that could possibly be classed under that heading, and probably the most effective installations in this section will be the displays of cutlery. These will be interesting and valuable, and will show the processes of manufacture from the rough metal up to the

Exposition, one of its most interesting, and what will prove to be most popular, features being the show room, where the gowns will be exhibited on live models, in addition to the regular installation on wax figures in the cases. Adjoining this there will be an effective display of individual work, such as embroidery, lace-making and needle work of all kinds.

The Department of Manufactures will be especially notable for its representative foreign exhibits. In this respect it will far surpass the great exhibit in the Palace of Industries at the Paris Exposition in 1900, which latter has been acknowledged superior to anything that had previously been accomplished at International Expositions.

The Paris Palace of Industries was 1,200 feet long and 160 feet wide, less than half

Industries at St. Louis, a much more extensive and elaborate exhibit. France will install in the Palace of Manufactures the most important and representative display that that country has ever made in a foreign land. The exhibits of Italy and Austria will approach those of Germany and France, while the displays of Japan and also of China will be distinguishing features.

In a letter received recently, Mr. Paul Oeker, Assistant Foreign Press Commissioner, says, writing from Paris: "I found the Belgian exhibit in the best shape, and everything proceeding satisfactorily. The total appropriation of the Government is now 900,000 francs. There will be 500 exhibitors."

MACHINERY



By
THOMAS MORRELL MOORE
Chief of Department

MOORE, THOMAS MORRELL, Chief of the Department of Machinery, was born in New York City. Educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Traveled extensively in Europe, Africa and South America. Contributor to American and foreign journals. First experience in Exposition work was in connection with the Pan-American Exposition. There originally given charge of the Machinery Department, but at later periods was given the management of the Department of Transportation Exhibits, Agricultural Implements, Graphic Arts and Ordnance, or five exhibit divisions, which occupied seven of the fourteen exhibit buildings in that Exposition.

Appointed Chief of the Department of Machinery, Universal Exposition of 1904, in February, 1902, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.—[*The Editor.*]



T. M. MOORE.

It is very difficult to grasp the full meaning conveyed in the information that the Universal Exposition of 1904 will require for its operation a total of something over 45,000 horse power. Very few people understand the importance of this statement. There are in existence today but two power plants larger than the power plant of this Exposition. One of these two is the Manhattan Elevated Railway Power Plant in New York, and the other is the Metropolitan Street Railway Plant, also in New York.

The power required for lighting, pumping, and for operating concessions and exhibits in the St. Louis World's Fair is about two and one-half times the total power required for lighting the streets of the City of Chicago. An engine horse power is really one-fifth greater than the average power of the ordinary draught horse working eight hours daily; consequently the work performed by the power plant of this Exposition closely approximates the performance of fifty-four thousand horses. Fifty-four thousand horses harnessed in spaces of ten feet from head to head would make a line over one hundred and two miles long—a distance somewhat greater than from New York to Philadelphia, or Chicago to Elkhart. But 45,000 horse power does not represent the total, for there is an overload or reserve capacity of at least 25 per cent which can be counted upon whenever it may be needed for a limited period of time. This represents a working force equal to a line of horses one hundred and twenty-eight miles long, or reaching from St. Louis to Jefferson City, or from Boston to Hartford.

A great deal is said and written about the power developed at Niagara Falls, and it is interesting to know that the total capacity of the Niagara Falls power plant, at the time of the Pan-American Exposition, was twenty-five thousand horse power. Of this about one-fifth, or five thousand horse power, was used for the decorative lighting of that Exposition. Since then the capacity of the Niagara power plant has been doubled, and it now stands at fifty thousand horse power. This Exposition, therefore, has available nearly eleven times the amount of power delivered to the Pan-American Exposition by the Niagara Falls plant, and something over four thousand horse power greater than the total capacity of that famous power plant.

The power plant of the Exposition will occupy practically all of the Western half of Machinery Hall, a space about six hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide. In this space the engines and generators will be installed in a most attractive manner, and these prime movers will represent the best engineering ability not only of America, but of England, France and Germany.

The steam for the operation of these engines will be generated in the Steam, Gas and Fuels Building, a fireproof structure three hundred and thirty feet long by three hundred feet wide, located about one hundred feet distant from Machinery Hall. The pipe lines, conveying the steam from the boilers to the engines and returning the condensed water back to the boilers from the condensers, will fill a tunnel seven feet broad and eight feet deep. One of these steam lines is eighteen inches in diameter, another is sixteen inches in diameter, and none is less than ten inches in diameter. When the boilers operate at full load they will evaporate something over seven hundred thousand pounds of water per hour. This means that three hundred and fifty tons of water will be hourly changed into steam, passed through the engines, returned to the form of water by passing through huge condensers, and then re-delivered to the boilers to be again transformed into live steam.

Owing to the central location of the Steam, Gas and Fuels Building, it would be unsightly to avail of the tall smoke stacks required for the operation of the boilers under natural draught, consequently the draught has to be created by huge fans, and the weight of this apparatus alone closely approximates three hundred tons. A number of the fans will be twenty feet in diameter and for driving them independent engines will be provided. To avoid the smoke nuisance the boilers will be equipped with mechanical stokers. These mechanical stokers are automatically supplied with coal by a conveyor system which takes the coal from the cars, crushes it and delivers it into ten and twenty ton hoppers which are placed directly in front of the various batteries of boilers.

The eastern end of Machinery Hall will be given up to exhibits of machine tools and wood-working machinery and the accessories which are availed of in power plant and machine shop practice. A most interesting machine will be an hydraulic press, built at the Krupp Works, in Essen, Germany. This press exerts the enormous pressure of ninety thousand pounds to the square inch. It is constructed for the purpose of embossing metals, and it performs this function by the direct action of the water on the metals to be embossed.

The range in machine tools; that is, in tools for cutting, forming and manipulating metals, will be from the small machines for working out the tiny screws, bolts and gears of a watch to the huge lathes for turning the largest cannon or the shafting for an ocean liner. Some of the machines for planing metal are over seventy-five feet long and eighteen feet wide, covering an area larger than the floor plan of an ordinary residence. In the wood-working section the display will be exhaustive and show machines capable of performing the most delicate grill work, and from these lead up to the massive machines for transforming into merchantable lumber the giant trees of the Pacific Coast.

The total value of the exhibits in Machinery Hall and the Steam, Gas and Fuels Building will exceed eight millions of dollars. The most massive and powerful engine with its electric generator will weigh over six hundred tons, and this generating set complete with boilers, mechanical draught and stoker equipment, condensers and accessories will weigh over one thousand tons. The total weight of the exhibits will be over sixty thousand tons.

The Machinery Department furnishes as an exhibit the three pumps which will deliver the water to flow over the Cascades. The capacity of these pumps is at normal load ninety thousand gallons per minute, but they are planned to take care of an overload of over twenty-five per cent, which brings their maximum capacity up to one hundred and fifteen thousand gallons of water per minute. They do this against a total head of one hundred and fifty-eight feet. Large volumes of water have been handled to a lesser elevation, but no such amount of water has ever been artificially moved to

such a height as is required in the Cascades of this Exposition.

It is stated that the average daily consumption of water for all purposes by the entire City of St. Louis is about sixty-five million gallons. The Cascade pumps of the Universal Exposition of 1904 are capable of handling one hundred and sixty-five million gallons of water daily; that is, one hundred million gallons more than the entire city of St. Louis uses per day.

MARATHON ROAD RACE.

The prizes awarded to the winners of the Olympic championships at St. Louis next year will be the most valuable ever competed for by amateurs in any part of the world. The regular Olympic medals that will be given to those finishing first, second and third, in each event, will be of the standard value allowed under the laws of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and besides these regular prizes, special value cups are to be presented to the winners. One of these special prizes will be a silver cup offered by President Francis to the winner of the Marathon road race. The distance is 40 kilometers, or about 25 miles. At Athens, in 1896, the Marathon race was won by a Greek, S. Loues, in 2 hours, 55 minutes and 20 seconds. The second race at the Paris Exposition in 1900, was won by M. Teats, a Frenchman, in 2 hours and 59 minutes.

GERMAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Will Be Shown in an Outdoor Exhibit at the Exposition.

Space 600 by 125 feet on the level tract between the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game and the Administration Building has been granted to the German Government for an outdoor transportation exhibit. The exhibit will show the practical operation of the German railways under government control in that country. It will include four buildings and 4200 feet of tracks and switches. The buildings with their dimensions are: Blockhouse, which is the general train dispatcher's office, 15 by 13 feet; electric switch tower, 40 by 18 feet; mechanical switch tower, 21 by 15 feet; typical German railway station, 25 by 17 feet.

These buildings will be of typical German architecture, with high pitched roofs covered with red and green tiles, with medieval oriel windows and ornate outside stairways. Passing through the station building, the visitor will find himself within a German railway yard. A confusing and intricate network of switches and tracks, all equipped with targets and appliances in use in Germany, stretches before him. Beyond he sees the switch towers from which this network of switches is controlled by means of compressed air and electricity. The pneumatic switch tower is to the south and controls the southern tier of switches. The electric switch tower is to the north and controls the northern tier of switches. In the distance is the blockhouse from which the train dispatcher directs the movements of the operators in the switch towers. All these buildings may be entered by the visitor and closely inspected. Beyond the train dispatcher's office there is to be a section of double track, main line railway equipment, showing the track system in use.

SPLENDID EXHIBIT FROM CHINA.

Mr. Francis A. Carl, Assistant Commissioner of China for the World's Fair, writes President Francis from Shanghai:

"While it is possible that the exhibit now being prepared in China may be surpassed, as regards quantity, by those of other nations taking part at the World's Fair next year, I trust what is wanting in that direction will be more than compensated for by the increased interest attached to the peculiar nature and character of our collection. One thing Your Excellency may be assured of is that China's exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the best and most comprehensive one ever sent out of the country. I wish also to thank Your Excellency and the Exposition authorities for the various World's Fair publications received from time to time, which I find most interesting and instructive."



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PALACE OF MACHINERY.

Exhibits in the Palace of Electricity



By W. E. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chief of Department

GOLDSBOROUGH, PROF. W. E., Chief of the Department of Electricity, is a native of Baltimore, Md. At an early age he went to China with his father, who had been appointed American Consul to Amoy, China. During his residence here, he visited nearly every section of the Chinese Empire, and also travelled through Japan and Hindoostan. He returned to the United States to take a course in Electrical Engineering at Cornell University, and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. E.



For a time he had charge of the electrical work of the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa. In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering of Arkansas University, at Fayetteville, Ark. The following year he was called to Purdue University as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering. In 1896 he was made full professor, and the succeeding year was elected Director of the Electrical Laboratory.

Prof. Goldsborough has been connected with the various expositions since 1893, being a member of the International Electrical Congress at Chicago, and was connected, in an official way, with the expositions of Omaha and Buffalo. He was one of the delegates of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He is a member of numerous engineering and scientific societies, being one of the Board of Managers of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England, the Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the National Electric Light Association, the American Electro-chemical Society, and the American Electro-Therapeutic Association.

Prof. Goldsborough is well known to the engineering and scientific world through numerous contributions to the Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and papers read before the National Electric Light Association and other engineering societies, as well as many contributions to the scientific and electrical press.—[*The Editor.*

The Palace of Electricity promises to be one of the great centers of attraction next year, on account of the large number and variety of operating exhibits. Many of the prospective exhibitors have already visited the Exposition, and have expressed themselves in very enthusiastic terms about the favorable location of the building, its excellent arrangement for displaying exhibits, and the facilities for showing all kinds of machinery in action.

The application of electricity to every branch of industry has made such great advance in the last ten years, that many things will be shown here that will be entirely new to the public in general. A few of the special features are enumerated below:

The largest classification, both in area of space and number of exhibits, will be that of the machines for generating and using electricity. Dynamos and motors of all the principal makes, both alternating and direct current, will be on exhibition, most of them running. The largest of these machines will be located under the traveling crane along the west side of the Palace of Electricity, so as to facilitate placing and removing heavy parts. Motor-generators, rotary converters, transformers, rheostats and regulators of every form will be so arranged and connected as to demonstrate their various functions. There will be shown ingenious applications of motors to the diverse forms of power machines, in which so much progress has been made in recent years. The principal companies in the electrical industry are mainly interested in this general classification, and their representation in the group will do credit to themselves and to the Exposition.

Opportunity will be given both for still and live exhibits in the street railway field. Those within the Palace of Electricity will be chiefly motors, controllers, switch boards and auxiliary apparatus. Outside there will be a double testing track about 1,400 feet long, upon which speed, acceleration, braking and efficiency tests can be run. Electric railway equipments of standard form will be tested, and not only this, but systems now being developed will be given official recognition, and the utility of electric railway signal apparatus and safety devices of every form will be demonstrated.

Expositions both in this country and Europe have marked each great step in the advance of high potential practice, and St. Louis is to be no exception. Arrangements have been made and are in progress for showing the phenomena of high potential currents, beyond anything in this line attempted in previous Expositions. While proper safeguards will be thrown about such demonstrations, yet it is intended to make them in such a way that the general public as well as electrical engineers may profit by them.

Perhaps the wireless telegraph and telephone exhibits will attract as much attention as any other feature on the grounds. The largest wireless telegraph station ever erected will have a conspicuous location from which visitors may send messages to adjoining cities in the same manner, and with the same expedition as they would send them over a telegraph line.

Several inventors and companies have prepared plans for exhibits of wireless telephony over comparatively short distances. The telephone stations, separated the length of the building, will be used without any metallic connection between them. The waves will emanate from the coils of the sending station, and will induce corresponding pulsations in the coils of the receiving station, so that a conversation can be heard from one to the other.

It is probable that no branch of therapeutics has made a greater advance than the electrical. Electricity in the form of direct, alternating and intermittent current is now utilized in the treatment of many forms of diseases, especially chronic cases which have been especially refractory. The electro-therapeutic apparatus will include x-ray tubes for physical treatment and for diagnosis, and the Finsen lights which give off actinic or higher light rays, and are espe cially efficacious in the treatment of certain diseases.

Electro-magnetic instruments will also be on exhibit, and will be shown in operation for the special treatment of ear diseases. The acoustican, an instrument which very largely performs the function of the ear, will be graphically demonstrated, and persons who have never heard a sound since birth will receive the sense of hearing through this instrument. On account of the great number and variety of exhibits in this classification, the Palace of Electricity will prove a center of interest to the surgeons and physicians who are keeping abreast of the times in their particular work.

A large number of inventions in the line of electric lighting have been made in recent years, and these will all be demonstrated in a way which will be exceedingly attractive to the public. Arc lamps of every kind will be shown, and incandescent lights of every size and color will be displayed. Nernst lamps will be utilized in lighting one of the buildings. The Cooper-Hewitt vapor arc lamps will illuminate the Cascades, and will be shown in the Palace of Electricity. These lamps emit an intense white light, in which the absence of red rays gives a very peculiar effect. Vacuum tube lighting by means of induced currents will also be shown in a way that will be exceedingly attractive to the eye.

In the field of electro-chemistry many new processes have lately been developed into commercial possibilities. A number of the great manufacturing companies at Niagara Falls and other water power centers have decided to show their electric furnaces and chemical processes in operation. The products of these furnaces are, as a rule, much purer than the products which are made in any other way, and it will be of interest to the public to see the operation and the chemical changes which go on under the influence of the electric arc.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of special laboratories in

the Palace of Electricity, with complete sets of recording instruments, whereby the juries of award and exhibitors may conduct careful and accurate tests upon every kind of electrical apparatus which may be shown in the Palace of Electricity. The presence of such laboratories at an exposition is a new departure, and will add greatly to the value of the awards, as the personal factor and the personal judgment of the jury will be minimized because the actual data regarding the performance of the machines or mechanism can be accurately ascertained.

A number of historical exhibits of very great merit are to be placed in this building. Thomas A. Edison, Chief Consulting Electrical Engineer of the Department, has planned a personal exhibit, showing the earliest forms of the incandescent lamp, phonograph, generators and other mechanisms which he has contributed so much to develop. The storage battery he has designed especially for automobile use, combining light weight with high discharge rates, will draw the attention of engineers as well as the public.

Through the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, all kinds of early types of electrical machines and apparatus will be shown, and this temporary collection promises to be the most complete ever gathered together. Displays from several associations, universities and laboratories will contain delicate and accurate instruments, as well as indicate methods of research work. It is intended to have these exhibits which are not commercial in character to be highly educating to the public, and thus dispel to some extent the mystery which enshrouds the layman's mind in all things pertaining to this form of energy.

Officers for Various Sections of the International Electrical Congress.

Section. Subject.	*Chairman.*	*Secretary.*
A. General Theory—Mathematical. Experimental.	Prof. E. L. Nichols, Cornell Univ.	Prof. H. T. Barnes, McGill Univ.
B. General Application.	Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, N. Y.	Prof. S. Sheldon, Poly. Ins. Brooklyn.
C. Electrochemistry.	Prof. M. S. Carhart, Univ. of Michigan.	Mr. C. Herring, Philadelphia.
D. Electric Power.	Mr. C. F. Scott, Pittsburg.	Dr. Louis Bell, Boston.
E. Electric Light.	Mr. J. W. Lieb, Jr., New York.	Mr. Gano S. Dunn, New York.
F. Electric Transportation.	Dr. Louis Duncan, Mass. Inst. Tech.	Mr. A. R. Armstrong, Schenectady.
G. Electric Communication.	Mr. F. W. Jones, New York.	Mr. B. Gherardi, Jr., New York.
H. Electric Therapeutics.	Dr. W. J. Morton, New York.	Mr. W. J. Jenks, New York.

Not only in a material way will the Electrical Department be a center of interest, but the International Electrical Congress will draw from all countries the most eminent engineers. The Congress at Chicago in 1893, and at Paris in 1900, had an important influence on the world's progress in the knowledge and application of electricity and magnetism, and it is expected that the gathering next year will be equally potent. The date set of the International Electrical Congress of St. Louis is the week, 12th to 17th of September, 1904. Conventions of electrical associations will be held simultaneously in connection with the Congress, but each will have its separate program and place of meeting, until the final day, when a general convocation will be called. The Exposition authorities will provide ample facilities for the accommodation of the Congress and the various conventions in the halls of the Washington University, and the other buildings about the grounds.

Dr. A. E. Kennelly, Secretary of the International Electrical Congress, has lately announced the appointment by President Elihu Thomson, of the officers for the various sections of the Congress.

All of these gentlemen, who are well-known specialists, have accepted the appointments. The section officers will have charge of the proceedings of the Congress at St. Louis in their respective sections.

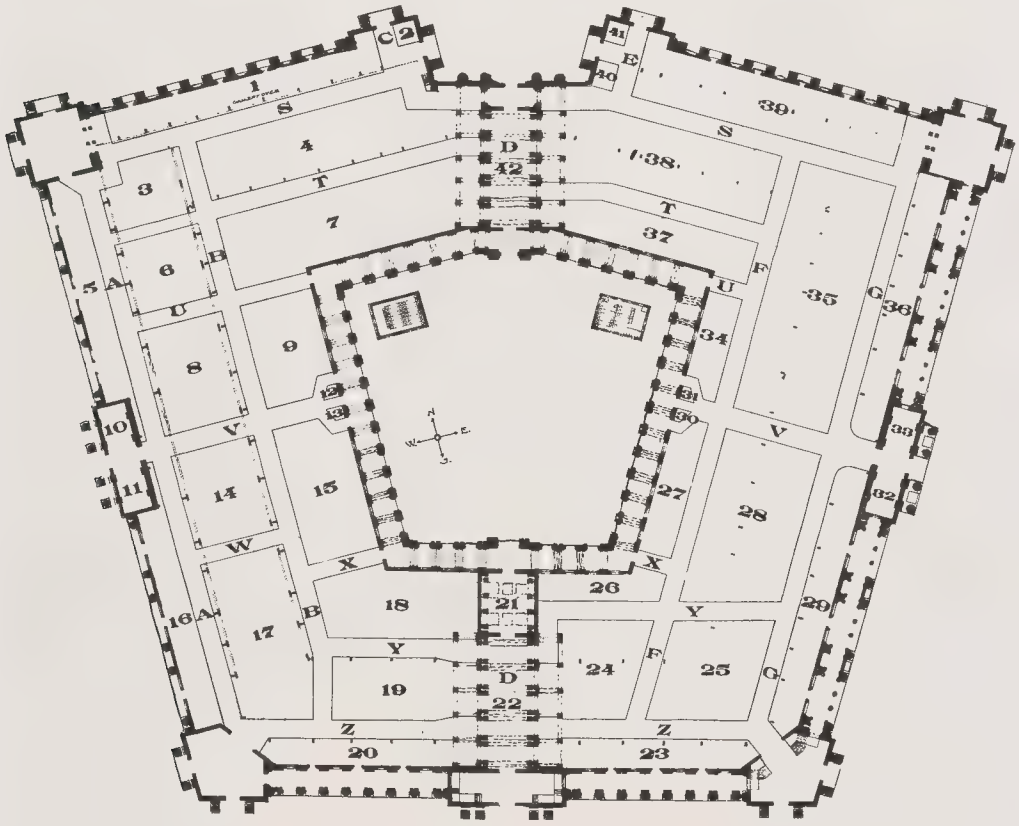


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PALACE OF ELECTRICITY

The papers that are to be read at the Congress will be communicated by invitation from well-known authors in this country and abroad. They are to be read and discussed at St. Louis during the Congress week, 12th-17th September, 1904, and afterwards printed and published in book form.

Invitations to join the Congress are steadily being issued to persons and parties interested in electricity. Over 6,000 such circular letters of invitation will be sent out in the United States, and a similar number in foreign countries. Most of the circulars are being directed to members of electrical industries, societies and scientific institutions. Joining the Congress will entitle the member to attend the various functions at St. Louis, and also to receive a copy of the subsequent transactions. It is expected that many will join the Congress who cannot expect to attend the sessions at St. Louis, merely to receive the subsequent printed transactions. The transactions are expected to form a very valuable addition to electrical literature, both theoretical and practical. Already about 800 Americans have joined the Congress in response to circulars, and only part of the circular catalogue has been covered. There is, consequently, every reason to expect a large and representative membership in the Congress, both from this country and abroad.



INSTALLATION PLAN, PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL GAMES.

It is intended to have in conjunction with the Olympic Games at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904, an Olympic Football Championship. There will be two series, one for colleges exclusively and another for other schools. It has been decided to have the college football championship commence Monday, November 21, and close Saturday, November 26, devoting the entire week to college football. This series will be open to teams from individual colleges and the members of the teams must be students entitled to represent the university. A handsome cup will be presented to the college winning the championship, and Olympic gold medals to each member of the winning team. After the entries are in, should the schedule require a longer time, arrangements can be made to transfer football games to other days. The schedule will entirely depend upon the number of entries. If enough entries are not received to make up the Olympic series the committee will arrange individual matches between teams representing the East and West. The interscholastic series will be held from Monday, November 7, to Saturday, November 12, inclusive. Each team in the interscholastic series must be made up of students that have been duly entered in the school they wish to represent for the season of 1904.

TURKEY'S DISPLAY.

Mr. Robert Levy, a member of a leading business firm of Constantinople, and a man of considerable Exposition experience, has been appointed by the Sultan, Assistant Commissioner for the World's Fair, and is now visiting the industrial centers of the Ottoman Empire collecting exhibits showing the products and manufactures that Turkey exports.



Transportation Exhibits

By WILLARD A. SMITH
Chief of Department

SMITH, WILLARD A., Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits, is a native of the West, having been born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1849. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of New York State. He received his education in the public schools at Kenosha, Rockford, Ill., and graduated from Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., in 1869. He subsequently received the degree of A. M. from that college. In 1871, he graduated from the Law Department of Washington University, St. Louis, with the degree of LL. D. He almost immediately entered the publishing business, having started a railroad paper known as the *St. Louis Railway Register*. A few years later he purchased the *Railway Review*, of Chicago, one of the leading weekly technical papers of the world, which he still publishes.



Mr. Smith was selected by the railway managers of Chicago for the position of Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. This was the first department of the kind that had been established at any exposition. The work of planning it and of securing the various exhibits required from all parts of the world required original thought, as there was no early experience to guide in the matter. As is well known, that department was one of the most successful in the exposition, and was the only one which was made a subject of a special volume published by foreign commissioners. Mr. Smith also held the position of Chief of the Department of Transportation and of Engineering with the American Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900. In connection with this work he was decorated Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the President of France in 1901. In connection with the Chicago Exposition and also that of Paris, he was most ably assisted by Commander Asher Carter Baker, of the United States Navy, who is also Assistant Chief of the Department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Smith is a member of a large number of technical societies and clubs, including the Western Society of Engineers, American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, the Master Car Builders' Association, etc., and honorary member of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents, and of the National Association of Carriage Builders. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago, patron and honorary curator of the Field Columbian Museum. His long experience as a publisher of a technical paper, devoted to railway and engineering interests, and in connection with the various expositions, has given him a wide acquaintance with those engaged in transportation in all the civilized countries of the world.—[*The Editor.*

The importance of transportation in modern life was first properly recognized by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which established a department devoted to this subject. Since that time the example has been followed by all great Expositions.

Transportation is the life of modern civilization. It is the circulatory system, without which it could not have come into existence, and the stoppage of which would cause stagnation and decay.

Modern methods of transportation, which have revolutionized the entire world, had their inception after the event, the centennial of which is to be celebrated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition next year. The vast territory purchased by the United States in 1803 is now the heart of the republic. That it has become so rich and powerful, a seat of empire in one country, is due to the railway and steamship and their congenors. In 1803 the means of transportation in the Louisiana Territory were of the crudest kind, principally the flatboat and the pack horse. Today the same territory has 65,000 miles of railway, its rivers are traversed by great fleets, and the telegraph, telephone and trolley wires are weaving a close network over its entire surface. The "unceasing purpose" of progress has had no better exemplification.

The exhibits in the Palace of Transportation will show the most advanced practice of today in railway building, equipment, maintenance, operation and management, and also the history of the railway as developed during the less than a century of its existence, in all parts of the world. In order to give "life" to the exhibits in this department, arrangements are being made to have the wheels of the locomotives turned by compressed air. A grand central moving feature is also provided, which will be visible from all parts of the building and strike the eyes of the visitor the moment he enters any one of the sixty doors of the vast structure. A steel turntable, elevated some feet above the level of the surface of the surrounding exhibits, will carry a mammoth locomotive weighing over 200,000 pounds. The wheels of the locomotive will revolve at great speed, while the turntable, revolving more slowly by electric power, will carry the engine around continuously. Electric headlights on the locomotive and tender will throw their searchlight beams around the entire interior of the building. This moving trophy, emblematic of the great engineering force of civilization, bears the legend, "The Spirit of the Twentieth Century." Grouped around this central emblem will be, on the one hand, a historical presentation by originals and models of the development of the locomotive, the car and the track, from the earliest dream of invention to the wonderful realization of the present day. On the other side will appear the most advanced design and construction—a twentieth century exhibit. Looking forward to more scientific methods than have yet been adopted anywhere, the Transportation Exhibits Department will inaugurate a new departure in Exposition work, which is attracting world-wide interest. It will conduct during the entire term of the Exposition a series of laboratory tests of locomotives, in which all of the most interesting of modern European and American engines will be tested for comparative efficiency. The time and place are most fortunate, because foreign and domestic locomotives will be available as at no other time, and because the attendance and assistance of the leading mechanical engineers of the world are assured, thus making the tests truly international in character, and it is believed, an epoch-making event. These tests will be made additionally attractive by running a locomotive (or turning its wheels while the locomotive stands still) at the rate of eighty miles an hour, at a certain time each day. This locomotive laboratory will constitute a portion of the great exhibit to be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will also make a grand retrospective and contemporaneous exhibit of intense interest and vast educational value. The old locomotives and cars will be peopled by figures of the conductors, engineers and firemen of the early days, affording a most picturesque effect. A very large model of the new passenger station at Washington, D. C., will be one of the features of this magnificent exhibit, which will bring into juxtaposition the embryotic ideas of a century ago and the most advanced practice of today.

The electrical railway will be represented in this Department by cars, tracks, etc.; while the electric motors and appliances will be exhibited in the Department of Electricity. Along the northern line of the Transportation Exhibits Building, traction systems will be shown in operation on a double track, one-quarter of a mile in length.

There will be two trains of the finest passenger cars ever built by the Pullman Company; and these will be rivaled by those of other great builders. There will be over forty modern locomotives of American, Canadian, French and German construction, including two of the largest locomotives ever built. Every variety of freight construction and work cars will be represented; great prominence being given to the most advanced steel construction. Track and structures, together with all the appurtenances and appliances relating thereto, will enable the tyro or the foreigner to study and understand fully American ideas and methods. The State Railways of Germany will use a large out-of-doors space for a track exhibit, showing systems of terminals, switches, signals, etc.

The carriage building industry (with its concomitants, saddlery, etc.) is accorded generous consideration. Automobiles and

motor vehicles, which have come into such extensive use since the last World's Fair in this country, and have already given birth to and developed a vast new industry, will afford one of the most novel and popular attractions of the Exposition. The best makers of France, Germany and Great Britain will compete with American builders, occupying a vast space with a magnificent display. While pleasure vehicles will naturally occupy a considerable portion of the space, especial attention will be given to heavy motor trucks for general commercial purposes, and to independent motor cars for use on railways.

A large and convenient reading room has been provided for exhibitors, which will be furnished with a library and will also afford headquarters for the technical press A beautiful kiosk will be used by the railway companies, as a joint ticket office and bureau of information.

Some of the most interesting features of the Department of Transportation Exhibits will be in the Marine Section. The models of the famous Bureau Veritas of the Louvre Museum, in Paris, which illustrate the development of naval architecture for the past three centuries, will be shown for the first time at any Exposition. Also the magnificent boats which form a part of the Armeria, the well-known museum at Madrid. The British Government will make a complete collection of models of steamships, men-of-war, and their exhibits in St. Louis will be much more extensive than the ones in Chicago. There will also be a complete set of models illustrating the inland transportation of India. The International Mercantile Marine Company has taken a large space, and will make a complete exhibit of models of boats of their line as well as other features illustrating the passenger traffic of the Atlantic. One of the most interesting features will be Dr. Bircher's War Museum, from Aarau, Switzerland, which will illustrate by relief maps the strategy of all American wars, both on land and sea. In the American Section of the Marine Division, there will be full-rigged yachts, boats of all descriptions, and a complete historical exhibit of the water transportation of the Mississippi River; also, a model of the port of New Orleans. In the German section will be shown a model of the port of Hamburgh, showing the vessels of the North German Lloyd in dock, and an exhibit by the German Government of vessels and models, showing the development of naval architecture. Among this collection will be shown a number of models of old battleships of the line, and the earlier vessels used by the Hanseatic League. The modern methods of transportation in Japan will be exhibited in connection with models of her navy yards, docks, men-of-war and merchant vessels.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

EAST FRONT PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

AIRSHIP CONTESTS.

Recognizing the progress made toward solving the problem of aerial navigation, and the possibility if not the probability, of remarkable achievements in the air, the Exposition has offered a grand prize of $100,000 to the airship which shall make the best record over a prescribed course, marked by captive balloons, at a speed of not less than twenty miles an hour. Quite a large number of aeronauts have announced their intention of competing. It is hoped that some of them will be able to carry off the great prize. There are other prizes for balloon races and contests of various kinds aggregating $50,000. At the present writing it seems probable that there will be five or six dirigible balloons, airships, and aeroplanes, competing for the grand prize; and from ten to twenty competitors in the free balloon contests. The interest in aeronautics has received tremendous impulse from the announcements of this concourse. It is evident that the result will be a great advancement in aerostation, and that this country will henceforth take a leading place in this line of investigation and experiment. The prizes are offered for achievement only; leaving the widest range of methods open to the competition. The amusement attraction feature has been entirely ignored, and serious work only encouraged. The rules and regulations formulated by a conference of experts and originally announced, have withstood world-wide criticism, and have received such universal approval that no change has been requested. Supplementary rules for balloon contests, prepared by the Department and issued in August, 1903, have also been well received. No great contest of this kind has ever been held—the nearest approach to it being the periodical balloon races held in France. It seems remarkable, therefore, that the course and all of the

plans should have met with such general approval from the best authorities as well as from the merest tyros. This great aeronautic contest, if largely participated in and successfully conducted (as now seems reasonably assured), will be another epoch-making event, having a tremendous effect upon the arts, both of peace and war.

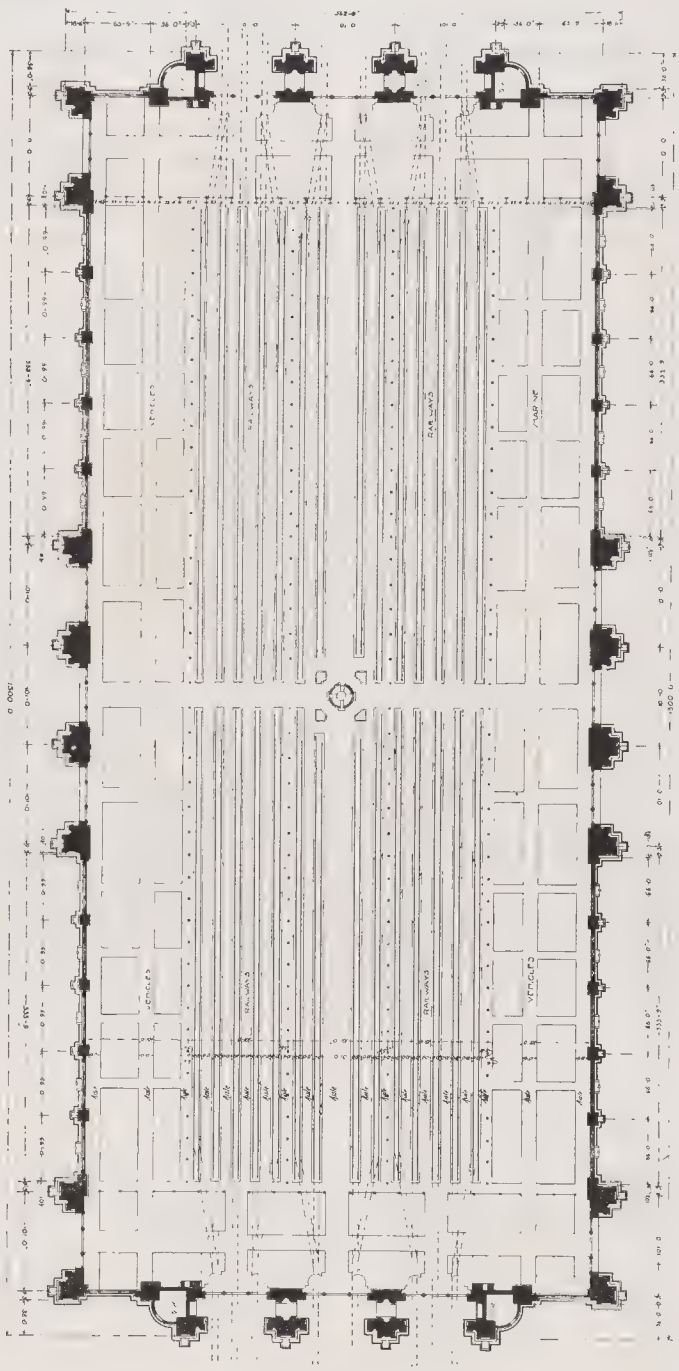
ALASKA'S EXHIBIT.

Mr. Joseph B. Marvin, special agent of the Alaskan exhibit at the World's Fair, is in St. Louis preparing for the participation of that territory in the Exposition. Alaska will erect, on Forsythe Avenue, just west of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, a main building 100 feet by 50 feet, two stories high, and connecting with it on either side by a covered passageway smaller buildings of native Indian architecture. The main building will cost between $10,000 and $15,000. Its main front shows a Greek pediment, supported on four Ionic columns, 35 feet high. The lower floor of the building is to be in one room, the upper floor being supported by Ionic columns. This room will be used for Alaska's exhibit. In the center will be a relief map of the territory, 6 feet by 4 feet, made in Washington, D. C., from data gathered by the Geological Survey. The map will be colored to show the economic productions of the country, both in agriculture and mineral. The rest of the room will be taken up with displays of gold, coal, copper, silver, platinum, oil, petroleum, guano, grasses, lumber and fur. On the second floor will be shown pictures of Alaskan scenery.

The native dwellings will be 50 feet long, of Hydah Indian construction, made in Alaska, and erected at St. Louis by six Indians sent for the purpose. They will have the totem poles characteristic of Alaska—trees stripped of bark, carrying on their peaks carvings of herons, crows, eagles or other animals emblematic of the tribe to which they belong. The interior of these dwellings will be furnished in the characteristic Alaskan fashion. Mr. Marvin has made application for space around the Alaskan installation for a garden showing the flora of the country. He proposes to grow here rhododendrons, gentians and fine evergreens.

Mr. Fred Kempel, a Milwaukee artist and naturalist, has applied for 30x6 feet of space for an exhibition at the World's Fair of 22 pictures made from the wings of butterflies. He has sent to Rome as a Christmas present to the Pope two butterfly wing portraits, one of His Holiness, and another of his predecessor, Pope Leo XIII. Mr. Kempel catches the butterflies in Milwaukee County and hatches many from cocoons at his home. His portraits of the two Popes on a canvass 29x36 inches required the wings of 5,000 butterflies. Among the pictures he desires to exhibit at the Exposition will be portraits of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, King Edward VII and Emperor William of Germany—all made of bits of butterfly wings.

Mr. F. F. Taylor, of New York City, writes to Director Nathan Frank, as follows: "The Arctic Club of America would like to make an exhibit, to consist of relics, etc., property of the individual members, loaned to the club for the purpose. The Arctic Club includes among its members practically all the great explorers of this and other countries, and undoubtedly, could get together an interesting exhibit."



INSTALLATION PLAN FOR PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Agriculture



By FREDERIC W. TAYLOR
Chief of Department

TAYLOR, FREDERIC W., is chief of two very important Departments of the Universal Exposition, Agriculture and Horticulture. To both he brings experience and ability. Mr. Taylor is a Western man. He served a thorough apprenticeship in the nursery business with his father as well as in one of the largest nurseries of the country and almost immediately after attaining his majority, embarked in the nursery business for himself, at the same time managing a large stock farm. In 1887 he was made Professor of Horticulture at the University of Nebraska, holding the position for several years, also carrying the organization and management of the farmers' institutes of the State and of the university extension work. By reason of the close acquaintance with farming throughout all these years he has kept in close touch with the advancement and use of improved methods and appliances.



Mr. Taylor's exposition experience began when he took charge of the Nebraska State Horticulture Exhibit at Chicago. He was very successful as Superintendent of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. At the Pan-American Exposition he combined the arduous duties of Director of Concessions and those of Superintendent of Horticulture, Forestry and Foods and their Accessories, leaving that Exposition only to begin the preparatory work connected with the two departments of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has attended many of the large expositions of Europe, thereby broadening his knowledge of the work.—[*The Editor.*

The Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture crown a beautiful eminence, which has been rightly named "Agricultural Hill." They provide for the housing of the products of the fields, orchards, vineyards and gardens, and are surrounded by profuse formal and informal landscape gardening, making a setting at once appropriate and pleasing in artistic grouping. Grasses. bulbs, shrubs, creepers, aquatics, roses, conifers and all else that Mother Nature supplies in wanton profusion will be blended in this setting for these imposing structures.

The Palace of Agriculture, the largest structure on the grounds, covers approximately twenty acres of land, and the Palace of Horticulture, six acres. These structures are treated in color, in part, and in that much differ from the other Exposition palaces, which are finished in old ivory tints. In all, inside and outside space, more than seventy acres are devoted to the progress and development of the science of husbandry.

The twenty acres of floor space devoted to Agriculture have proven much less than could be used by this largest and most profitable of American industries. Enormous as the structure is, there are applications for space now on file which would require additional twenty acres. This condition assures the visitor a selection in the exhibits presented, and also illustrates the widespread interest and activity in all that pertains to the soil and its fruits.

The general scope of the classification and grouping covers all the products coming from the soil; the tools, implements, methods of cultivation, of harvesting, of irrigation, of drainage; the by-products and the manufactured forms of those products; their preparation and preservation, including everything edible and drinkable which comes however remotely from the soil and which enters into the home life or commerce of the people of the world.

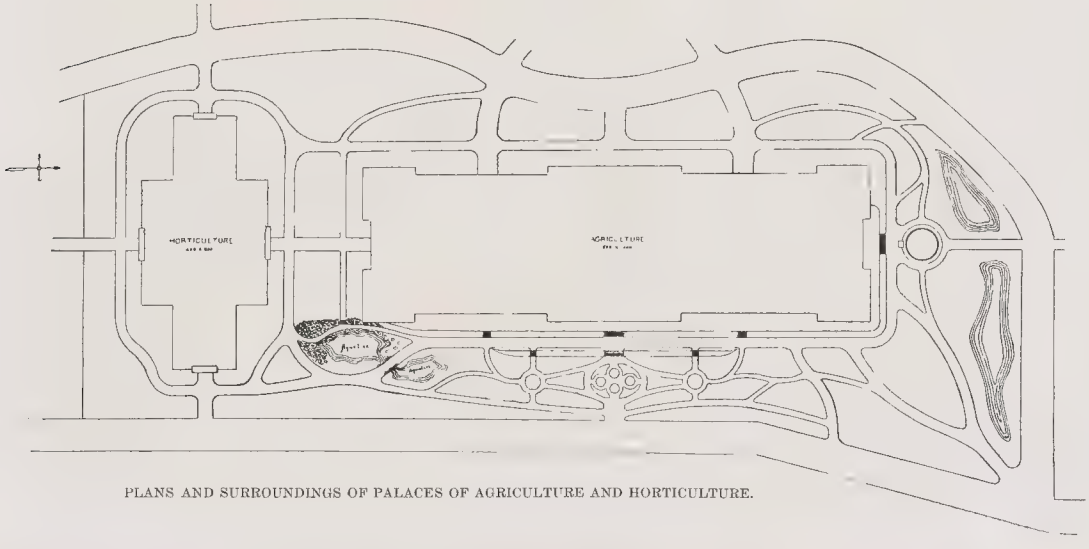
There are now on file in the Department of Agriculture, formal applications from fifteen foreign countries and forty-two States and tentative applications from a number of other foreign countries.

In nearly every case, the applications have been for a greater amount of space than it has been possible to set aside, even though the exhibits offered were of the highest possible excellence.

A friendly rivalry among the States is strongly manifested by the painstaking elaboration which characterizes their efforts in presenting the salient phases of the Agriculture of each. The experience of the past is combined with modern knowledge in producing the results which make the St. Louis World's Fair par excellence the most comprehensive and intelligent epitome of husbandry yet seen by the world.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

Special features in the way of universal exhibits will occupy the central bay of the Palace. This bay is 106 by 1600 feet, and the truss beams are 60 feet from the floor. Here will be installed corn, cotton, tobacco, cane and beet sugar, pure foods, and Experiment Station exhibits, which have to do with practical Agriculture. By "Spe-



PLANS AND SURROUNDINGS OF PALACES OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

cial Exhibits" is meant that the presentation of these crops will be compiled from the products of each of the States growing them on a commercial scale. These universal exhibits are really auxiliary to the State collections; and are intended to relieve them in a certain sense from sameness and repetition by bringing the materials from each and blending them into an harmonious whole; and at the same time to carefully emphasize characteristics and peculiarities in the cultivation, harvesting and handling, as well as the differences in the resulting products coming from the varying soils and climatic conditions prevailing in the United States. In the 15,000 feet devoted to corn the product of each of the States may be found in apposition for easy comparison and this must prove of interest to the grower, no matter from whence he may hail. All that pertains to corn and its cultivation, including methods, selection and breeding is shown. Adjoining will be found the commercial products and by-products of corn; the several varieties of starch, of glucose, of dextrin, of sugar, of syrup; corn oil, rubber, oil cake, germ oil meal, gluten meal; of corn meal, samp, grits, hominy; of stock foods, stover, ensilage, fodder, shucks, shuck mats and mattresses; canned or preserved corn, malt, dry wines, whiskey, alcohol, cob ash, cob pipes, etc. Besides these objects the statistical phase of the crop will be so illustrated as to show at a glance the production in the United States and the relation each State bears to the total crop, and other pertinent items of statistical interest.

The very conspicuous space allotted to this feature, comprising three blocks, is so located as to present most effectively from all directions of approach the ornate design intended to cover the whole space boundaries. Just what form this design will take is yet to be determined, whether it shall be after the Russo-Byzantine with its multitude of bulbous domes supplying latitude in color or some renaissance of mediæval architecture remains to be seen, but it will be artistic and pleasing. The exterior will be treated exclusively in corn, the shuck, stalk, ear, cob, and grain, all contributing to produce the most effective results.

A space of similar size and location is to be devoted to cotton. Here again the methods of cultivation, of harvesting, of growing, of baling, and in fact, the whole story from the field to the factory door will be fully illustrated, including some of the processes and a few of the cloths, showing the finished product.

Commercial cotton samples from all the States and the leading world marts will rest side by side, all graded and labelled; each cotton growing State will have its section showing its lint and its commercial grades. The seed with its products of oil and meal and the by-products and uses of all of these will find place. This will prove most interesting, and in combining the exhibits from all of the cotton growing States will present a spectacle not seen in any previous Exposition. The statistics of the crop will be carefully worked out, so that the relation of the participating States to the total crop will be plainly set forth.

The ornamentation of the exhibit will consist of a central dome with lateral facades flanking the inner service aisles, the whole surrounded by low railing, thus giving full effect and force to the ornate elevation. This central figure will be adorned by statuary representing an old style oil press operated by gracefully draped female figures, which will be the frontal piece of a vast crown shaped dome. The other ornamentation will be of cotton bolls and leaves, cotton baskets and other appropriate designs.

The sugar crop of the United States is one of growing importance, and the extension is notable in both the sources for sugar. The cane sugar interest is largely centered in Louisiana and that State will, of course, take the lead in presenting this industry. It will be shown in its entirety, and will prove one of the most entertaining exhibits in the building. Hardly second to it will be the presentation of the beet sugar industry in the United States. This will also be treated most elaborately, so that the visitor will have ample opportunity for seeing the sugars made from cane and from beets; to compare them and the methods for producing them.

The space allotted to the special tobacco exhibit comprises four blocks in the central



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PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

bay and contains approximately 20,000 feet of floor space. The plan formulated is for the most graphic presentation of tobacco in all its phases, from the seed to the finished commercial product, yet undertaken. More than twenty States of the Union produce the weed in marketable quantities, and each has its variety or type incidental to soil, climate or other condition.

These include what are known as "brights," "burley," "cigar," "sumatra," "perique," "smokers," "chewers," and what not. For marketing purposes, these are subdivided into "grades" and under these grade names will be exhibited, so that in one comprehensive exhibit the whole story of tobacco will be told to the world. All of the States growing the weed will participate in this feature and will help to make it what it is designed to be. The exhibit will embrace the seed, plant bed, field culture, curing process, saleswarehouses, leaf; the tools, implements and appliances used in the cultivation, harvesting and manufacture of the leaf.

The superstructure will be encased in leaf or other prepared form of tobacco. The central feature will consist of an octagonal base, some forty feet in diameter, supporting the globe, twenty-four feet in diameter, upon which the general geographic divisions of the earth will be faithfully portrayed. Surmounting this will be seen the figure of a galleon of the fifteenth and sixteenth century type, constructed of tobacco and symbolic of the first introduction of tobacco in the old world in 1585. The design includes several models of the Indian, as it was through him, the original American, that this narcotic was given to soothe the masculine nerves of the civilized world.

In the United States more than a million acres are devoted to the production of the eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred millions of pounds of leaf annually produced. From $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 paid to the planters is but a small part of the integral realized for the manufactured and exported stock. The assembling of this vast interest into an "Epitome of Tobacco," and its artistic treatment will employ some of the best talent in the country.

PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN COW.

How many of us realize the enormous value of the products of the cow to this country? Approximately, $472,000,000 worth of milk, butter and cheese are produced in the United States each year. That sum at least was reported in the last census, and it must not be forgotten that this climax has been reached by gradual growth, which continues, and the next census will show a handsome increase in these figures.

The problem which confronted the Exposition authorities was how to plan an exhibit which would fittingly represent this great interest.

The dairy section at the World's Fair will occupy approximately 30,000 square feet in the Palace of Agriculture. A model creamery, using daily 5,000 pounds of milk, will be one of the features illustrating processes and will prove of great interest. It is to be equipped with all the latest butter and cheese making apparatus of today and will be in daily operation. Plate glass will enclose it, and permit visitors to see every process, and the section will be so screened that flies or dust can find no entrance.

Adjoining the creamery will be a model dairy lunch exhibit. Milk, cream, butter and cheese, pure, sweet and fresh may be had. Only the output of the creamery will be found here, and purchasers may designate which they wish, sterilized, pasteurized or other.

In connection with the creamery will be shown a sanitary milk plant. This also will be in daily operation, and it will demonstate that pure milk may be furnished in cities as well as on the farm. Also will be illustrated by practical methods the best way for shipping milk, the best containers, and the proper way to handle it. These are practical dairy matters and every producer or handler of milk will be interested.

The process of pasteurizing milk will be shown; where the milk is run through a series of utensils subjecting it to a heat of 160 degrees, when it is immediately cooled and restored to its normal temperature. This heat is sufficient to destroy most of the injurious germs that may be in the milk, yet does not impair its nutrition. The sterilized milk is heated to the boiling point for a time to destroy other germs should they be present.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Here refrigeration is necessary and show cases are provided for the States and foreign countries that participate in these exhibits. The refrigerated cases are 90 feet long and 35 feet wide, of plate glass construction and the divisions are eight feet square. The products of the dairy and creamery will be displayed more attractively than was ever before attempted and will consist of figures of eminent persons, interesting objects and other forms of sculpture, including flowers and fruits all done in butter.

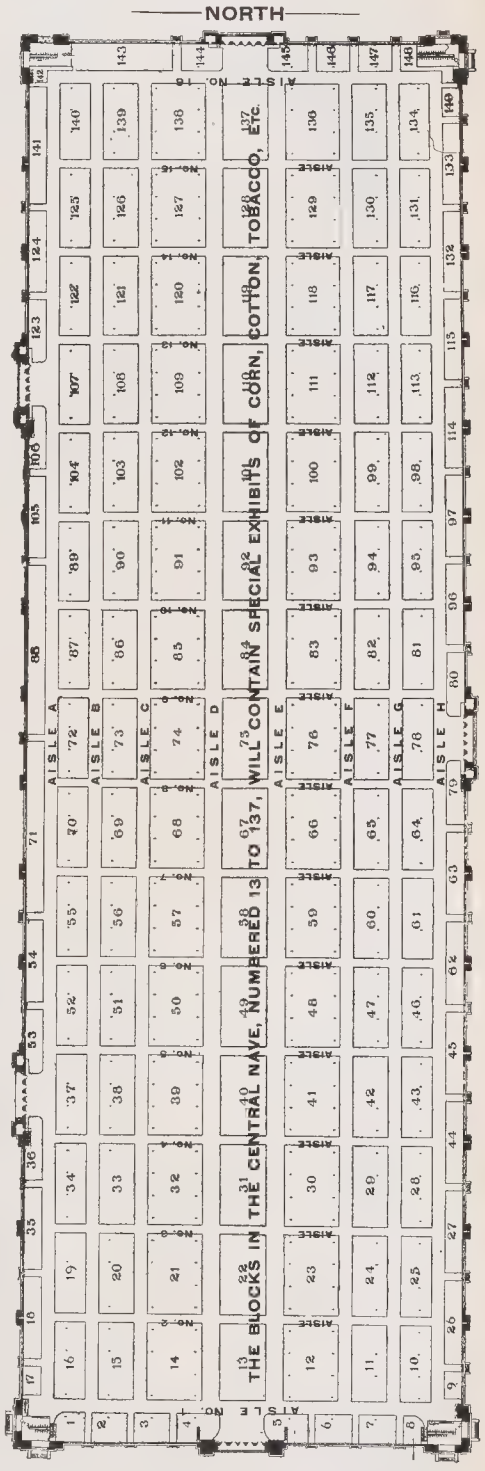
Cases of like dimensions will be cooled for the cheese exhibits, which will include not only all forms manufactured in the United States, but many foreign examples rarely seen in this country.

FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS.

More than two acres of space is devoted exclusively to foods, including the cereals and their products; tubers and roots and their products; coffees, teas, cocoa, of all kinds and products; refrigerated fresh meats, poultry, fish and game; eggs, farinaceous products, pastes, breads, cakes, tinned meats, evaporated and preserved fruits, spices and condiments; portable waters, beers, ales, wines, brandies, whiskeys, cordials and everything else used as food or drink by mankind.

Another great block of space is supplied for the manufacturers of agricultural implements, tools and machinery. All the newest and latest devices for the tilling of the soil or the handling of farm products are provided.

There will be much interest in the foreign section, where England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Egypt, Africa and other countries and islands of the sea will vie with each other in showing to the new the husbandry of the old world.



INSTALLATION PLAN FOR PALACE OF AGRICULTURE



Horticulture

By FREDERIC W. TAYLOR
Chief of Department

The space devoted to Pomological Exhibits is located in the main room of the Horticulture Building. This space is much larger than has ever been devoted to a fruit exhibit at any Exposition and it has the advantage of being in one large square room. The floor plan adopted is so arranged that there are no main aisles in the building, but instead it is cut up in such a way that the aisles run in different directions; this arrangement making the entire area good exhibit space, because it distributes the visitors evenly over the entire space, and there are no favored locations. This entire area will be covered with fresh fruit on the opening day of the Exposition, which is something never attempted before at any World's Fair.

The center portion of the building, covering a space of forty thousand square feet, will be devoted to table exhibits, no installation in this area will be permitted over thirty inches in height. This arrangement will enable the visitor to locate any exhibit in the building from almost any point near the center, and will also enable him to get a splendid view of the entire exhibit. The space surrounding this center area will be covered with high installation, and the different States and Territories will be allowed to put up such installation as will best suit their needs, providing it conforms to the rules governing installation, as published in Horticulture Circular, No. 2. This circular was prepared for the purpose of giving complete and up to date information on the cold storage of fruits, and the methods of packing and caring for exhibit fruits, including cost of preparing exhibits, formula for preserving fruits in solution and such other information as exhibitors of fruit are interested in. The demand for the circular has been heavy. Requests for copies have come from every State and Territory and a large number of foreign countries.

The different States and Territories participating in this exhibit have made extensive preparations in the way of putting large quantities of fruit in cold storage in St. Louis and elsewhere, so that they may be ready at the opening of the Exposition to entirely cover the space allotted to them. The commissioners in charge of this work in the different States have given assurances that the amount of fruit in cold storage is sufficient in all cases to enable them to keep up a continuous fruit exhibit until the crop of 1904 is available for exhibit purposes.

The fruit exhibit for the early part of the season will necessarily be largely an apple exhibit, because other fruits are not so successfully kept in cold storage, and for that reason the fruit exhibit will be of great interest, because it will enable the different States to show the quality of their apples from a commercial standpoint, since the keeping qualities of the fruit, in and out of cold storage, is an interesting point when considered from the commercial side and it will enable exhibitors from widely separated localities to compare the keeping qualities of their fruits with others when placed side by side on the exhibit tables

The Southern States will have fresh fruits from the fields on the tables soon after the Exposition opens, and some of them will probably have large exhibits of strawberries on the opening day.

In addition to the exhibits made by the different States, the Department of Horticulture will maintain a collective fruit exhibit. This exhibit is made for the purpose of getting together in one space, different varieties of fruits grown in widely separated localities. In this collection will be brought together specimens of leading varieties of fruits from all countries. and States. This is done in order to afford an opportunity for those interested in studying varieties to compare specimens of the same variety from all sections of the country and to note its variation as to size, color, shape, texture of flesh and flavor.

At the present time there is a great amount of discussion concerning varieties and it seems fitting that there should be an effort made here to give those interested an opportunity to get the most information in the least possible time concerning this subject, and it is believed that this will be accomplished. The different States will cooperate in making this special feature a success, and in addition to the collective exhibit of the leading varieties, a collection of the seedling fruits of recent origin will be shown.

HORTICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBIT.

At no previous Exposition has the exhibition of horticultural machinery, as such, been made a feature, but at this Exposition horticultural machinery of all kinds will be shown in the Implement Room of the Horticulture Building. Formerly horticultural machinery was shown as a part of the agricultural machinery exhibit.

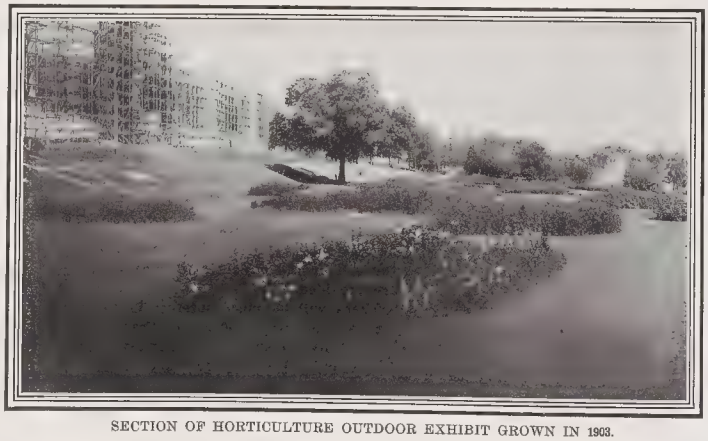
At the present time, in the central and western States, Horticulture is making such rapid strides that there is a demand, on the part of fruit growers, for the best horticultural implements and appliances. It is planned to have in the Horticulture Implement Room, complete exhibits of every description of horticultural implements, including the different machines manufactured for orchard cultivation, and the different kinds of apparatus used by fruit growers in preventing injury to fruits from fungous diseases and insects.

There has been considerable advancement made during the last few years in the manufacturing of apparatus of this kind, and it is expected that a large number of interesting exhibits will be made of the different makes of machines in this class. The exhibit will also include all kinds of tools used by gardeners and nurserymen. Lawn mowers, garden rollers, and watering apparatus will be shown in use on the forty acres of outside space under the control of the Department of Horticulture.

FLORAL EXHIBITS.

The outside horticultural exhibits are located on Agriculture Hill, on a fifty acre tract of land surrounding the Agriculture and Horticulture Palaces. The location is one well suited to the purpose, as it has the necessary slopes and depressions to allow of the best arrangement of the flower beds and aquatic basins and groups of shrubs.

In less than six months this space has been transformed from a rough unsightly



SECTION OF HORTICULTURE OUTDOOR EXHIBIT GROWN IN 1903.



PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

ridge into a splendidly laid out system of landscape gardens surrounding the Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture.

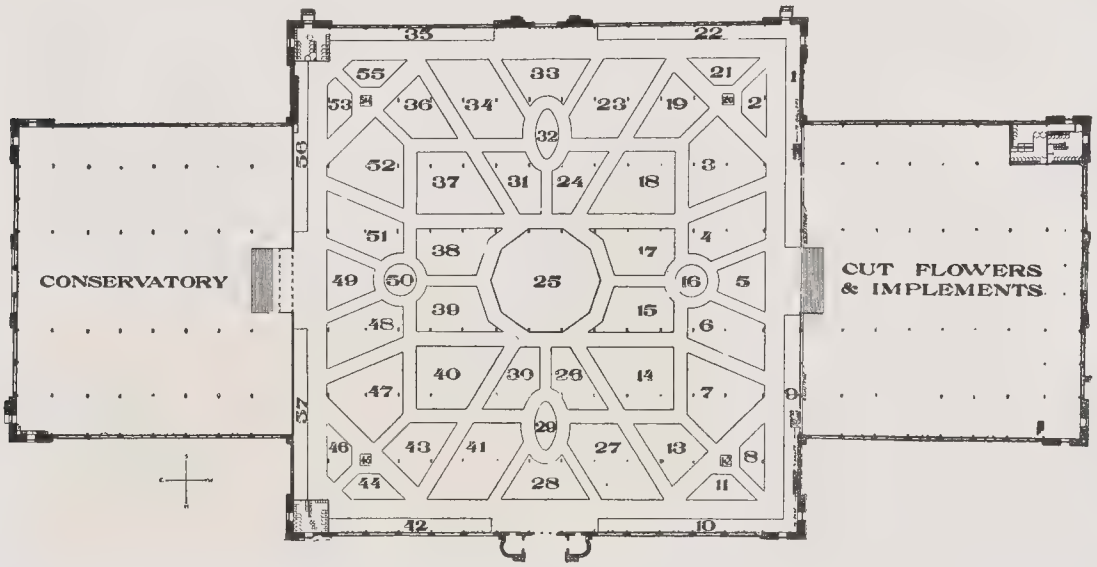
A part of this work has been completed for some time, and it is already considered one of the attractive features of the Exposition grounds.

The exhibits are made by the leading nurserymen and seedsmen of the country and cover a large variety of trees, plants, flowers and bulbs. There are planted in this area over 17,000 roses and 100,000 bulbs.

The lakes for the exhibit of aquatic plants cover an area of more than two acres, and in them will be shown the rarest and most beautiful specimens in existence.

Over twenty-five acres have been planted in grasses, which vary from the darker greens to the lighter hues of the far-famed Kentucky blue grass.

Never in the history of the world has a palace been surrounded by such a wealth and profusion of beautiful flowers as will make poetic the approaches to the home of the American agriculturist and horticulturist, the Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



INSTALLATION PLAN OF PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.



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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WORLD

OPENS APRIL 30TH 1904



'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works; E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design.

Exhibits in the Forestry Department

By TARLETON H. BEAN
Chief of Department

BEAN, DR. TARLETON H., the Chief of the Forestry Department, became interested in the study of Botany, in boyhood, and has had exceptionally good opportunities for obtaining a comprehensive knowledge of the general subject. On the practical side he became acquainted with the lumber industries through his father, who was engaged in the lumber and coal business for many years in Pennsylvania. While a student, and afterwards as a teacher, in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., he made botany one of his special studies. In 1874 Dr. Bean had the good fortune to meet and win the friendship of Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, who was at that time Botanist of the United States Geological Survey, under Lieutenant Wheeler. He worked with Dr. Rothrock in his herbarium, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for some time, and there learned the best methods of collecting and preserving plants and other larger forms of vegetable life.



The Chief of the Department has made numerous collections of plants in Alaska, Siberia, and other countries. These collections are now in the herbariums of the United States National Museum, the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in the private herbarium of Dr. Rothrock. In the summer and fall of 1880, Dr. Bean gave special attention to the lichens of Alaska and Siberia, and was fortunate in securing a new species in the latter country. This collection was made the subject of a paper in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum by Dr. Rothrock, based upon the field notes of Dr. Bean.

In 1899, Dr. Bean was appointed Chief of the Department of Forestry and Fisheries for the Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and his services in connection with that Department won for him a diploma of gold medal.

On January 1, 1902, he was appointed Acting Chief of the Department of Forestry of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and thoroughly organized the Department. In August of 1903, he was made Chief of the Department.

Dr. Bean has delivered many lectures on forestry subjects before National associations of lumbermen, at other public gatherings of gardeners, florists and horticulturists, and has addressed the American Forestry Association, of which he is a member. [*The Editor.*

The Department of Forestry is associated for exhibit purposes with the Department of Fish and Game in the building described in connection with that department. The space devoted to forestry is insignificant when we consider the importance of the forest industries, which are valued at one billion dollars annually. As a matter of course the building is far too small to accommodate the exhibits which have been offered, and the amount of space already set aside for outdoor exhibits of Forest Management, Tree Planting, and such displays of forest products as are too large for installation in the building, already aggregates about fifteen acres.

Nearly all of the great States will contribute to the forestry exhibit, as will also a great many important foreign countries; indeed, it is impossible to provide all of the space required for forest exhibits.

The displays are not limited to forest products, but will relate also to forest policy, and to the practical work of tree planting.

The distribution of forests and of the genera and species of trees and plants will form part of the scientific exhibit; also the anatomy and structure of woods as shown by sections of various degrees of thickness. The diseases of forest trees, the peculiarities of forest growth, statistics of forest industries, and the relation of forests to climate, will form interesting features of these exhibits.

A special object of the selected display in the Forestry Building is the complete illustration of the economic uses of valuable trees, such as yellow pine, loblolly pine, cedar, cypress, redwood, spruce, hemlock and other coniferous trees, as well as hard woods. The economic history and utilization of these woods are to be shown in great detail.

The secondary products of the forest, such as woodenware, cooperage, basketry, etc., the great industries based upon wood pulp, and other objects of forest resources, notably alcohol, turpentine, resins, etc., help to complete the forest installation.

The United States Bureau of Forestry will occupy a central large location in the west end of the building, and its display will cover almost the whole of the first group of the Forestry Department.

The salient features of the United States Forestry Bureau's exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis, as described by the Chief of the Bureau, will consist of an indoor and an outdoor display.

The indoor exhibit will require some 5000 square feet of floor space which have been set aside in the spacious Forestry and Fish and Game Building. This display will include as most conspicuous features magnificent large colored and uncolored transparencies, illustrating forest trees, typical nat-



FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME BUILDING.

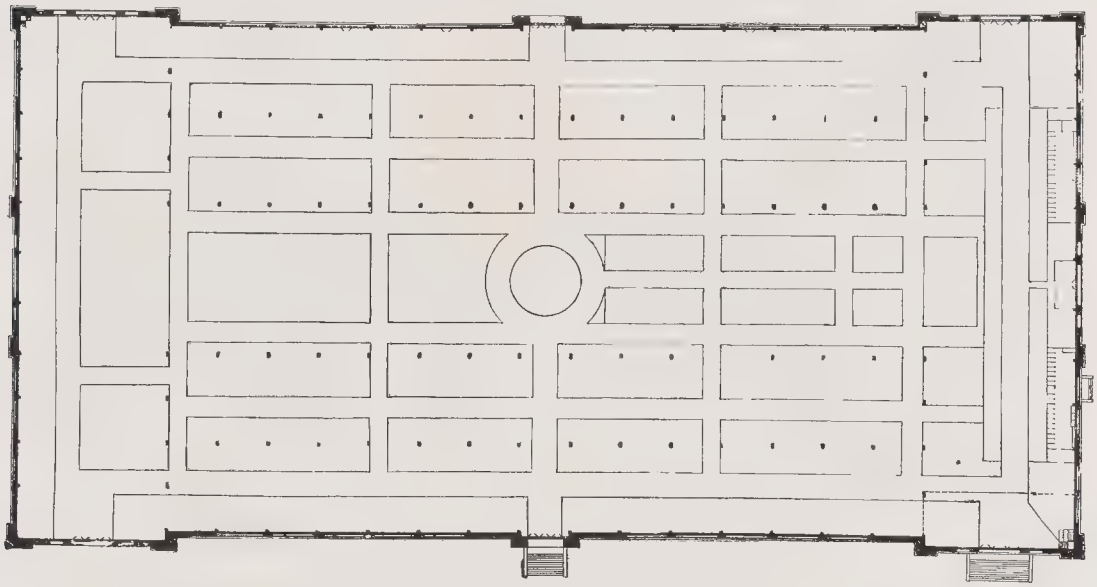
ural and planted timber forests, forest conditions, and forest topography in the United States. The various typical methods of lumbering will be illustrated, as will also the baleful destruction of forests by fire, insects, and other enemies. The transparencies showing these features will be installed in an artistically constructed arcade, illuminated by natural light. Other important parts of the indoor exhibit will comprise a full exposition of the character and extent of government forest work in the United States. Special account will be taken of methods and results of timber testing, the preservation of railroad and other construction timber by artificial treatment, practical forest management and tree planting on public and private lands, turpentine orcharding and the naval stores industry. Graphic illustrations will be given of the origin, yield and consumption of American timbers.

The distribution of type forest in different forest regions, and the location and extent of State and Federal forest reserves will be exhibited on a large relief map of the United States.

The outdoor forest display, while simple, will be exceedingly important and instructive from educational and practical points of view. It will comprise operations in the management of forest and farm woodlands and methods of economic forest tree planting. A timber tract of some ten acres will carry demonstrations of the principles and practice of conservative forestry which the bureau is now applying to public and private timber lands. An extension of the present boundaries of the demonstration forest is expected from the World's Fair Commission and will include a bit of virgin timber, which, if obtained, will enable the bureau to demonstrate principles and methods not otherwise possible.

The demonstrations of the principles and methods of tree planting for profit on farms, denuded and treeless lands, will be shown on a separate tract adjoining the forage and other farm crop exhibits of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. This tree planting display will show actual practice in the formation of timber farm wood lots and will be a most instructive lesson to farmers and others interested in tree planting.

So much popular interest has been enlisted in behalf of modern forest management that many of the wealthiest lumbermen of the United States are now practicing the methods of the Forestry Bureau and treating the forest as a perpetual crop.



INSTALLATION PLAN FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME BUILDING.

PENNSYLVANIA FISH EXHIBIT.

Pennsylvania's Commission for the World's Fair has applied for 3,500 square feet of space for its fish exhibit in the Forestry, Fish and Game Building, and appropriated $10,000 for the display. A letter from Mr. W. E. Meehan, State Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania, announces that he is prepared to put in thirty-five aquaria, as many as the United States Fish Commission will have in its exhibit in the Government Fisheries Building. Pennsylvania's exhibit will also "include stuffed specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles that prey upon fish life, fishes of abnormal size, legal and illegal devices for taking fish, paintings in colors of the principal food and game fish of the State, State literature upon the subject of fish protection and culture, a miniature waterfall and trout stream, and a hatchery in full operation."

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has empowered a special committee, consisting of W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis.; F. B. Fargo, Lake Mills, Wis.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; W. B. Barney, Hampton, Ia.; H. B. Daggett, Lake Mills, Wis., and Robert W. McGuire, St. Louis, with authority concerning the Association's special prizes on Holstein-Friesian cattle at the World's Fair. The committee has notified Chief Coburn that $1,462.50 has been set aside for this purpose, arranged with special attention to encourage the smaller breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to exhibit in St. Louis. The regular prizes offered to Holstein-Friesian exhibitors at the World's Fair amount to $3,995. The regular and Association prizes for such cattle are more than double the prizes offered at the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

EXHIBITS IN HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.

The forestry section of the Forestry, Fish and Game Building not being large enough for all the forestry exhibits entered, a portion of the overflow will be exhibited in the House of Hoo-Hoo. Work on the latter was begun last month. The building will be 97 by 139 feet. Some twenty lumber firms and associations, several of which are national organizations, will make exhibits in the house, showing the value of lumber for building purposes and interior decoration. Most of them will also have exhibits in the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, who is at the head of both departments—Forestry and Fish and Game—expects to have 25 acres of exhibits, in addition to the four acres covered by the Forestry, Fish and Game Building.

Mines and Metallurgy

By JOSEPH A. HOLMES Chief of Department

HOLMES, JOSEPH A., the Chief of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, is a native of South Carolina, a graduate of Cornell University, and a man of broad professional culture and practical experience. For ten years he was professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of North Carolina, and State Geologist of North Carolina. Since the year 1891, he has been officially connected with State and Government surveys and an active promoter of national interests. In the course of this work for the Government he has visited and carefully examined the mineral and ore deposits in practically all the States and Territories of the Union. To these general attainments Mr. Holmes comes to his special duties at St. Louis, equipped by a previous experience in the installation of mining exhibits at the Atlanta, New Orleans, and Chicago Expositions, and having served as a juror at the Omaha, Buffalo, Atlanta, Nashville, and Charleston Expositions. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Geological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, and other scientific societies. In addition to his practical services, he has been a frequent contributor to scientific and mining journals, treating, both technically and in a popular form, many subjects allied to those likely to engage the attention of visitors to the Mining Department of St. Louis. Is is, therefore, evident that Mr. Holmes brings to this work a large acquaintance with geologists and mining engineers of the country, an extensive and practical knowledge of the mineral resources of the world, and a varied experience in exposition work.—[*The Editor.*



Recognizing the fact that mines and agriculture are the fundamental sources of supply for the world's needs, and that until the date of the Louisiana Purchase, mining was but little known in the United States, the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company have been most liberal in their appropriations for the Department of Mines and Metallurgy. The building prepared for exhibits of this character far surpasses anything of the kind ever before provided for a like purpose. It covers an area of nine acres (525x750 feet); is one of the most beautiful buildings on the grounds and when completed will cost approximately $500,000. As in other buildings of this Exposition—a fact which should be strongly emphasized—all of the space is floor space. Notwithstanding this fact the exhibit space available is greatly in excess of the space, both gallery and floor, heretofore provided at any Exposition.

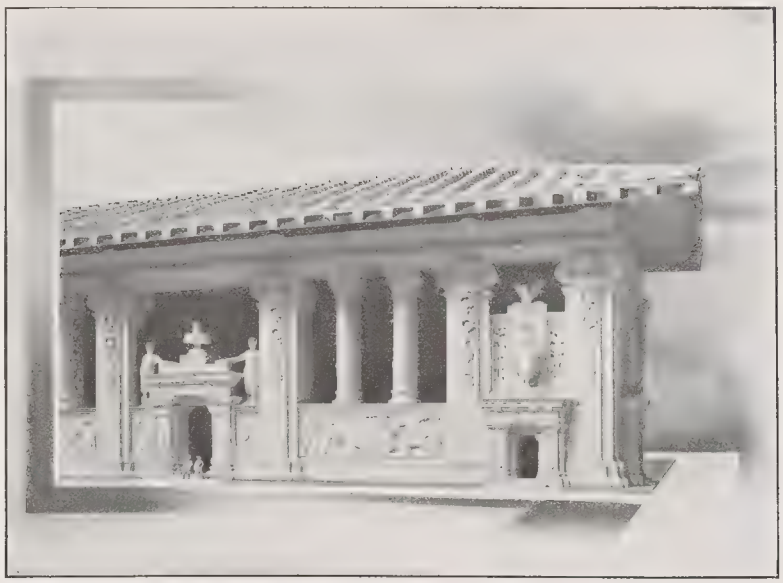
The great aim of the Exposition authorities is to show in the great Palaces for exhibits at St. Louis not alone products and results but the processes and stages through which the products pass in order that they may become a benefit to mankind. The exhibits in the Palace for Mines and Metallurgy are divided into five great groups, and these in turn into fifty-three classes which cover all the stages of mining from the preliminary prospecting and surveys down to the manufacture of mine products into the articles of public and general utility. Wherever it is possible so to do, these processes will be shown in actual operation.

Group 115, classes 667 to 681, inclusive, provides for exhibits which illustrate the equipment and processes connected with the working of mines and ore beds, including the equipment and methods of geological surveys; the methods and equipment for prospecting for mineral deposits; the methods of opening up, draining and ventilating mines; the equipment for the underground and aboveground transportation and handling of ores and minerals.

The nineteen classes under group 116 provide for exhibits illustrating the mineral resources of this and other countries. It includes all minerals and the equipment and processes for preparing them for use. Under this group will be shown systematic collections in geology, general mineralogy, crystallography and paleontology; ornamental and building stones; mechanical appliances and processes used in cutting, shaping and polishing marble, granite and other building stones; rocks which produce lime and cement; grindstone and other mineral abrasives; slate and equipment for preparing same; refractory rocks; clays kaolin, flint and feldspar; mica and asbestos and other non-metallic minerals; gems and precious stones; mineral waters; mineral fuels, peat, lignite, bituminous coal, anthracite, equipment and processes for compressing coal and other mineral fuels; the storing and refining of oil.

The exhibits representing the mineral resources will be made, with but few exceptions, by the various commissions appointed by the different States, in which work they will receive the active co-operation of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy. Where there is no State Commission, or where the size of an exhibit to be made by an individual, firm or corporation, renders this impracticable, space will be given to the exhibitor direct.

Class 701 provides for maps, charts, photographs and models illustrating geologic or topographic features, and their relation to mineral deposits, or the structure or mode of occurrence of mineral deposits. Mine models, working plans of mines; maps, photo-



NORTHWEST CORNER MINES AND METALLURGY PALACE.

graphs, etc., of mining operations, plants, camps, etc.

Group 118, containing seventeen classes, provides for exhibits of the equipment and processes for the handling and preparation of ore; hand sorting, storing, sampling, crushing and pulverizing, screens and screening, concentrating, conveying, drying, etc.; the equipment in the amalgamation of ores and in the use of cyanide, chlorine and other chemical solvents in the treatment of ores; the equipment and processes in smelting ores; the equipment, processes and products used in the treatment of the ores of iron, manganese, chromium, nickels and other metals used in the manufacture of iron alloys and special steels; the equipment, methods and products of the manufacture of iron and steel; ordnance equipment other than naval, large forgings, gun barrels, projectiles, tubes, etc.; equipment, material and processes used in the metallurgy of copper, gold, silver, zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt and aluminum; general foundry equipment; equipment, processes and products of electro-metallurgy, etc.

Under group 119, class 719, provision is made for exhibits of statistics and publications relating to the geology, mineralogy, paleontology, topography, quarrying, mining, metallurgy, the manipulation of mineral products, the development of water resources, etc.

In some cases it is only possible to secure a representative exhibit of an industry by making this exhibit a collective one and having a uniform method of installation which will show the industry in a manner more complete than could be possible if these exhibits were made by the individual concerns operating independent one from another. In this manner collective exhibits are being prepared to show, in the most attractive and comprehensive manner possible, our mineral water resources, our wealth in coal, our iron and steel products and our brick and clay industry. These exhibits will illustrate the resources of the entire country and will prove of great interest to the general public and a source of information and study to those who may be particularly interested in these industries. The identity of each concern contributing to these collective exhibits will, however, be preserved.

Carrying out the purpose of an international Exposition, the spaces granted to foreign countries have been most liberal, and the exhibits will exceed any previously made by these countries in the Mining Department. Emphasis may be given to the exhibits of France, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Canada and Japan. Each of these nations, through their representatives, report to the chief that they are sparing neither time nor effort in their endeavors to present the mineral resources and metallurgical product of their countries to the best advantage. Other countries, such as Sweden, Belgium, Argentina, Chili, Peru, etc., are preparing to install exhibits illustrating the mining and quarrying industries.

Turning to the more technical and educational feature, there will be a fully equipped operating assay office conducted by students and efficient experts, and a fully equipped technical and scientific library, a liberal space to be allotted for geological maps, charts, models, etc. In addition to these educational and practical features, several States and nations have promised to install in their exhibits certain specially distinctive objects more likely to attract the popular eye, such as the gold quartz of California, the rare copper ores of Arizona, and the tellurides of Colorado, with occasional stone and metal monuments and trophies of artistic merit and industrial significance.



MINES AND METALLURGY PALACE.

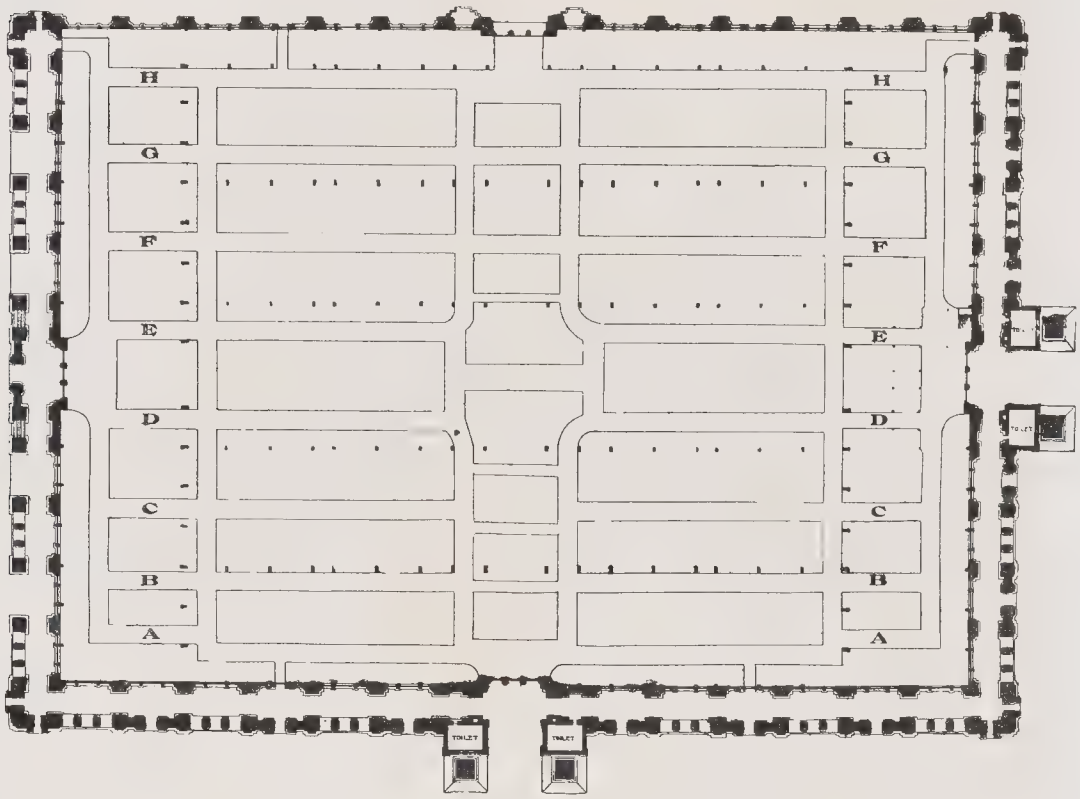
A shallow ravine, extending south from the Mines and Metallurgy Building, and embracing about 13 acres, will be filled with operating mining and metallurgical exhibits. This has a length of about 1,200 feet, with an average width of 400 feet. At the northeastern end of this ravine and where it widens on the west side is to be erected the cement building. In this building, which will be constructed entirely of cement, will be exploited the many methods now in use for the preparation and mixing of cement rocks. To this will be added articles illustrating the uses of cement, and equipment for cement testing. The cement building will itself be the most important feature of the exhibit.

As an allied industry to that of cement will be found a working exhibit illustrating the manipulation of fire and pottery clays, with the continued processes from the rolls and crushers through grinders, mixing pans, and dryers, to the potter's wheel and firing ovens, the artist's studio and the final glazing.

Adjacent to the pottery and cement works are to be erected the terminal or dumping bins of a series of aerial wire tramways, which having taken their contents from the sources of supply at the head of the "Gulch," will convey them at high levels along the entire length of the ravine to be finally deposited or reconveyed to their source automatically by methods in constant and actual practice in many mining districts.

Occupying the intervening spaces between the elevated tramway cables, will project the derricks of several artesian wells and oil boring outfits in actual operation, together with a full display of tools and other appliances, demonstrating by actual operation all the practical methods of sinking through sand, gravel and rock, the extraction of wedged and broken tools, the application of sand pumps and torpedoes, together with the processes of tubing, and finally of the pumping of the oil with subsequent storage and transportation. On the abrupt slopes of the area will be erected an operating gold mill, in which will be shown the method of crushing gold ore, and the collection of the metallic contents on plates, followed by the concentration of the tailings and slimes. In continuation of this practical gold mill will be another especially designed to demonstrate the use and application of cyanide and other chemical processes in the extraction of gold from tailings that have passed over the plates and concentrating tables. On the low east slope at the side of a dry ravine will be erected a typical miner's cabin, beneath which will be illustrated as in actual existence a New Mexican turquoise mine with the turquoise inclosed in its native rock in place and the lapidary reducing the gem to merchantable form. Further on will be exhibited the primitive and picturesque methods of smelting copper ores practiced by Mexican Indians by methods in use when Cortez visited that country. It is expected that the natives engaged in this work will live on the ground in their tile covered huts and prepare their corn and food in primitive hand mills, baking their tortillas in still more primitive clay ovens. Adjoining this rude camp will be erected a structure devoted to the demonstration of the more modern methods of mining, breaking, washing and sizing of coal, together with the several methods for transportation and delivery at destined points.

As an allied exhibit to the coal mine there will be an electric railway, in which is demonstrated a novel and effective method for the utilization of the third or central rail in the operation of coal mining trains around abrupt curves and over steep grades. The overhead tramways will be utilized when needed to convey raw and waste materials to and from the several special points indicated above and in fact they will illustrate what is rapidly becoming one of the most economic features in the operation of mines located at otherwise unaccessible points.



INSTALLATION PLAN FOR MINES AND METALLURGY PALACE.

The Kentucky Exhibit Association has appointed official World's Fair photographers in twenty-nine Kentucky counties, who are taking views for the display to be made at the World's Fair.



Fish and Game

By TARLETON H. BEAN, Chief of Department

BEAN, DR. TARLETON H., Chief of the Department of Fish and Game, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., in 1866, and received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1876. In 1883 the Honorary Degree of Master of Science was conferred upon him by the Indiana University, in appreciation of his original publications upon ornithology and ichthyology.

In 1900 he was elected a foreign corresponding member of the Danish Fisheries Society. In 1901 he was decorated by France with the Order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in appreciation of services rendered to the Paris Exposition, in 1900, while performing the duties of Director of Forestry and Fisheries for the Commissioner General of the United States.

When a young man, Dr. Bean was a law student in Missouri, while engaged in teaching in the public schools. He has devoted nine years to the profession of teaching.



In 1874, he became an assistant to the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and took up his residence at Washington, D. C., where he remained in the service of the United States Government until 1895. He was appointed Curator of the Department of Fishes in the United States National Museum, at Washington, in 1878. In the same year he became editor of the Proceedings and Bulletins of that museum. In 1888, he was editorially associated with the *Forest and Stream*, of New York City. In 1890, he was appointed editor and ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission, and Honorary Curator of Fishes in the National Museum. In 1892, he became assistant in charge of the Division of Fish Culture in the United States Fish Commission, and representative of that Commission on the Government Board at the World's Columbian Exposition, of 1893. In 1894, he was again appointed representative of the United States Fish Commission, on the Government Board, at the Atlanta Exposition.

In 1895, he became the Director of the Aquarium at New York City, and rebuilt that establishment. In 1899 he was appointed Director of Forestry and Fisheries, for the United States Commissioner General, to the Paris Exposition of 1900. On January 1, 1902, he was appointed Chief of the Department of Fish and Game, of the Universal Exposition, at St. Louis, which position he now holds.

Dr. Bean contributed a great many articles and books to the literature of fish, fisheries and fish culture. Among the books which he has written are the following: The "Fishes of Pennsylvania," the "Food and Game Fishes of New York," and "Oceanic Ichthyology," the last a quarto volume, with a separate volume of plates, in collaboration with the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Among the hundreds of minor papers written by Dr, Bean are articles upon the birds of Alaska, the natives of that Territory, the shore fisheries, the cod fisheries, the salmon fisheries, the fishes of Cozumel, the fishes of Great Egg Harbor Bay, and the fishes of Great South Bay, Long Island. His contributions to the publications of the Government relating to fish, fisheries, and fish culture have been extremely numerous. He has also written a number of papers for foreign magazines and books upon outdoor sports.

For his ichthyological writings a silver medal was awarded him at the London Fisheries Exhibition, in 1883, and a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900. — [*The Editor.*

The Department of Fish and Game is associated with the Forestry Department in a building 300 feet wide and 600 feet long, which is universally regarded as the best building ever constructed at an International Exposition for the purpose for which it is designed. Its location is admirable, and scarcely a single class of the entire Department is lacking in full representation by means of worthy exhibits.

A characteristic feature of this building is its central nave, 85 feet wide and 430 feet long, entirely free of posts, and so well lighted that no display will be in the least obscure to visitors. The east and west ends of the building are also 85 feet wide, 300 feet long, and free of posts.

The chief interest in this department will undoubtedly center in its live fish and game, which are to be displayed by a number of States, as well as by some private individuals.

The aquarium is located in the east end of the building, where it occupies a space 190 feet long, and 35 feet wide. It has two lines of tanks, separated by an aisle 15 feet wide. This wide aisle will communicate through an illuminated grotto with the aquarium of one of the States in which it is proposed to display the black bass, pike-perch, crappie, rainbow trout, and other well-known food and game fishes. A pool occupying the center of the space in this State exhibit will contain immense catfishes and other characteristic species. The west wall is to be handsomely decorated to represent the forest and its game.

The nave will contain two pools for the display of live beaver, which will be shown, as far as possible, in their natural surroundings, and engaged in their characteristic work of tree cutting.

The central pool, 40 feet in diameter, and five feet deep, is provided for a State display of marine fishes.

Groups of living game birds, suitable for display indoors, will add materially to the attractiveness of this building, and the live fish and game will be supplemented by the choicest collections of the best art of the taxidermist.

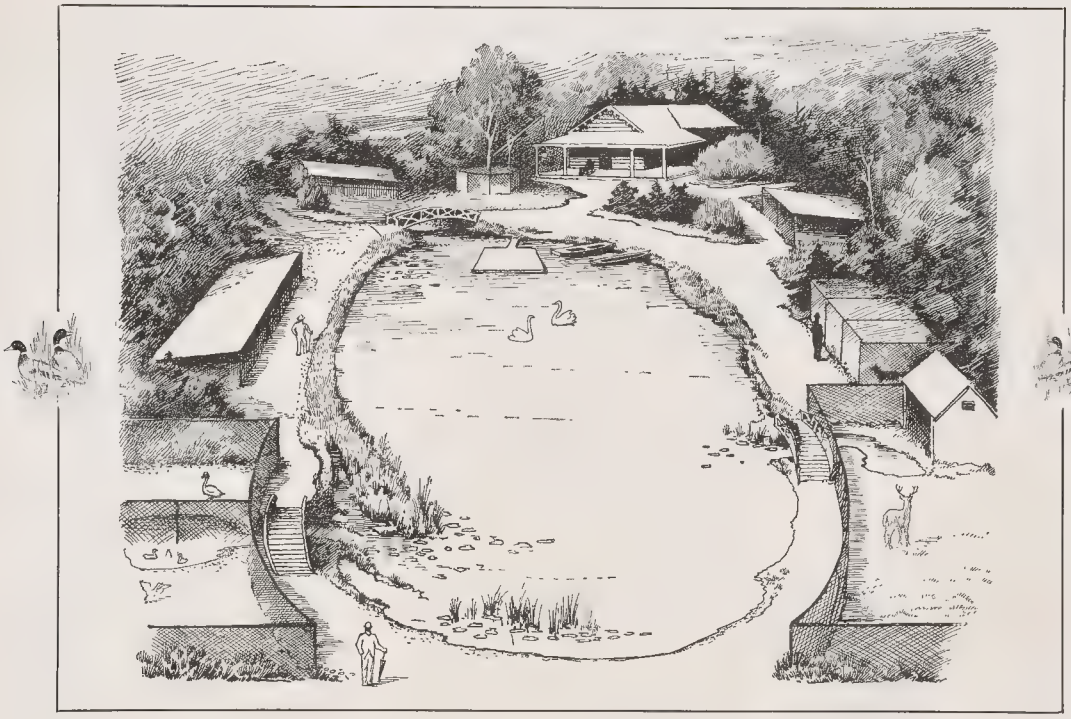
Every class of the Fish and Game Department will be fully covered by domestic as well as foreign exhibits, and these displays include a range of country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Alaska and Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The displays of hunting equipment from foreign countries will be unusually complete and interesting. They include native weapons, as well as the best equipment of the modern hunter. The various implements employed by sportsmen, decoys, gun cabinets, tents, camping and hunting utensils, etc., are to be shown in great variety.

Among the illustrations to be shown are oil paintings, photographs and drawings, while in taxidermy, furs, game trophies, products of hunting and fishing, literature, fishing equipment of all kinds, such as native appliances, modern netting, fishery rigged boats, artificial flies, reels, and all other tackle, the exhibits are the most nearly complete and most attractive of any that have ever been assembled at a great Exposition.

To give a good idea of the extent of the participation in this department, it is sufficient to say that a single country has 300 exhibitors, and another foreign country has nearly 9,000 separate items forming its collections.

Many of the States will show their fish and game resources, most of them by means of mounted specimens and groups, but several of them will supplement taxidermy by living game. The great salmon fishery of the Pacific Coast, and the methods of hatching salmon, will be illustrated in the most comprehensive and vivid manner. The methods of fish culture, and its results, are to form principal items of the displays of several States.

So great is the desire to show the game resources, that a single State is desirous of obtaining at least five acres of outdoor space



MISSOURI LIVE GAME EXHIBIT.

upon which to show about 30 species of its animals.

The area available in the Forestry and Fish and Game Building for the Department of Fish and Game is little more than two acres, but intending exhibitors have asked for additional outside space for live displays amounting to about seven acres.

Notice has been received from the Continentale Gesellschaft fuer Elektrische Unternehmungen (Continental Company for Electric Enterprises) in Nuremberg, Germany, that they will exhibit at the World's Fair a model of the suspended railway system, in operation between the cities of Barmen, Elberfeld and Vohwinkel, Germany. The model will be shown in operation, and the company claims that it will clearly demonstrate the advantages of the suspended system over the ordinary elevated, underground or surface railroad. It will show the manner of the construction of the road above a river, and in the streets, as well as the construction of switches and loops, and the new automatic block signal system.

A telegram from Minneapolis, Minn., last month, announced the formation of a committee to raise $20,000 by popular subscription for a Twin-City (Minneapolis and St. Paul) World's Fair exhibit. The $5,000 appropriation for this exhibit not being considered sufficient, it is proposed to increase it to $25,000 by subscription.

MR. EDMUND S. HOCH.

Assistant to Director of Exhibits.

Acknowledgment is here due to the cooperation of Mr. Edmund S. Hoch, Assistant to Director of Exhibits, in the work of collecting and arranging the matter for this publication. Mr. Hoch's exposition knowledge and international journalistic experience gives to his work and contributions a special interest and value. His pen has been one of the most industrious and capable in spreading abroad, through the higher channels of publicity, the news of the Exposition. His articles in World's Fair publications, as well as those in Eastern magazines and periodicals, have been widely copied and quoted. A selection of these is now being prepared for publication in elaborate souvenir form by the leading publishing house of St. Louis—the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company.



EDMUND S. HOCH.

Mr. Hoch was an attache of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and upon returning to this country contributed largely to the preparation of the excellent and extensive report made to congress of that exposition.

Signor Branchi, Italy's Commissioner-General to the World's Fair, says that besides a creditable display of fine arts, the Italian exhibits will have a good showing in the line of glassware, pottery, porcelain, jewelry, silver and gold ornaments and carved woodwork.

Hugo Muench, United States Consul at Plauen, Saxony, writes: "This district will be splendidly represented along the line of its dominant industry, laces, the exhibit of which is being prepared by twelve of our leading manufacturers under the guidance of Prof. Hoffmann, the principal of the Plauen Industrial School."

Anthropology



By WJ McGEE,
Chief of Department



MCGEE, PROF. WJ, the distinguished scientist who is in charge of the Exposition Department of Anthropology, is a native of Iowa. A student from early childhood, he studied Latin, higher mathematics, and astronomy, and engaged in land-surveying and justice court practice while still at farm work. In 1874-76 he invented, patented and manufactured a number of agricultural implements, working at forge and bench. In 1875-77 he studied archeology and geology, and for the four succeeding years was engaged in making geologic and topographic surveys of Northeastern Iowa covering 17,000 square miles—the most extensive survey ever executed in America without public aid. In 1881-2 he examined and reported upon building stones of Iowa for the Tenth Census. He then became attached to the United States Geological Survey, and in 1885 assumed charge of an important division. He surveyed and mapped 300,000 square miles in the South eastern United States, and compiled geologic maps of the United States and of New York. He investigated the Charleston earthquake in 1886, and a few years later explored Tiburon Island and made exhaustive researches among its people, a savage tribe never before studied. He was Ethnologist in charge of the Government Bureau of American Ethnology from 1893-1903, resigning in the latter year to assume duty with the Exposition.

Dr. McGee is President of the American Anthropological Association; ex-President of the Anthropological Society of Washington; ex-Acting President of the A. A. A. S.; Vice-President of the National Geographic Society; Vice-President of the Archeological Institute of America; Associate Editor of the *National Geographic Magazine;* Associate Editor of the *American Anthropologist;* Author-Editor of the Department of Anthropology in the International Encyclopedia; and a founder of the Geological Society of America and the Columbia Historical Society. In 1902-3 he prepared the plan for the organization of the International Commission of Archeology and Ethnology, and is Dean of the American Commission therein.

Dr. McGee is the author of Pleistocene History of Northeastern Iowa, 1891; Geology of Chesapeake Bay, 1888; The Lafayette Formation, 1892; The Potable Waters of Eastern United States, 1894; The Sicuan Indians, 1897; Primitive Trephining in Peru, 1898; besides numerous scientific memoirs published by the Government, and about 300 minor articles comprising numerous contributions to magazines and scientific publications. His latest work is a history of the Seri Indians, published in 1901.—[*The Editor*

This department finds its reason for being in the facts, first, that an exposition is the university of the masses, and second, that all education leads to knowledge of Man. The aim of other departments of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to exhibit the Works of Man; the aim of this department is to exhibit Man both as creature and as worker; so that the several departments unite in a harmonious whole, and jointly represent Man and his Works.

The special object of the Department of Anthropology is to show each half of the world how the other half lives, and thereby to promote not only knowledge but also peace and goodwill among the nations; for it is the lesson of experience that personal contact is the best solvent of enmity and distrust between persons and peoples. The primary motives of expositions are commercial and intellectual; yet the time would seem to be ripe for introducing a moral motive among the rest—and save incidentally, in the department connected with education, there is little place for the revelation of the moral motive except in the Department of Anthropology. So, in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, this department is planned and organized in accordance with the motive of bringing together so many as may be of the world's races and peoples in a harmonious assemblage, to the end that all the world may profit by mutual and sympathetic study of Man and Man's achievements.

In no small degree the Department of Anthropology is the combining element for the other departments and also for the special exhibits of nations, States, and corporations; accordingly it not only touches in its work and exhibits various portions of a broad field, but it is so placed on the grounds as to form a series of connecting links between cognate if not closely related exhibits. The offices and several of the displays will be arranged in the Anthropology Building (Cupples Hall, No. 1) adjacent to the Administration Headquarters, and also to the Hall of Congresses, with the work of which the department will be in close touch; the living exhibits will gather about the Indian School Building, standing on a sightly location midway between Administration Headquarters and the extensive Philippine exhibit; the more advanced aborigines will be in and near the Indian School, while less-advanced tribes will occupy ranges extending thence to Arrowhead Lake and the Philippine exhibit; the Alaska Building, with its aboriginal decorations in the form of lofty totem poles and carved house fronts, will be placed between the Anthropology Building and the Indian School; and thence westward will stretch the extensive grounds allotted to the Department of Athletics, in which, under a distinct and capable management, the more attractive and strenuous activities of mankind will be effectively displayed.

The department is made up of sections, each designed to illustrate a distinctive and attractive aspect of practical anthropology by means of typical exhibits. It is not planned to cover the entire field of the Science of Man in these sections and exhibits; it is aimed to make each display representative, and to give it such place on the grounds and in the literature of the Exposition as first to attract and next to educate citizens and foreign visitors—to lead all to realize with Pope that—

The proper study of mankind is Man.

Section of Ethnology.

The study of the world's peoples and nations reveals the interesting fact that, within limits not yet fully understood, the vigor of peoples is measured by complexity of blood no less than by extent of knowledge or culture. Herein lies reason enough for the study of race-types; and here, too, may well lie the basis of that innate and intuitive curiosity which renders alien races so attractive to all mankind. It is the object of the Section of Ethnology at once to gratify instinctive curiosity and to satisfy the more serious impulses of students by bringing together a more complete assemblage of the world's peoples than has hitherto been seen. Circumstances have not permitted the gathering of all the world's peoples on the Exposition grounds; but plans have been completed for assembling, either in the Department of Anthropology or elsewhere, representatives of all the world's races, ranging from smallest pygmies to the most gigantic peoples, from the darkest blacks to the dominant whites, and from the lowest known culture (the dawn of the Stone Age) to its highest culmination in that Age of Metal, which, as this Exposition shows, is now maturing in the Age of Power.

Through the energetic co-operation of Rev. S. P. Verner, President of Stillman Institute (Tuskaloosa, Alabama), a group of Batwa Pygmies from Central Africa will be installed to form part of the out-door exhibit of this section. Since the time of Herodotus the existence of African Pygmies has been known, though it was only a few years ago that they were rediscovered by Du Chaillu, Schweinfurth and Stanley. The studies of Mr. Verner and others have shown that the little people are really the aborigines of the Dark Continent, of which the greater portion have been displaced by full-size tribes. Practically nothing is known of the language, laws, or beliefs of the Pygmies, though travelers tell that they are skillful hunters, slaying the lion and the elephant, and even the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, with poisoned darts. But two or three Pygmies have ever left their native ranges; none have hitherto crossed the Atlantic to the western hemisphere. Mr. Verner's expedition has the favor of His Majesty, King Leopold of Belgium, who has taken a per-

sonal interest in this feature of the Exposition; and the latest reports give assurance that scientists and ethnologists will, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for the first time have opportunity to study this remarkable people, while all visitors will be able to observe their customs and modes of life as well as their diminutive stature and other physical peculiarities.

Through the co-operation of Professor J. B. Hatcher, of Carnegie Museum, a party has been organized in Argentina, in immediate charge of Dr. Arthur Fenton, of Gallegas, to visit the Straits of Magellan and there enlist the interest of Chief Mulato, Head Man of the Tehuelche tribe, in visiting the Exposition with his wife, daughter, son-in-law and grandchildren, and one or two other families of the tribe. Since the time of Magellan these Indians have been known as Patagonian Giants; so far as measurements have been made, their mean stature exceeds that of any other known people save, probably, the Seri Indians of Northwestern Mexico. The Tehuelche family occupies a skin house or toldo; they subsist partly on sea food, partly on spoil of the inland chase; the men are skillful in navigating large canoes containing fires for warmth and cooking; in the chase they depend chiefly on the bolas—a triple thong loaded with stone weights at the ends—which is thrown a great distance to entangle the quarry. It is planned to exhibit the family groups with their appurtenances, including one or two toldos and fireplace-canoes, on the shores of Arrowhead Lake adjacent to the African Pygmies and the ethnologic display from the Philippines. Reports from Dr. Fenton give assurances of a successful issue of the plans for exhibiting Patagonian giants for the first time in North America.

Arrangements are well advanced for placing family groups representing various other primitive peoples on the grounds of the department. Among these are the Ainu tribe of the Island of Hokkaido (Northern Japan), representing the aborigines of the Japanese Empire, and illustrating in their occupations and handiwork some of the most significant stages in industrial development known to students—germs of some of those material arts which in their perfection have raised Japan to leading rank among the world's nations; the Cocopa Indians, from the Lower Colorado, a tribe still cultivating aboriginal crops by aboriginal methods, and whose men are of stature equal to the Patagonians, though the women are shorter; the Seri Indians, of Tiburon Island, northwestern Mexico, probably the most gigantic tribe extant, whose culture is so low that they may be classed as just entering the Stone Age; the "Red Negroes" of Central Africa, represented by Chief Ndombe and his court, occupying the upper Kasai Valley and forming an ethnic strain and social class not yet studied by scientists; and about a score of the aboriginal tribes still surviving in the United States. These will include one or two Pueblo groups, occupying structures modeled after portions of their native pueblos; Plains tribes, with their tipis, shields, and other insignia so arranged as to express social organization; basket makers from northern California and central Arizona; blanket weavers, potters, skin dressers, bead workers, copper shapers, arrow makers, and other native artisans pursuing their craft according to the ways of their ancestors in pre-Columbian times. The several groups will typify aboriginal life; and both special students and general visitors will find in them an index to the inner life of the Red Race whose rise and passing form the opening epic of American history. Several groups will cluster about notable figures; Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percé tribe, one of the ablest leaders ever sprung from American soil; the Apache chief, Geronimo, with his band, who withstood the United States army for years; the stately Kiowa chief, Quanah Parker—these are among the native personages who have signified their intention of attending the Exposition and participating in the work of the department.

Some of the aboriginal groups (especially those from the Pueblo region) will be sufficiently large to permit adequate display, not only of the collective industries and games, but of the ceremonial life of the tribes. After much consideration in the Indian Bureau, it has been decided, on the recommendation of Superintendent McCowan, that the best possible Indian exhibit will be one in conjunction with a model Indian school; and furthermore, that the only satisfactory exhibit of Indian life must be one in which the natives conform to their customary habits and observances in every particular. Accordingly, set games will be played and formal ceremonies performed, not in a spectacular way, but at the times and seasons fixed by immemorial custom; so the studious visitor will enjoy, on the Exposition grounds, opportunities for accurate study hardly less useful than those hitherto available only through weeks or

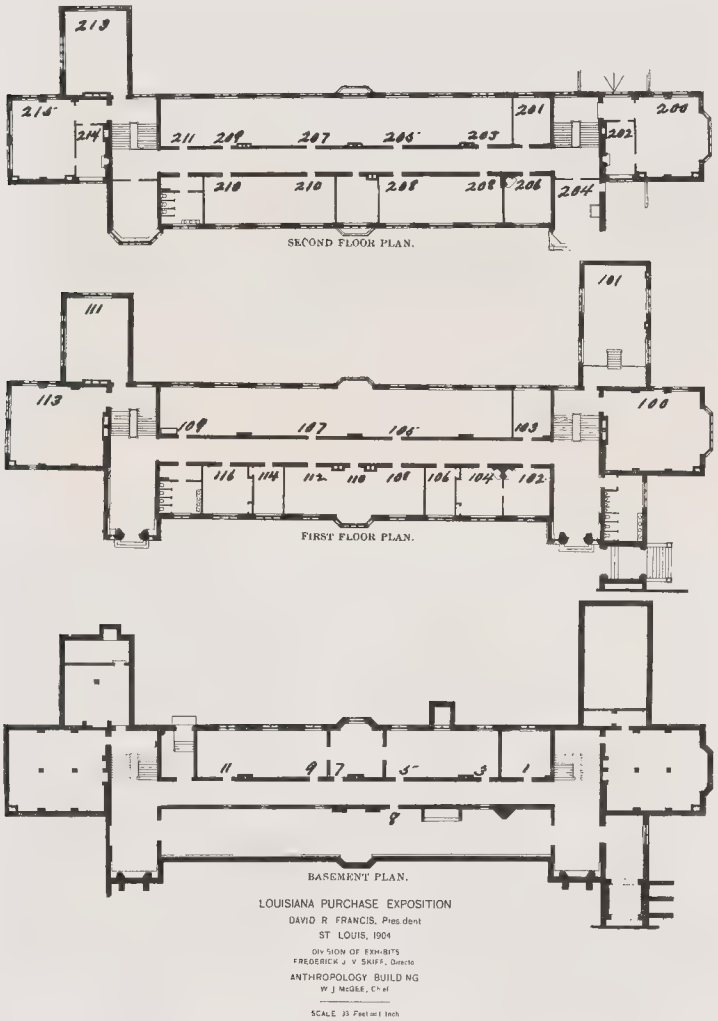


HALL OF ANTHROPOLOGY. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

months of life in Indian settlements. The industries, too, will be normal, and visitors will be enabled to obtain as souvenirs or as specimens for scientific study, objects of Indian handiwork produced by native methods under their own inspection. These will include blankets and woven belts; vases or ollas, plain and decorated; baskets for cooking and other purposes; native metal work in silver and copper; moccasins, medicine bags, and other articles of dressed skin; feather work and bead work in bone, shell and porcupine quills; bows, arrows and quivers, with arrow points of stone, bone and antler; fire drills, etc. The transitional phase of aboriginal life will be illustrated by a typical sutlery, or trading post, through which most of the tribal groups will obtain supplies.

While the living groups will form the chief feature of the Section of Ethnology, these will be supplemented by notable exhibits of aboriginal handiwork, including one of the richest assemblages of basketry and blanketry extant (the Huckel collection); they will be supplemented, also, by the exhibits in the Section of Archeology, and, in some measure, by that superb collection of the finest handiwork produced in all the British Colonies known as the Queen's Jubilee Presents. This collection of carved ivory, wrought gold, native gems and finely set jewels, feather plumes and fans, tooled leather, and other products of the craft of the most skillful artificers in both Orient and Occident, filling some thirty large cases, comes to the Exposition by the special favor of His Majesty, King Edward VII, and has been entrusted to the Department of Anthropology for exhibit in the most spacious apartment in the Library Building (Hall of Congresses). To this department, too, has been confided the custody of the Vatican collection—a priceless assemblage of historical and other treasures representing the internal growth and extension of influence of the Vatican during the centuries, sent to the Exposition by special dispensation of His Holiness, Pope Pius XIII. These notable collections link the exhibits of this section with those of the Section of History.

The primary motive of the ethnologic exhibits is to show the world a little known side of human life; yet it is the aim to do this in such manner that all who come may learn something of that upward course of human development beginning with the Dark Ages of tooth and claw and stone tools, and culminating in the modern enlightenment illustrated in the great Exhibit Palaces and the International Congresses.



Indian School Section.

The Fifty-eighth Congress made an appropriation for a model Indian School, to be exhibited at the Exposition; and by authority of the Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. W. A. Jones, appointed Mr. S. M. McCowan Superintendent of this Indian exhibit. Subsequently, Mr. McCowan was made Assistant Chief of the Department of Anthropology, in which the plan for the Indian School was merged.

To accommodate the Indian School, a special building was designed; the contract for erecting it was executed on December 2, 1903, and the exterior construction was reported complete on January 15, 1904. The finishing of the interior is left to advanced pupils in the Indian training schools, who will thereby demonstrate their proficiency and illustrate the practical character of modern Indian education. On one side of a central hallway, overlooking the other Exposition buildings, are the class-rooms and work-rooms, in which both the mental and manual training of the Indian youth (of both sexes) will be carried forward by both Indian and white teachers under Mr. McCowan's directions; on the other side of the hall will be a series of booths in which groups of old Indian artisans will be engaged in primitive manual operations, so that every passer may see at a glance the contrast between the old and the new, the barbaric and the enlightened. About 100 pupils of different grades will be assembled; and so far as practicable these will be children of parents gathered in the family groups—one of the objects of the exhibit being to illustrate a primary feature of modern Indian education, i. e., that of training the youth in the sight of their parents in order that all may rise together toward the plane of self-supporting and self-respecting citizenship. In an extension of the building is an auditorium designed to accommodate an Indian orchestra, which will discourse both Caucasian and native music; it will also be used for lectures and conferences in which the White and Red races will participate jointly. On the balcony in front, an Indian band will be stationed, overlooking a broad parade ground devoted to military drill and training of the larger boys. The basement will contain a kitchen and dining-room, in which culinary teaching will be both utilized and illustrated; while the upper story will serve as a model dormitory for pupils and teachers.

One of the gravest tasks of any progressive nation is that of caring for alien wards,

i. e., bearing "the White Man's burden," as told by Kipling, or performing the Strong Man's duty, as felt by most modern statesmen. No nation may be proud of the way in which this task has been done in the past; our own failures in this regard form the darkest chapter in our country's history; yet experiences of failure have guided effort in the Indian Office and in the National Legislature to a stage in which observation shows that at last our Indian education is good—not beyond betterment, yet good enough to be a boon to the survivors of our passing race and worthy to be exhibited at our approaching concourse of nations. Such is the motive of the modern Indian School, the product of the wisdom of three generations of Indian teachers. The school is designed not merely as a consummation, but as a prophecy; for now that other primitive peoples are passing under the beneficent influence and protection of the Stars and Stripes, it is needful to take stock of past progress as a guide to the future. Over against the Indian on the grounds, just beyond Arrowhead Lake, will stand the Filipino, even as over against the Red Man on the continent, just beyond the Pacific, stands the brown man of the nearer Orient; and it is the aim of the Model Indian School to extend influence across both intervening waters to the benefit of both races.



UNITED STATES MODEL INDIAN SCHOOL. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Section of Archeology.

The collections exhibited in this section will be installed in the permanent fireproof structure known as the Anthropology Building. The greater part of the exhibits are contributed by countries and States. From Mexico—the Land of the Aztec and seat of the highest native advancement in North America—comes a remarkable collection, including originals and reproductions of her most striking relics; carved idols of stone and wood and decorated figurines of fictile ware; obsidian cores and blades, the latter so excellent as to serve for surgical instruments or razors; calendar stones and other calendric inscriptions; native hieroglyphic books on maguey paper; primitive sunbursts of polished obsidian and pyrite; amulets and esoteric emblems of beaten and semifused gold; sculptures and portrait moldings representing personages of Mexico's unwritten history—these are some of the contributions taken from the Museo Nacional and other repositories in the interests of the Exposition. A unique feature of the display will be a full-size reproduction of a portion of the ancient City of Mitla. From Egypt come collections befitting the Land of the Lotus, in which civilization found its earliest germ; an entire tomb, mummies and mummy cases of royal personages and of the deified cat, with scarabs and other sacramental symbols of an early cult, are among the objects now on the way from Cairo. Egypt is the world's treasure-house of antiquities, and from these the finest and most typical have been chosen to tell the tale of her rise and the decline of her dynasties. These will include restorations in miniature of some of the most notable sites, so wrought as faithfully to reproduce the original character. France sends a collection of rare relics designed to illustrate the development of prehistoric Man from his advent in Tertiary times up to his entrance into the Bronze Age, as traced by her eminent archeologists; the chipped flints ascribed to the Ancient River Men being given prominence. Under a special State appropriation, Ohio contributes a rich collection of relics left by the mound-building Indians who inhabited the fertile valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi up to the times of De Soto and La Salle. The exhibit will comprise map models of the Great Serpent Mound, the remarkable circular earthwork of the Miami Valley, and other reproductions, as well as a rich collection (from the Museum of the State University) of stone implements and weapons, bone fish-hooks and needles, copper gorgets and knives, and other artifacts recording the industrial life of one of the most advanced native populations of our present territory. Several other notable collections are in preparation by institutions and individuals; the foregoing are representative of the whole.

In addition to the special collections, plans are under way for exhibiting a number of what may be called synthetic series illustrating the greatest among the early advances of mankind. Perhaps the initial step in human progress was the conquest of Fire, since man is essentially the fire-making animal; and this step will be illustrated by a series of devices running from the fire-drill and fire-pump representing the stage in which Fire—the Red Flower of East Indian lore—was thought an animate deity and its production a vital process, through pyrite (or fire-stone) apparatus to the flint and steel and tinder-box, and thence to the sulphur stick and phosphorus match standing for the stage in which Fire is recognized as a chemical process. Scarcely less important was the development of the Knife, which will be illustrated by prehistoric relics and primitive artifacts ranging from the emblematic tooth and talon of lowest savagery through the sharp edges of shell and bamboo stem to the blade of wood and chipped or flaked stone, and thence to cold-hammered copper and meteoric iron, and on to the stage of hot forging with the alloying and smelting of modern metallurgy; for although the way was long from tooth of deified beast as a symbol of supremacy to the jeweled sword as an emblem of militant power, its course may be shown in a few score specimens properly arranged and labeled. Another marker of human progress was the evolution of the Wheel—the basis

of all modern mechanics—which is easily represented by a series of objects from its beginning as a divinatory or gaming device through its faith-inspired use as a roller under heavy beams and stones, up to its employment in primitive vehicles when animals were domesticated, and thence to its incorporation in machines as a transmitter of power—indeed, the Exposition grounds will reveal every stage in the evolution of the wheel, from the pole and ring game of the Apache and the hair-whorl of the Hopi Indian maiden up to the rotary propellor of the airship. Pipes and smoking may not represent a specially important line of human development, yet, since the Red Man gave the White tobacco and pipes in exchange for his rum and glassware, it would seem especially appropriate to represent by actual objects (both prehistoric and recent) the development of the pipe and smoking in America.

Just as it is the purpose of the Section of Ethnology to illustrate the trend of human progress by means of groups representing various stages of development, so it is the motive of the Section of Archeology to demonstrate the same general course of progress by specimens and series representing the successive stages of advancement during prehistoric times; and the record of the relics will be measurably supplemented by the living records of another section showing the later development of a vast territory from a savage wilderness to the family of great commonwealth of which the seat of the Exposition is the metropolis.

Section of History.

The strong desire to make this an Exposition of Progress naturally operated to curtail provision for extensive historical exhibits; accordingly, the display of early records and historic relics will be practically limited to those pertaining to the development of the Louisiana Purchase. In framing the plans for this Section and in arranging for the displays, the department has had the courteous and efficient co-operation of the Missouri Historical Society; while other institutions of kindred character in neighboring States will contribute the material requisite to illustrate the growth and aggrandization of the original Louisiana Territory. The historical exhibits will occupy the second floor of the Anthropology Building.

So far as practicable the serial or synthetic method will be followed in this section. Thus, it is planned to epitomize the development of St. Louis in a series of manuscript and printed records supplemented by all available maps, plans and sketches of the city and its environs, together with portraits of historic personages and some of the most significant relics, covering the period from the early French and Spanish occupation up to the present day—in which the metropolis speaks for itself. Similarly, it is planned to assemble, so far as practicable in chronologic order, the records and relics of America's first great exploring expedition, that of Lewis and Clark; and in the same way the explorations of Father De Smet, Père Marquette, and other pioneers will be illustrated—the material pertaining to the latter missionary including the unique oil portrait recently recovered accidentally in Canada. So, also, the leading events and personages in the history of the States carved out of the Purchase will be shown in carefully selected records and relics arranged in chronologic or other simple sequence.

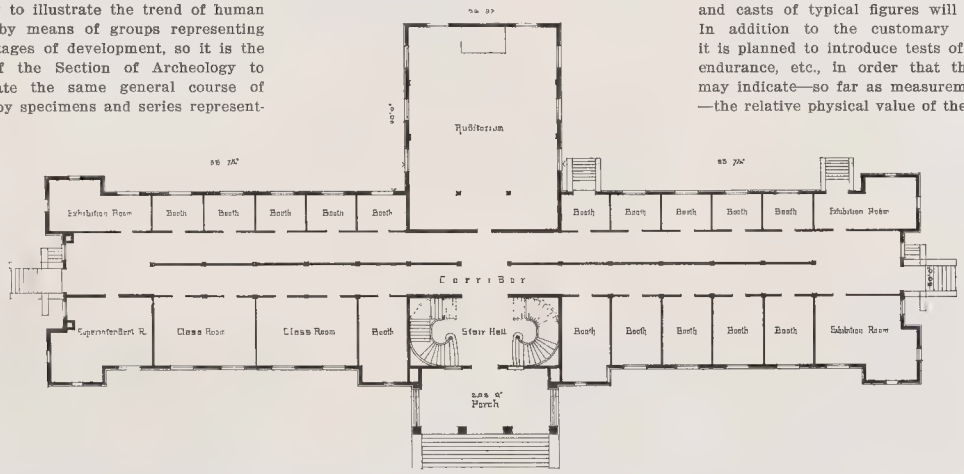
The most striking example of human progress in all the world's history is that afforded by the Louisiana Purchase during the century ending in this Exposition; and although plans for the historical displays are not yet completed, every effort is directed toward rendering these sufficiently full and comprehensive, to inspire, no less than to instruct, both our own citizens and visitors from other lands.

Sections of Anthropometry and Psychometry.

Through the work of the Department of Anthropology, as well as through the enterprise of other departments and the unprecedented co-operation of foreign countries, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will comprise a more complete assembly of the peoples of the world than has ever before been brought together; and this assembling of races and peoples will be utilized in systematic studies of both the physical and the mental characteristics of mankind. This work has been entrusted to Dr. R. S. Woodworth, of Columbia University, who will select apparatus and supervise the measurements and researches in accordance with the most advanced scientific methods. It is planned to install the laboratories in the large rooms in the western wing of the Anthropology Building.

The anthropometric examinations will include measurements of stature, arm-spread, girth, weight, head form, facial angle, attitude of eyes, chest expansion, girth of body and limbs, relative lengths of limbs and body, rates of pulsation and respiration, with determinations of digital and joint movements, form and expression of features, etc. Photography will be freely used as an adjunct to the measurements, while molds and casts of typical figures will be made. In addition to the customary measures, it is planned to introduce tests of strength, endurance, etc., in order that the results may indicate—so far as measurements may—the relative physical value of the different races of the peoples. In these determinations it is designed to utilize not merely the primitive folk assembled in the department, but representatives of foreign nations and any alien peoples participating in the exhibits on the Pike; and through the courteous co-operation of Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, corresponding measurements will be made of typical athletes participating in the Olympic Games and other athletic contests, in order that the comparative records may cover the widest possible range in physical development as well as in ethnic affinity.

The psychic examinations will include measurements (by means of apparatus devised for the purpose during recent years) of sensitiveness to temperature, delicacy of touch and taste, acuteness of vision and hearing, and other sense reactions, together with power of co-ordination as expressed in rapidity and accuracy of forming judgment, etc. Special attention will be given color-blindness, imperfect hearing, etc., in order to determine the relative prevalence



GROUND PLAN UNITED STATES MODEL INDIAN SCHOOL.

of sense defects in the different races and culture stages, and thus to ascertain (if possible) in a quantitative way the effects of civilized and enlightened life on the physical system.

It is anticipated that the systematic work in the anthropometric and psychometric laboratories will attract the attention of scientists and experts from all parts of the world, and that it will lead to results of such permanent value as to form one of the lasting monuments to the World's Greatest Exposition.

The following Olympic National Regatta Committee has been appointed: Gordon S. Carrigan, Philadelphia, Chairman; Walter Stimson, Cambridge, Mass.; James G. Tighe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry W. Garfield, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Catlin, Chicago, Ills.; Claude Sappone, Washington, D. C.; Fred R. Fortmeyer, New York City, and J. J. Schaab, St. Louis. There will be a meeting in the near future of this committee with the representatives of the World's Fair, and negotiations completed for the holding of the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at St. Louis next year as part of the Olympic series.

Mr. E. C. Cushman, Jr., special agent of the Department of Anthropology, has gone to Yuma, Arizona, to arrange for the presence at the Exposition of a group of Cocopa Indians from Northwestern Mexico. This tribe still cultivates corn and other crops by aboriginal methods, and makes pottery, basketry, etc., of distinctive character.

SAMUEL M. McCOWAN.

Superintendent of Government Indian Exhibit.

Hon. Samuel M. McCowan, Government Superintendent U. S. Indian Exhibit and Assistant Chief (Honorary) of the Exposition's Department of Anthropology, is also Superintendent of the U. S. Indian Industrial and Agricultural School at Chilocco, Oklahoma. He was born in 1863 at Elmwood, Peoria Co., Illinois. He grew up on a farm with the usual public school and high school training, and attended the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso, Indiana, after which he taught school and studied law. Before entering the U. S. Indian Service in 1889, as superintendent of day schools at Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, he had been engaged for a year or two in newspaper work at Peoria. From Rosebud Agency he was transferred to Fort Mojave, where he remained six years as Superintendent of Indian Schools. His next promotion took him to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where for one year he served as Superintendent of the Indian School located there, holding at the same time the position of Supervisor of Indian Schools—a traveling appointment. From Albuquerque he went to Phoenix, Arizona, and remained five years as Superintendent of the Indian School at that point, in that time increasing the number of pupils from 200 to 700, and the number of school buildings from 10 to 30.



SAMUEL M. McCOWAN.

As Superintendent of the Indian School at Chilocco since 1891, he has built up an Indian Industrial and Agricultural College with acreage of 9,000, of which 3,000 are cultivated by Indian students, with 70 teachers, 700 pupils, 1,000 head of cattle, 500 hogs, and 100 horses. In consequence of his years of devotion to this kind of work, Mr. McCowan now holds one of the highest positions in the educational branch of the Indian Service.

ROQUE TOURNAMENT.

The Olympic Roque Tournament, consisting of Charles Jacobus, of Springfield, Mass., William H. Wahly, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. G. C. Strong, of New London, Conn., after conferences with J. E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, has decided to hold an Olympic Roque tournament in conjunction with the Olympic games at St. Louis during the World's Fair, and two weeks, Monday August 1 to Saturday, 13, inclusive, have been set aside for the tournament. It will be under the rules of the National Roque Association, open only to the best players from state organizations. Olympic medals will be given to the winners in each event.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

LOOKING WEST ALONG THE SOUTH FACADES OF THE PALACES OF ELECTRICITY AND MACHINERY.

Social Economy



By HOWARD J. ROGERS
Chief of Department

A systematic exhibit of social economy is a development of the later great international expositions. Although the subject was given some attention in the French Expositions of 1867 and 1878, and while credit is due M. Le Play, the noted French economist, for his pioneer efforts in this direction, the subject can not be said to have had an exposition status until the Paris Exposition of 1889, when social economy was made a separate group in the official classification. Even here it was more a national exposition of the social and economic condition of France than otherwise. It was practically the result of two years' investigation by French experts and economists of the condition of the economic institutions of France. The exposition was of permanent benefit to Paris, as the exhibit formed the nucleus of the famous Musée Sociale, so munificently endowed by the Count de Chambrun and others.

In Chicago, in 1893, the social economy exhibits were arranged in seven distinct groups, but the exhibits were scattered in two or three parts of the grounds. At the Paris Exposition of 1900, under the presidency of M. Jules Siegfried, a prominent member of the French Senate, and one of the foremost leaders in social and industrial questions, the social economic exhibit was developed on a scientific and satisfactory basis. A separate building was devoted to the installation of the exhibits, and it was one of the most attractive and instructive sections of the exposition.

Scope of the Department.

There is no department in the exhibit classification which is more extensive in its scope, or under which can be gathered so many distinct exhibits. In fact, its comprehensiveness is sometimes embarrassing, as in addition to the legitimate and scientific topics embraced in its classification, there is seeming warrant for many fads and crotchets which must be declined as exhibits. The department has been subdivided into four general heads: 1st, Social Economy Proper, including the subjects of the study and investigation of social and economic conditions, economic resources and organization, State regulation of industry and labor, organization of industrial workers, methods of industrial remuneration, cooperative institutions, provident institutions, housing of the working classes, the liquor question, general betterment movements. 2d, Charities and Correction. 3d, Hygiene and Public Health. 4th, Municipal Improvement.

Many of the most vital questions which engross the attention of business men, statesmen, and philanthropists are included in the above categories. The questions involved in the study of social economics are as old as the human race, but it is only within the memory of the present generation that they have begun to be considered in a scientific manner, and with due regard to the rights and privileges of every branch of society.

The St. Louis Exposition has continued the precedent established by the Paris Exposition of including all those questions which deal with man in his most general relations to his fellowmen under one group, but differs from the Paris Exposition by including in the classification industrial as well as social or reform institutions. The purpose of this is to permit any country or any locality to present not only its social problems and efforts for improvement of conditions, but also a complete survey of its natural resources and its industrial organization.

Installation of Exhibits.

No separate building has been erected for the Social Economy department, and the installation of the exhibit of the department will be in the south corridor of the Education building. Two of the subjects treated in the Social Economy department, viz., Public Health and Charities and Correction, correlate very closely with corresponding educational exhibits. The Municipal Improvement exhibit will be apart from the other exhibits of the department, and will be installed in the buildings along the Model Street. For this reason the exhibit of the economic resources and industrial organization (Group 130) of the States and cities which exhibit in the Model Street will be removed from the Education Building.

The exhibit of the first ten groups in the Social Economy section, which concern the regulation of industry and labor, including factory inspection and mine inspection, the organization of employers and employed, wage systems, profit sharing, cooperation, banking, insurance, tenement house commissions, legal regulation of liquor traffic, and general betterment movements, must be statistical and literary in character, and will not appeal particularly to the general public. The presentation of material exhibited must necessarily be by charts, photographs, printed matter, and models, and will be made purely with the intention of appealing to scientists and the persons particularly interested in the development of the subject.

Among the most important exhibits to be installed in the section of Social Economy Proper will be a wonderful compilation of general insurance statistics by insurance experts; the work of the Tenement House commission of New York City; the historical exhibit of one of the oldest banks in the United States; the excise regulations of some of the more important States; the most improved methods of protection of workers in factories and mines; the social work of the Salvation Army; the industrial and betterment work of such firms as the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, the Heinz Company, and the National Cash Register Company; and a collective exhibit of the institutional work of the Catholic Church.

Charities and Correction.

This section is in charge of a special superintendent, Mr. A. E. Pope, and an Advisory Committee, appointed from the National conference of Charities and Correction. The members are Charles R. Henderson, Chicago; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Baltimore; Robert W. de Forest, New York; Ernest J. Bicknell, Chicago; Hastings H. Hart, Chicago; Mary E. Perry, St. Louis. The entire field of public care of the destitute, delinquent, and defective has been carefully subdivided, and the exhibits will be strictly classified thereunder. There is included under this section not only public care and relief of the needy and destitute, but hospitals, dispensaries, treatment of the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic, treatment and identification of criminals, and supervisory and educational movements for the improvement of the various classes. Owing to the nature of the display and the limited amount of space, exhibits in this section will be collective. For example, exhibits from the prisons of the world will be placed side by side instead of being arranged according to locality. In a similar manner, exhibits from hospitals, asylums for the insane, child-saving institutions, etc., will be grouped together. Visitors will gain a more intelligent conception of the exhibit as a whole by this method, and be able better to appreciate the merits of the different systems. Prominent among the exhibits which will be installed in this group are models of the most improved hospitals and institutions for the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic; model of the Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea; model of the Federal Prison in Mexico, considered to be the finest built jail in the world; and a model jail in working operation. Under this group will also be installed the collective exhibit made under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Bureau of Identification at Washington which will illustrate both the Bertillon and English finger-print systems, will be transferred to the building, and placed at the service of the detective force of the Exposition in keeping the grounds clear of crooks and criminals.

There will also be installed under the hospital class a pathological exhibit, collected from the various hospitals of the country, and tracing the effect of the various diseases upon the body. This exhibit is being made under the auspices of the American Medical Association, and should be studied in conjunction with the model hospital rooms, and

apparatus exhibit installed, for lack of room, in the Liberal Arts Building.

Public Health.

In no subject during the last three decades have civilized countries been so interested, or paid so much attention as to rural and municipal hygiene. The possibility of preventing disease has been made plainly apparent, and it has come to be considered a public duty to provide every possible means for such prevention, as well as to provide for curative processes after the disease has become established. Recognizing the value of having at the Exposition the latest discoveries and scientific methods for protecting public health, the subject of hygiene was given a year ago into the hands of one of the most noted specialists in the country, Dr. J. N. Hurty, and the exhibit has had his careful attention ever since.

In addition to a general statistical and literary exhibit on the best methods of combating and preventing the spread of disease, there will be installed a modern, completely equipped, hygiene laboratory, in working operation. In it will be continually conducted all manner of actual chemical and bacteriological examinations, which are required in modern disease-prevention work. Arrangements will be made with the health authorities of cities, towns and country within five or six hours reach of St. Louis, to send in samples of blood for malaria and typhoid tests, material for pneumonia and tuberculosis tests, and waters for chemical and bacteriological examination, also food and drugs for chemical analysis. In addition to notification of results to the senders of specimens, bulletins will be issued for the inspection of visitors. It is expected that the laboratory and its practical work will be valuable in showing to all officials and other citizens how necessary such an institution is if preventable diseases are to be efficiently opposed.

The foreign and home boards of health will also be fully represented, and models and plans exhibited of emergency hospitals, sanitary dwellings and buildings, garbage collection and disposal, ventilation, lighting and heating of schoolhouses, theaters, churches, etc., railway sanitation, and disposal of the dead.



EXPOSITION HOSPITAL.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Foreign Participation.

England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Mexico will make the principal exhibits from among the foreign nations. The exhibit of France will have the special oversight of M. Jules Siegfried, and will deal with all the groups of the department. The exhibit of Germany will be particularly thorough in public hygiene and in public institutions. The exhibit of Russia will contain many valuable exhibits on the charitable and correctional work of the country, and on the regulations concerning temperance. The plans of the other prospective exhibitors from abroad have not yet been published.

Municipal Improvement.

Perhaps no feature of the Exposition has been more exploited in the public press than the Model Street. It has seemed to strike a popular response which evidences the great interest which the citizens of the country, both individually, and as municipal officers, are taking in the subject. Responding to this general interest, the Exposition has provided for the installation of an exhibit which will comprise all the latest and best features of municipal economy. The exhibit will be practical to the letter, and of the greatest value to municipal councils and boards in search of the latest ideas for street and park improvements.

Model Street.

The work of laying out the Model Street, along which the buildings will be erected, has been commenced by the Engineering Department. The installation of the utilities, comprising sanitary sewers, storm sewers, gas pipes, domestic and fire service water pipes, electric conduits, etc., is now under way.

The plan of the exhibit has a double character: First, to create a practical, suggestive

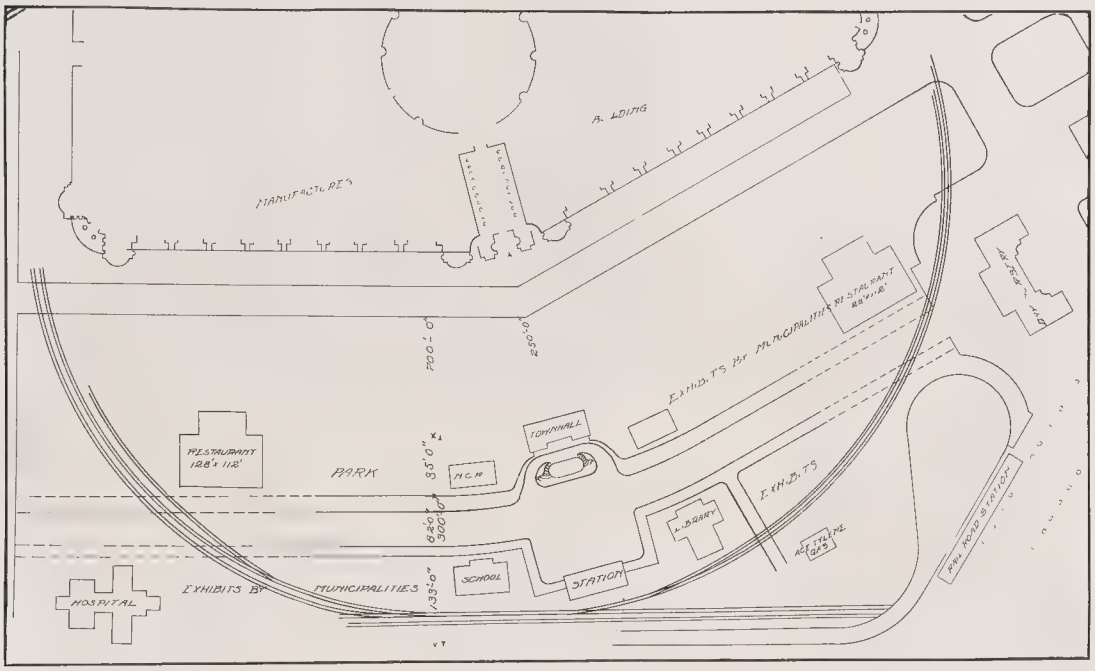
exhibit of street equipment and city arrangement, in which every feature is to be planned with reference to its relation to the community, its fitness and its beauty.

Second, a comparative exhibit by municipalities, in which the twenty-five leading cities of the United States have been invited to participate by the contribution of exhibits illustrating some particular phase of their municipal development. There will be also presented a commercial exhibit, where individual exhibitors will present their products, in competition for awards, in the usual way.

The street is 1,200 feet long, and immediately in front of the main entrance to the Exposition. It is approximately four city blocks in length, with a public square in the center, and buildings along both sides of the street. There will be a roadway in the center 42 feet wide, with grass lawns on either side between the roadway and the sidewalks.

The paving, the parking, and the entire equipment of this street are being worked out according to the best approved methods, no matter from what part of the world obtained, the object being to illustrate the highest ideals that have been realized along particular lines by the most advanced cities in the world. For example, the paving will represent the modern, improved material used in good street making; one section will be made of asphalt, another of vitrified bricks, another of wooden blocks, treated by the latest preserving processes, etc. Several methods of curbing will be used.

A considerable number of buildings already have been located. Close to either end of the street are two restaurants, each occupying a space of 128x112 feet, which are to be conducted on high-class lines. The hospital, day nursery, model library building, model school to be erected by the Missouri Commission, municipal museum to be erected by St. Paul and Minneapolis, casino by Kansas City, park shelter by Boston, similar buildings by Buffalo and San Francisco, and the model railroad station to be erected by the City of Atlanta, all hold places on the street. The hospital is nearly completed. The day nursery will cost $20,000, and is under the direction of the Board of Lady Managers.



PLAN OF "THE MODEL STREET."

The purpose of the Municipal Improvement Exhibit is to furnish an object lesson in modern city building, and to impress the visitor with an attractive civic picture. The visitor entering at the main gates, or descending from the intramural railway, passes through the railway station, which is the official entrance to the street. This depot is being built by the city of Atlanta, Ga. It is a modification of the new $1,000,000 passenger station now being built in the metropolis of the southeast. This structure is neither a miniature nor an exact reproduction of the Atlanta depot. It does, however, reproduce the most striking features of the original, and is strongly reminiscent of it in composition and detail.

Passing through the station, the visitor sees a spacious square, large enough to provide for the traffic which always accumulates at such a point, while beyond will be the town hall, the central and most monumental building in the composition. Before the town hall stands the civic pride monument, designed by J. Massey Rhind, the New York sculptor, who is now engaged upon a fountain for the German Emperor, and a statue for Andrew Carnegie. The monument facing a fountain and basin of water filled with aquatic plants, represents order out of chaos, and the civic virtues.

From the square the main street of the exhibit runs off to the right and left, following a gentle curve to conform with the contour of the Exposition buildings. All buildings, including those to be erected by the several cities of America, will be located along this thoroughfare. An exhaustive exhibit of street fixtures, lamp posts, drinking fountains, kiosks, fire plugs, etc., and a septic tank in operation will be shown along the street, and in the park adjoining the town hall many exhibits from European cities will be installed. There will be also an exhibition of tree planting, with special reference to providing a sufficiency of water and air about the roots. This will be especially interesting in view of the fact that great difficulties are met with in every city in the effort to induce shade trees to grow upon narrow road lawns.

In the case of cities that do not put up buildings, space for exhibits will be provided in the Arcade Building, the arrangement of which will be such that a city may occupy

one or more sections according to the extent of the exhibit that is to be made. The foreign indoor exhibits will be housed in the town hall.

The original advocate of a municipal exhibit at the Exposition, and its strong supporter in all stages of development, is the American League for Civil Improvement, whose headquarters are in Chicago.

The architectural details of the section are under the direction of Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, Superintendent of the Municipal Improvement section. Mr. Kelsey drew the plans for many of the buildings, which will be erected on the Street. It is his intention to make each of the diverse buildings conform to a civic scheme, and at the same time not to detract from their individuality. It is proposed to assemble as many diverse units of city making as possible, and also to form a civic center where the best of them will be harmoniously exhibited in their relation to architectural surroundings.

This is the first time in the history of international expositions that the special feature, in a separate space, of out-door municipal exhibits has been undertaken. The rapid advance and development of American cities within the past decade, and the great interest which is now being manifested by municipalities and the general public in the subject of city beautifying, have encouraged the Exposition authorities to believe that an object lesson, suggestive and practical, will meet a popular demand in this country, and be of great practical interest. The problems dealt with are those certain to exist in the home town of every visitor, and the exhibits will suggest what is most needful in the improvement of municipalities, whether large or small.



QUADRIGA GROUP FOR PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.
By Lopez.

JUVENILE COURT EXHIBIT.

Operation of the Denver Law to Be Shown at the Exposition.

By Willard P. Hatch, Probation Officer of the Denver (Colo.) Juvenile Court.

The latest offshoot of the great educational upheaval of the past few years is the Juvenile Court idea and its attendant ramifications.

Simple in the extreme, widereaching in results, effective in ninety per cent of its trials, it is a pitiful commentary on the little interest man takes in his fellowman, that it has never been employed before.

It exemplifies the theoretically perfect application of the law, which is to assist in the attainment of right, with a penalty to be employed only when every other means of reaching the desired result has failed.

Among the Juvenile Court laws of the world it is conceded that the Denver law, as compiled by Judge Lindsey, is the most perfect. It has one absolutely essential feature that all others have neglected, namely, the reaching back of the child and dividing its responsibility with its legal guardians.

Judge Lindsey and Alvin E. Pope, superintendent of the section on Charities and Corrections at the World's Fair, have united in an endeavor to obtain the clearest and most interesting exhibition of the Juvenile Court law.

When the material, as planned by Judge Lindsey, is collected, it will picture most vividly the inner workings of the delicate machinery that is doing more than anything else to weed out the criminals of the land.

As a suggestion to those interested in the work the following data, as to what the exhibit will include, are given:

(1) Copies in pamphlet form of the laws under which the Juvenile Courts operate.

(2) Copies of blank forms.

(3) Printed reports, showing comparison with previous methods, issued prior to April 1, 1904. Also letters from teachers, jailers, public officials, and others, reviewing the work.

(4) A chart showing by vertical lines the number and ages of children in court within a given period, a second chart showing forms of delinquency, others showing parentage and other data collected by the court.

(5) The House of Detention, if one exists, and its inmates.

(6) History of typical cases.

(7) Each Juvenile Court to use a unit of space, which is made up of a leaf cabinet, the space above for prominent photographs and the space below for shelving.

(8) Maps showing the position of schools, the number of teachers, and the number of pupils under them.

(9) The city divided into districts marked according to the different numbers of children taken from each district.

(10) Pictorial illustrations showing the handling of a case from the beginning to the end.

(11) Pictures showing different environments of delinquents and data concerning ancestry by which to trace hereditary influences.

(12) Charts of head sizes and peculiarities of different children.

(13) Groups of characteristic faces of children.

(14) Enlarged copies of the state Juvenile laws in colors.

Judge Lindsey has lately had established in connection with his court a physical examination department, under the charge of Dr. Hopkins, a prominent nerve specialist. It has already been proved by this department that physical malformations are often the cause of a child's delinquency. In a number of cases these malformations have been corrected and the child has returned to a normal state of obedience. It is easy to see what interesting data may be gained by such a department.

The International Congresses

By HOWARD J. ROGERS
Director of Congresses

International Congresses on literature, science, art and industry, have become by custom and usage the accompaniment of international expositions. The same machinery which creates a universal exposition can best bring together the elements of a successful congress. The reasons are not far to seek. The exposition attracts in a larger degree than any other known agency crowds of people, among which are a fair percentage of persons prominent in the various pursuits of life; on the Juries of Award are appointed by each nation experts in their particular field who are thus present for the discussion; the influence of foreign commissions is exerted to promote a creditable at-



FREDERICK W. LEHMANN,
Chairman Committee on International Congresses.

tendance of scientists from their own countries; the tendency of organized societies is to combine pleasure with profit, and hold regular meetings at the place of the exposition; the exhibits illustrating the progress of the world in each phase of human effort compels the attendance of great numbers interested therein who are equally ready to attend a discussion of the various parts; the atmosphere of an exposition is stirring, progressive and epoch-making, and the congress is the literary embodiment of its activities.

The Paris Exposition of 1889 was the first to organize with some degree of method a series of international congresses, although unrelated meetings had been held in connection with prior expositions. The success of the series of congresses in 1889 led the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893, to organize the World's Congress Auxiliary to "establish a series of congresses in which the best workers in general science, philosophy, literature, art, agriculture, trade, and labor, may meet to present their experiences and results obtained in all those various lines of thought up to the present time."

The Paris Exposition of 1900 provided by a ministerial decree as early as June, 1898, that a series of international congresses be instituted for the time of the Universal Exposition of 1900, and in an instrument of twenty-two articles, prescribed the division of the congresses, their organization and conduct.

The authorities of the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, 1904, have from the first recognized the desirability of providing for a congress which should exceed in its scope anything heretofore attempted, and which should stand as a monument to the enterprise of the Exposition long after the buildings have disappeared, and the memory of its commercial achievements grown dim in the minds of men. Such a series of congresses is particularly appropriate for the St. Louis Exposition, where for the first time the educational influences of an exposition are made the dominant factor, and the classification and installation of exhibits made contributory to that principle. Something more than a series of unrelated and independent meetings, however valuable and instructive many of these might be, is felt to be advisable and worthy of promotion.

Organization of the Congresses.

The Standing Committee from the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on Congresses is composed of the following gentlemen: Chairman, Frederick W. Lehmann, Charles W. Knapp, Breckenridge Jones, A. L. Shapleigh, John Schroers. The Director of Congresses is Howard J. Rogers.

There will be three kinds of congresses, or conventions, to be held under the auspices of the Exposition: ,

First, the Congress of Arts and Science, specially promoted by the Exposition, and a wide departure in the matter of international gatherings from anything heretofore undertaken. The object of the Congress is to demonstrate the unity of all science, and every person participating in the program is specially invited on account of his prominence in the subject he represents, and receives an honorarium from the Exposition to defray traveling expenses. This Congress is treated in full in the latter part of this article.

Second, a series of Congresses limited in number, but similar to those usually held at international expositions, as, for example, at Paris, 1900; Chicago, 1893, and Paris, 1889. Only such congresses are included in this series as are worthy from their nature and from the influence of the constituency promoting them to be placed on an international plane. Usually these congresses have the support of the American society or association of a similar nature.

To this date, the following international congresses have been arranged:

May 16-21. International Press Congress.
May 16-21. International Good Roads Congress.
June 28-July 1. International Educational Congress, under the auspices of the National Educational Association.
August 29-September 3. Fourth International Dental Congress.
September 12-17. Third International Congress on Electricity.
September 29-October 1. International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists.
October 3-9. International Congress on Engineering.
October 10-15. International Congress on Temperance.
October 12-14. International Sunday Rest Congress.



HOWARD J. ROGERS,
Director of Congresses.

October 17-20. International Congress on Instruction of the Deaf.
October 18-21. International Library Congress, under auspices of the American Library Association.
Date unfixed. International Congress on Aeronautics.
Date unfixed, International Parliamentary Congress.
Date unfixed. International Peace Congress.
Date unfixed. International Congress on Forestry.

Third, Conventions. A series of miscellaneous conventions will take advantage of the opportunities offered at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, to hold their annual meetings at St. Louis. The Exposition cordially invites all associations and conventions to meet here during the Exposition period, and will furnish halls and meeting places for the

associations free of any expense. The following associations and societies have thus far been assigned dates and assembly halls:

May 18-25. Federation of Women's Clubs.
May 22-23. Council of Jewish Women.
May 24-28. Operative Millers of America.
May 26. National Mothers' Congress.
May 28-29. National Skat Convention.
June 1-2. National Federation of Musical Clubs.
June 6-7. United States Brewers' Association.
June 8. Christian Brothers' College Alumni Day.
June 8-9. Federation of Day Nurseries.
June 13-17. National Co-operative Congress.
June 14-18. National Eclectic and Medical Association.
June 15. Sons of the American Revolution.
June 18. Arbeiter-Sängerbund.
June 18. P. E. O. Sisterhood.
June 20-25. Railway Clerks of America.
June 28-30. World's Unity League.
June 28 to July 1. Music Teachers' National Association.
July 12-15. Convention of Associated Bill Posters and Distributors.
July 12-16. American Osteopathic Association.
July 25-28. Master Butchers of America.
August 3-5. International Apple Shippers' Association.
August 8-13. International Typographical Union.
August 8-10. National Harness Manufacturers.
August 15-20. Society of American Florists.
August 16-19. National Shorthand Reporters' Association.
August 25-27. American Institute of Bank Clerks.
August 25-27. National Association Dental Examiners.
Sept. 6-8. National Association of Master Plumbers.



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,
Director Field Columbian Museum, Member Administrative Board.

September 13-15. American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
September 13-18. National Association of Master Bakers.
September 15-17. American Neurological Association.
September 26-27. Federation of Societies of Public Accountants.
October 3-5. American Congress on Tuberculosis.
October 3-8. Society Spanish-American War Nurses.
October 10-15. Association of Military Surgeons, United States Army.
October 11. Daughters of the American Revolution.
October 13-20. American Missionary Societies.
October 18-21. National Spiritualists' Association.
October 24-26. National Council of Women.
October 25-28. New Thought Convention, 1904.
October 26-28. National Nut Growers' Association.
November 1-2. The International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

In this list are given only those associations which require assembly halls for their exercises and programs. Many other associations are booked to hold reunions on the grounds, which will not require halls.

Accommodations for Congresses.

The St. Louis Exposition is particularly fortunate in having the use during the preexposition and exposition period of the new buildings designed for the Washington University. The Library Building of the University is designated as the Hall of Congresses for the Exposition term, and most of the congress sessions will be held therein.



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PH. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia University, Chairman Administrative Board, Congress of Arts and Science.

In addition, there are a great many smaller rooms situated in the quadrangles of the University which will be available for section and committee meetings. Festival Hall in the center of the grounds is to be used for large audiences.

The Exposition also has control of the Coliseum Building on Olive Street, between 13th and 14th streets, and for such conventions or congresses as may wish to meet within the city limits, this building is available. A summary of the assembly halls and meeting places is as follows:

IN EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

FESTIVAL HALL.

1 Hall seating 4000 people.
1 Hall seating 550 people.
2 Rooms seating 250 people each.

QUADRANGLE.

1 Hall seating 800 people.
1 Hall seating 600 people.
1 Hall seating 500 people.
1 Hall seating 350 people.
4 Halls seating 250 people each.
1 Room seating 200 people.
2 Rooms seating 175 people each.
1 Room seating 150 people.
2 Rooms seating 120 people each.
1 Room seating 100 people.

EDUCATION BUILDING.

1 Hall seating 250 people.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

1 Hall seating 1200 people.
1 Hall seating 150 people.

OUTSIDE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

1 Hall seating 2776 people.
1 Hall seating 6500 people (this hall can be expanded to accommodate 10,000 people).
1 Hall seating 850 people.
2 Galleries seating 400 people each.
2 Galleries seating 225 people each.
5 Rooms seating capacity 150 each.

Congress of Arts and Science.

By far the most important Congress to be held in connection with the Exposition is the Congress of Arts and Science, September 19-26, 1904. The objects of the Congress are to discuss and set forth the unity and mutual relations of the sciences, to review their historical growth, to develop their fundamental principles, and to promote mutual sympathy and co-operative effort among specialists engaged in different fields of research. Of the sum of $200,000 appropriated by the Exposition company to defray the expenses of the international congresses, at least $150,000 will be required to carry through the Congress of Arts and Science on the plan projected. Such scientists as accept invitations to participate in the Congress, and do a specific piece of work, in accordance with the plan adopted, will receive an honorarium covering all traveling expenses. In the case of foreign speakers, this honorarium is $500; in the case of American speakers, $150. An editorial committee will be designated in due time to supervise the publication of the proceedings of the Congress, in a form suitable to constitute a permanent memorial of the work of the St. Louis Exposition for the promotion of science and art.



WILLIAM R. HARPER, D. D., LL. D.,
President University of Chicago, Member Administrative Board.

Organization of the Congress.

An Administrative Board was appointed in November, 1902, to determine the extent of the Congress, the emphasis to be placed on special features, prominent men to be invited to participate, the making of the programs, and the methods for successfully carrying out the Congress. This board is composed of the following members:

Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D., President of Columbia University, Chairman.
William R. Harper, LL. D., President of the University of Chicago.
R. H. Jesse, LL. D., President of the University of Missouri.
Henry S. Pritchett, LL. D., President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Herbert Putnam, Litt. D., Librarian of Congress.
Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of the Field Columbian Museum.

As an Organizing Committee, the Administrative Board chose the following eminent scientists, who are also to act as officers of the Congress:

President, Simon Newcomb, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., D. Sc., Retired Professor of Mathematics, United States Navy.
Vice-Presidents, Hugo Munsterberg, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Psychology in Harvard University
Albion W. Small, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago.

As a result of the deliberations of the Administrative Board and the Organizing Committee during the Spring of 1903, the field of science was divided into seven divisions and twenty-four departments, which in turn were subdivided into one hundred and twenty-seven sections. The divisional and departmental addresses will be delivered by Americans, and will be a contribution of American scholarship to the scientific literature of the world. The addresses in the 127 sections will be divided between the European specialists and American specialists. The classification of the sciences and the subdivisions are as follows:

THEORETICAL SCIENCES.

Division A. NORMATIVE SCIENCE.
Division B. HISTORICAL SCIENCE.
Division C. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
Division D. MENTAL SCIENCE.



HENRY S. PRITCHETT, PH. D., LL. D.,
President Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Member Administrative Board.

PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

Division E. UTILITARIAN SCIENCE.
Division F. REGULATIVE SCIENCE.
Division G. CULTURAL SCIENCE.

These main divisions are sub divided into twenty-four departments and 127 sections, upon each of which addresses will be delivered, as hereinafter set forth:

Division A.—NORMATIVE SCIENCE.

Department 1. PHILOSOPHY.
- *a.* Metaphysics.
- *b.* Philosophy of Religion.
- *c.* Logic.
- *d.* Methodology of science.
- *e.* Ethics.
- *f.* Aesthetics.

Department 2. MATHEMATICS.
- *a.* Algebra and analysis.
- *b.* Geometry.
- *c.* Applied mathematics.

Division B.—HISTORICAL SCIENCE.

Department 3. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.
- *a.* History of Asia.
- *b.* History of Greece and Rome.
- *c.* Mediaeval History of Europe.
- *d.* Modern History of Europe.
- *e.* History of America.
- *f.* History of economic institutions.

Department 4. HISTORY OF LAW.
- *a.* History of Roman law.
- *b.* History of Common law.

Department 5. HISTORY OF LANGUAGE.
- *a.* Comparative language.



R. H. JESSE, PH. D., LL. D.,
President University State of Missouri, Member Administrative Board.

- *b.* Semitic languages.
- *c.* Indo-Iranian languages.
- *d.* Greek.
- *e.* Latin.
- *f.* English.
- *g.* Romance languages.
- *h.* Germanic languages.

Department 6. HISTORY OF LITERATURE.
- *a.* Indo-Iranian literature.
- *b.* Classical literature.
- *c.* English literature.
- *d.* Romance literature.
- *e.* Germanic literature.
- *f.* Slavic literature.
- *g.* Belles lettres.

Department 7. HISTORY OF ART.
- *a.* Classical art.
- *b.* Modern architecture.
- *c.* Modern painting and sculpture.

Department 8. HISTORY OF RELIGION.
- *a.* Brahmanism and Buddhism.
- *b.* Mohammedism.
- *c.* Old Testament.
- *d.* New Testament.
- *e.* History of the Christian Church.

Division C.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Department 9. PHYSICS.
- *a.* Physics of matter.
- *b.* Physics of ether.
- *c.* Physics of the electron.

Department 10. CHEMISTRY.
- *a.* Inorganic chemistry.
- *b.* Organic chemistry.
- *c.* Physical chemistry.
- *d.* Physiological chemistry.

Department 11. ASTRONOMY.
- *a.* Astronomy.
- *b.* Astrophysics.

Department 12. SCIENCES OF THE EARTH
- *a.* Geo-physics.
- *b.* Geology.
- *c.* Paleontology.
- *d.* Petrology and mineralogy
- *e.* Physiography.
- *f.* Geography.
- *g.* Oceanography.
- *h.* Meteorology.

Department 13. BIOLOGY.
- *a.* Plant morphology.
- *b.* Plant physiology.
- *c.* Plant pathology.
- *d.* Ecology.
- *e.* Bacteriology.
- *f.* Animal morphology.
- *g.* Embryology.
- *h.* Comparative anatomy.
- *i.* Human anatomy.
- *j.* Physiology.

Department 14. ANTHROPOLOGY.
- *a.* Somatology.
- *b.* Archaeology.
- *c.* Ethnology.

Division D.—MENTAL SCIENCE.

Department 15. PSYCHOLOGY.
- *a.* General psychology.
- *b.* Experimental psychology.
- *c.* Comparative and genetic psychology.
- *d.* Abnormal psychology.

Department 16. SOCIOLOGY.
- *a.* Demography.
- *b.* Social structure.
- *c.* Social psychology.

Division E.—UTILITARIAN SCIENCE.

Department 17. MEDICINE.
- *a.* Public health.
- *b.* Preventive medicine.
- *c.* Pathology.
- *d.* Therapeutics and pharmacology.
- *e.* Internal medicine.
- *f.* Neurology.
- *g.* Psychiatry.
- *h.* Surgery.
- *i.* Gynecology.



HERBERT PUTNAM, PH. D.,
Librarian of Congress, Member Administrative Board.

- *j.* Ophthalmology.
- *k.* Otology and laryngology.
- *l.* Pediatrics.

Department 18. TECHNOLOGY.
- *a.* Civil engineering.
- *b.* Mechanical engineering.
- *c.* Electrical engineering.
- *d.* Mining engineering.
- *e.* Technical chemistry.
- *f.* Agriculture.

Department 19. ECONOMICS.
- *a.* Economic theory.
- *b.* Industrial organization and manufactures.
- *c.* Transportation.
- *d.* Commerce and exchange.
- *e.* Money and credit.
- *f.* Public finance.
- *g.* Insurance.

Division F.—SOCIAL REGULATION.

Department 20. POLITICS.
- *a.* Political theory.
- *b.* National administration.
- *c.* Municipal administration.

d. Colonial administration.
e. Diplomacy.
Department 21. JURISPRUDENCE.
a. International law.
b. International private law.
c. Constitutional law.
d. Criminal law.
e. Private law.
Department 22. SOCIAL SCIENCE.
a. The Family.
b. The Rural community.
c. The Urban community.
d. The Industrial group.
e. The Dependent group.
f. The Criminal group.

Division G.—SOCIAL CULTURE.

Department 23. EDUCATION.
a. Educational theory.
b. The School.
c. The College.
d. The University.
e. The Library.
Department 24. RELIGION.
a. Religious education.
b. Training for religious service.
c. Missions.
d. Influence of religion on civilization.*

Order of Addresses.

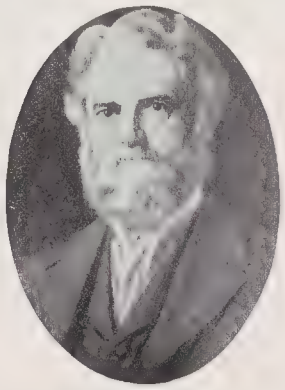
The first session of the Congress will be held on Monday, September 19th, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is expected that, after the formal opening ceremonies, the President of the Congress will deliver an address on its relation to scientific progress.



HUGO MUNSTERBERG,
Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, Vice-President International Congress of Arts and Science.

After this general meeting, the Congress will resolve itself into the seven divisions enumerated in the preceding plan, on each of which an address will be delivered on the general subject of the division, especially its inner unity.

On Tuesday, the twenty-four departments will hold their sessions. Those of Divisions A to D, inclusive, will be held in the forenoon and those of the other three in the afternoon. It is provided that, in each of these twenty-four departments, two addresses will be delivered. In the case of the departments which meet in the morning, it is expected that, as a general rule, one address will be devoted to the progress of that special department of knowledge during the last century and the other to its fundamental conceptions and methods. In the case of the last three divisions, which are concerned principally with the application of knowledge to the wants of life, the addresses will be determined by the exigencies of each special case. During the remaining days of the Congress the 127 sec-



SIMON NEWCOMB, PH., D., LL. D.,
Retired Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, Presiding Officer of International Congress of Arts and Science.

tions of the departments, designated by italic letters in the preceding program, will hold meetings. The sections which relate to pure science are expected, so far as possible, to meet in the forenoon and those of applied science in the afternoon. Sections of the same department will meet, whenever practicable, at different times.

In each of the sections two addresses will be delivered, one on the relations to other sciences and one on the problems of today; a number of shorter communications may also be contributed.

During the following week, beginning September 26th, those sections whose members choose to do so will continue their work with papers and discussions, and may either separate into sub-sections or join the independent congresses, such as the International Law Congress, and others, which are to be arranged for that week. The entire series of addresses, 310 in all, will be printed by the Exposition as a permanent memorial of the St. Louis Exposition.

Foreign Participation.

During the months of June, July and August, the Organizing Committee visited Europe and personally conveyed the invitations of the Exposition to the foreign savants to participate in the Congress of Arts and Science. Their success was almost phenomenal, as out of the 130 invitations conveyed, there were immediately given 117 positive acceptances. The scope and extent of the Congress appealed to European scientific circles no less strongly than to our own, and in no case was there a refusal to co-operate, except where matters of health or public policy prevented. The official acceptances thus far received under the various departments from foreign speakers are as follows (some invitations are still under consideration):

Department 1. PHILOSOPHY.

BERGSON, Member of the Institute of France. Paris.
PFLEIDERER, Professor at the University of Berlin.
RIEHL, Professor at the University of Halle.
WINDELBAND, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.
OSTWALD, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
ERDMANN, Professor at the University of Bonn.
SORLEY, Professor at the University of Cambridge.
LIPPS, Professor at the University of Munich.
DESSOIR, Professor at the University of Berlin.
TROELSCH, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.

Department 2. MATHEMATICS.

PICARD, Professor at the Sorbonne, Member of the Institute of France, Paris.
DARBOUX, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Paris.
BOLTZMANN, Professor at the University of Vienna.
POINCARE, Professor at the Sorbonne, Member of the Institute of France, Paris.

Department 3. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.

CORDIER, Professor Ecole des Langues vivantes orientales, Paris.



ALBION W. SMALL,
Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, Vice-President International Congress of Arts and Science.

VAMBERY, Professor at the University of Budapest.
PAIS, ETTORE, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities, Naples.
MAHAFFY, Professor at the University of Dublin.
LAMPRECHT, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
RAMBAUD, Former Minister of Public Instruction, Member of the Institute of France, Paris.
BURY, Professor at the University of Cambridge.
SCHMOLLER, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Department 4. HISTORY OF LAW.

ZITTELMANN, Professor at the University of Bonn.

Department 5. HISTORY OF LANGUAGE.

BRUGMANN, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
PAUL, Professor at the University of Munich.
DELITZSCH, Professor at the University of Berlin.
LEVI, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris.
MACDONNELL, Professor at the University of Oxford.

*It is proposed that the last subject be discussed at a meeting or meetings to be held on Sunday, by eminent representatives of the different religions, and that the discussion be followed by an official closing of the Congress.

SONNENSCHEIN, Professor at the University of Birmingham.
SIEVERS, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
KLUGE, Professor at the University of Freiburg.
MEYER, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris.

Department 6. HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

RAJNA, Professor at the School of Higher Studies, Florence.
MUNCKER, Professor at the University of Munich.
BRUNETIERE, Member of the Institute of France, Director Revue des Mondes, Paris.
MINOR, Professor at the University of Vienna.

Department 7. HISTORY OF ART.

FURTWAENGLER, Professor at the University of Munich.
ENLART, Professor at the University of Paris.
MUTHER, Professor at the University of Breslau.
MICHEL, Keeper at the Louvre, Paris.

Department 8. HISTORY OF RELIGION.

OLDENBERG, Professor at the University of Kiel.
GOLDZIHER, Professor at the University of Budapest.

Department 11. ASTRONOMY.

BACKLUND, Director of the Observatory of Pulkowa.
TURNER, Professor at the University of Oxford.
KAPTEYN, Professor at the University of Gronin gen.

Department 12. SCIENCES OF THE EARTH.

GEIKIE, Sir Archibald, K. C. B., F. R. S., London.
WEICHERT, Director of the Geophysical Laboratory, Goettingen.
ZIRKEL, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
MILL, Director British Rainfall Organization, London.
GERLAND, Professor at the University of Strassburg.
WOODWARD, Curator Department Archæology, South Kensington, London.
PENCK, Professor at the University of Vienna.
MURRAY, Professor at the University of Edinburgh.
ARRHENIUS, Professor at the University of Stockholm.

Department 13. BIOLOGY.

BOWER, Professor at the University of Glasgow.
GOEBEL, Professor at the University of Munich.

Department 15. PSYCHOLOGY.

HOEFFDING, Copenhagen.
EBBINGHAUS, Professor at the University of Breslau.
LLOYD MORGAN, Principal of the University College of Bristol.
JANET, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris.

Department 16. SOCIOLOGY.

RATZENHOFER, Field Marshal Austrian Reserve, Vienna.
TOENNIES, Professor at the University of Kiel.
SIMMEL, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Department 17. MEDICAL SCIENCE.

CELLI, Rome.
MARCHAND, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
ORTH, Professor at the University of Berlin.
RICHELOT, Member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris.
BRUNTON, Sir Lauder, M. D., F. R. S., London.
ERB, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.
ALLBUTT, Professor at the University of Cam bridge.



HALL OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

This building is situated directly west of the Administration building and is 257 feet long and 46 feet deep. There is also a structure in the rear of the center of the building, 100 feet long and 41 feet wide. There are available three large assembly halls, two of which are 110 feet by 46 feet and the third 100 feet by 41 feet. The largest sections of all the congresses will be held in this building; small sections will be held in the lecture halls and assembly rooms of the buildings surrounding the quadrangle.

SMITH, Professor at the University of Glasgow.
BUDDE, Professor at the University of Marburg.
HARNACK, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Department 9. PHYSICS.

DEWAR, Professor at the Royal Institution, London.
BECQUEREL, Member of the Institute of France. Paris.

Department 10. CHEMISTRY.

MOISSAN, Professor at the University of Paris.
FITTIG, Professor at the University of Strassburg.
VAN T'HOFF, Professor at the University of Berlin.
KOSSEL, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.
MENDELEEFF, Professor at Technical School, St. Petersburg.

FLAHAULT, Director of the Botanic Institute of Montpelier.
DRUDE, Professor at the Institute of Technology, Dresden.
GIARD, Member of the Institute of France. Paris.
WIESNER, Professor at the University of Vienna.
HERTWIG, Professor at the University of Berlin.
DELAGE, Member of the Institute of France, Paris.
FUERBRINGER, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.
WALDEYER, Professor at the University of Berlin.
ENGELMANN, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Department 14. ANTHROPOLOGY.

MANOUVRIER, Director at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris.
STEINEN VON DEN, Professor at the University of Berlin.
HADDON, Professor at the University of Cambridge.

SEMON, Sir FELIX, C. V. O., Physician Extr. to the King, London.
ROSS, DR. RONALD, Professor at the University of Liverpool.
ESCHERICH, Professor at the University of Vienna.
ZIEHEN, Professor at the University of Halle.
KOCHER, Professor at the University of Berne.

Department 18. TECHNOLOGY.

RIEDLER, Professor at the Institute of Technology, Berlin.
WITT, Professor at the Institute of Technology, Berlin.
LINDET, Professor at the National Agronomic Institute, Paris.
MARCONI, Italy.

Department 19. ECONOMICS.

NICHOLSON, Professor at the University of Edin burgh.
STIEDA, Professor at the University of Leipzig.

PHILLIPPOVICH, Professor at the University of Vienna.
LEVY, Professor at the Ecole libre des Sciences Politique, Paris.
CONRAD, Professor at the University of Halle.
WAGNER, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Department 20. POLITICS.

BRYCE, Member of Parliament, London.

Department 21. JURISPRUDENCE.

ZORN, Professor at the University of Bonn.
D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris.
JELLINECK, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.
VON LISTZ, Professor at the University of Berlin.
WACH, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
VON BAR, Professor at the University of Goettingen.
HILTY, Professor at the University of Berne.
BINDING, Professor at the University of Leipzig.

Department 22. SOCIAL SCIENCE.

WEBER, Professor at the University of Heidelberg.
WUARIN, Professor at the University of Geneva.
SOMBART, Professor at the University of Breslau.
MUENSTERBERG, Director of City Charities of Berlin.
NIERINCX, Professor at the University of Louvain.
LOMBROSO, Professor at the University of Turin

Department 23. EDUCATION.

REIN, Professor at the University of Jena.
SADLER, Professor at the University of Manchester.
ZIEGLER, Professor at the University of Strassburg.
AXON, Manchester Free Library, Manchester.

Department 24. RELIGION.

BLACK, HUGH, Edinburgh.

The American participation in the program is now being determined, one meeting of the Administrative Board and Organizing Committee having been held in New York, December 3 and 4, and one in St. Louis, December 28. The completed program will be ready for publication by March 1, 1904.

The scope and originality of the plan of the Congress of Arts and Science, and its possibilities in the way of an incomparable contribution to scientific literature, will, in the opinion of the Exposition officials, bring to the support of the Congress the entire scientific constituency of this country, and a creditable representation from Europe, in addition to the official speakers.



Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

NORTH FACADE OF WESTERN PORTION OF PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

BIG ENGINE AND BOILERS.

A 5000-horse power engine is being installed in Machinery Hall. It was built in Milwaukee, Wis., by the Allis-Chalmers Co., the transportation requiring a train of 21 cars. The total gross weight of the shipment was 720 tons, divided into 202 packages. The heaviest single package, made up of the shaft of the engine together with the hub of the flywheel, weighs 73 tons. The flywheel, shipped in 10 pieces, weighs 116 tons, the total weight of the shaft and flywheel being, therefore, 189 tons, or 378,000 pounds. The engine will occupy a floor space of 50 feet by 40 feet and will extend 38 feet above and 22 feet below the floor level.

The electric generator to be connected directly with the steam engine came from the shops of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co., at Cincinnati, O., seven cars being required in its transportation. The condenser and condenser pumps for the machine arrived a few days later from New York City. To install this engine a special crane with a lifting power of 75 tons, the product of the Shaw Electric Crane Co., of Muskegon, Mich., was used.

One hundred freight cars were required for the transportation of the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company's boiler exhibit from Mansfield, Ohio, to the Exposition grounds. The sixteen boilers have 7200 horse power and, with stokers and setting, weigh 3325 tons. They have 14 miles of 4-inch tubes, giving two acres of heating service.

PHYSICAL CULTURE



By JAMES E. SULLIVAN, Chief of Department

SULLIVAN, JAMES E., Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, was born in New York City. He has been closely connected with athletics for the past twenty-seven years and was, in the late seventies and early eighties an active athlete himself, winning many trophies on the cinder path. While an active athlete he became greatly interested in athletic organizations; was president of the Pastime Athletic Club, in the early days one of the best athletic clubs in the City of New York; vice-president of the old National Association Amateur Athletics of America that was absorbed by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in 1887. He was one of the original members of the Amateur Athletic Union, assisted at its organization, and has been secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for the past fifteen years. He has been a member of the Championship Committee, continuously, either as its chairman or as its secretary, and has had to a great extent in connection, the management of nearly all the championships that have been held in this country from that time to date, probably having managed more athletic meetings than any other man in America today. He also did valuable work in connection with the Outdoor Recreation League that instituted playgrounds in the City of New York, and was president of the Outdoor Recreation League for several years. He is the acknowledged athletic record authority of America, is chairman of the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and editor of the official *Athletic Almanac*, and his records are admitted to be the most perfect in the United States.



At the Paris Exposition in 1900, Mr. Sullivan was appointed by Commissioner-General Peck Assistant American Director, in fulfilling the duties of which position he was in active charge of the American contingent that competed in the Olympic games of that year. He has also held the position of Director of Athletics at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901. He is the acknowledged authority on athletics, the preferred referee at nearly all the important athletic meets of this country and for years has been referee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America. He is at present president of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, chairman of the American Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, chairman of the Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, chairman of the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, one of the Board of Governors of the Outdoor Recreation League, Director of Athletics at the Catholic Summer Schools at Lake Champlain, New York, and a member of many clubs throughout the United States.

Mr. Sullivan has been connected with the publishing and newspaper business all his life as a writer and publisher of books. He began his business career under the late Frank Leslie, in the year 1877, and continued in a responsible position with that house after Frank Leslie's death up until the time the illustrated newspaper was sold to W. J. Akrell Co. He then became business manager of the *Sporting Times*, a publication that he afterwards owned and published for several years, it being devoted to baseball and athletics. Ten years ago he discontinued the publication of the paper, and organized the present American Sports Publishing Co., of which he is president and conducts the general advertising business and publishing. This company is the largest of its kind in the world, and makes a specialty of official athletic books on athletics and physical training only. The advertising agency is also considered one of the largest of its kind, and Mr. Sullivan has many important contracts at his disposal, he handling the entire advertising of the American Bicycle Trust the first three years of its existence at an expense to that company of nearly $1,000,000. He is well known in newspaper circles, having been a frequent contributor of articles on athletics to all prominent dailies and weeklies in the country, and the author of several books on athletic training. — [*The Editor.*

At the Universal Exposition of 1904, for the first time in the history of international expositions, a separate department has been created for the presentation and exploitation of man's progress towards his more perfect physical development and training.

That the creation of this Department of Physical Culture, as it is termed, was a wise move, is amply evidenced by the interest that is taken throughout the world in its plans and announcements. The fact that this is the first recognition that has been given to this important subject seems fully appreciated, more especially as it will enable those who are interested in Physical Training to exploit it in a manner that has never been attempted before.

There has been assigned to the Department of Physical Culture a large area within the Exposition grounds, on which will be presented all kinds of athletic sports, on an exhibit basis, as well as in open competition, and it is also planned to have the largest athletic track and Stadium ever built in America—with a field large enough for Equestrian Polo, Foot Ball, Base Ball and other outdoor sports. There will be installed a model playground, wherein children can play during the day, and an ideal camp for boys. There has already been erected for this department a large and elaborate modern gymnasium, and in this building will be shown an up-to-date perfect gymnasium, displaying every piece of gymnastic apparatus as now used in any college or school gymnasium in this country. There will be several methods employed in exploiting physical training—from the scientific end, known as physical training proper, and from the competitive end, presented in an arena where the world's greatest athletes will compete. The programme as already arranged is the largest and most pretentious of its kind that has ever been attempted by any country or even by any athletic governing body in the world. St. Louis has been selected by the International Olympic Committee as the location for the Olympic Games of 1904, this being the third Olympic Meeting since its revival, and as these games will be held within the Exposition grounds, extraordinary interest may well be expected in the unusual series of athletic events.

By a decision of the International Olympic Committee, all sports and competitions during the World's Fair will be designated as Olympic events, with the exception, of course, of competitions for the championships of local associations. While it is true that all trials will be considered International Olympic events, the history of the two preceding Olympiads has shown that the athletic portion of the games is the most interesting. Therefore, the committee has set aside one week for the Olympic Games proper, as they have been termed. The programme for this particular week is large, larger than was ever attempted in Paris in 1900 or Athens in 1896. They are standard events, and great activity is being manifested in them by foreign athletic governing bodies. Already assurances have been received that teams will come and compete from England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland and Australia, the latter expecting to be represented by four of its fastest track men. America has demonstrated her athletic supremacy on more than one occasion. The majority of the prizes at the last Olympic Games went to Americans, and naturally as the games of 1904 will be held in America, the American athlete will be an important factor, and the governing bodies that control athletic competition in this country and the sectional associations of the same, are now preparing their best men for this particular meeting.

The games have received the official endorsement of all governing bodies in this country, and their earnest support is assured. The A. A. U. in its last annual convention adopted a strong resolution commendatory of the games of 1904. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association did likewise, as did the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, while the North America Gymnastic Union, through its representatives, approves and endorses the games, and separate days have been set aside for competition among its members. The National Association of Oarsmen, the strongest organization of its kind in the world and the governing body of that sport in America, has decided that its Regatta shall be one of the features in 1904. The American Fencers' League, the controlling body of that sport in this country, has selected St. Louis in which to hold its fencing competitions. The Intercollegiate Fencing League has likewise requested of the officers that they include a collegiate fencing championship in the programme. The National Gaelic Association of America will control the Irish sports.

when the ancient games of Ireland will receive recognition. The Y. M. C. A., the largest organization of its kind in the world, with 500 gymnasiums and 100,000 members throughout the country, will have an association week in conjunction with the Olympic Games. The National Roque Association will have Roque championships under its own auspices, and the National Archery Association will control the Olympic championships in their games. It is particularly worthy of note that the governing bodies of nearly all sports have come forward and endorsed and approved of these games, and it is thus only fair to assume that the season of 1904 will be the greatest in the history of sport throughout the world, for as may be seen, as far as the spectacular or competitive end of the sports is concerned, the prospects are more than bright.

The erection of a gymnasium in the grounds and under the management of the Department of Physical Culture gives to the Physical Training end of this great enterprise a position it never occupied before. As a result, there has been drawn together a physical training committee, the best authorities in America on the subject, men who have devoted their entire lives to the cause, thus assuring the success of the exhibit in that particular line. There will be a series of displays in this connection that will prove interesting the world over, it being the intention to have displayed data bearing on all the phases of physical training. Foreign countries, where physical training is conducted in the schools, have been asked to exhibit, and many of them have accepted. The cities of the United States, where physical training is under the control of the Boards of Education, have also been asked to exhibit, and each and every association that is allied with it will make its own exhibit showing the improvements in the work. The Normal Schools, which are responsible for our instructors of the young, will make an exhibit of their own, which promises to be of extraordinary interest. It is intended to have in the gymnasium during the season every known game and pastime used either in gymnasiums or play grounds.

The features of the Physical Training exhibit will be the World's Olympic Lecture Course, which will be held during the month of August, and the Physical Training Conventions. Arrangements have been made whereby those who are interested in the movement will hold conventions in the gymnasium, and among those who have been asked to organize these meetings are the following:

The American Physical Educational Association.

Physical Directors' Society of the Y. M. C. A.

College Physical Directors' Society.

Society of Secondary Schools Physical Directors.

North American Gymnastic Union Physical Directors.

Public School Physical Directors and the American School Hygiene Association.

The subjects of the Lecture Course will comprise:

History of Physical Training.

Psychologic and Sociologic Aspects of Physical Training.

Physical Training of Truants, Defectives and Delinquents.

The Physiology of Exercise.

Gymnastic Therapeutics.

The management of Athletic Contests.

Dancing for Schools.

Theory and Practice of School Gymnastics.

Theory and Practice of School Games.

Anthropometry Methods.

School Hygiene, Pedagogy of Physical Training.

The Adaptation of Physical Exercise to the Conditions of Modern Life.



PHYSICAL CULTURE BUILDING (PERMANENT). Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

Organization and Administration of Physical Training.

Divergent Effects of Uniform Physical Training upon Different Individuals.

It is also proposed to have a course of popular addresses on the following topics:

The Influence of Manly Sports on Peoples.

The Moral Phase of Athletics.

The Place of Physical Training in Education.

The Development of the City as Related to the Health of Children.

The Play of City Children, and New Conditions of Civilization which Make Physical Training Necessary.

In this great Olympic course during the month of August it has been so arranged that these lectures will give the entire history of the subject in all phases of the work.

The most famous lecturers have been secured by the department, and arrangements have been made whereby the lectures will be furnished in manuscript and form a record of this movement. Thus there will be held in one building conventions and lectures that heretofore have been scattered, that will attract scientific men, practical men, teachers of physical training and students, and make St. Louis, in that line alone, a center of great interest.

Therefore, it can be seen at a glance that the Department of Physical Culture is not merely going to rely on the exhibition of a particular article. Everything will be live, everything will be portrayed in the gymnasium. In other words, a mere exhibit of a basket ball in a case shows nothing, but the Department Physical Culture will show them in play by matches between two teams. So it will be with all other sports. An apparatus is not to be known as an object of pretty work. The apparatus there will be used and each particular part of it will be in use during the entire season. In other words, the whole machinery of the Physical Training Department will be in constant operation. No inactivity, no dead objects that cannot be exploited and put in use.

The greatest men in this line in the world today are at work arranging and developing the physical training end of this Exposition, which will go down on record as the most extraordinary and complete ever held in the world, and it is doubtful if it will ever again be equalled or even approached.

THE FIRST EXHIBIT.

For the United States Government Reaches St. Louis World's Fair.

The first exhibit for the United States Government Building reaches St. Louis October 29th. It is a standard pattern postal car owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, such as is used on all the great mail routes in the East. It is completely equipped with all the interior furnishings which characterize the postal car of the most modern time, including the pouch rack, letter cases, distributing desks, cancelling tables, machines for catching mail pouches while the train is moving at 60 miles an hour, etc. The car was delivered by the Vandalia route to the Exposition's Transportation Department over the Wabash tracks. It was hauled to the track south of the Government Building, whence it will be "jacked" into the building through openings which have been left for that purpose in the south wall of the structure. This portion of the work will be superintended by Graz B. Strickler, Superintendent of the Government Building.

The car will occupy a place in the exhibit space allotted to the Postoffice Department, which is in the northwest corner of the Government Building.

Mr. Frank B. Ellis, Manager Intercollegiate and Interscholastic Relay Races, University of Pennsylvania, writes Mr. Jas. E. Sullivan, Chief of the Physical Culture Department:

"Yours of the 27th ult. to hand. Glad to know that the Gymnastic Association approved the Olympic Games. You can say with authority that the University of Pennsylvania approved the Olympic Games and no doubt some of our athletes will go from the University whether the Athletic Association sends them or not. We are all interested in the advancement of athletics and we desire to give the St. Louis management any encouragement that it is in our power to do."



Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Architects. SOUTH FRONT OF PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS. Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

GOVERNMENT FOREST EXHIBIT.

The U. S. Forestry Bureau's outdoor exhibit will be very important and instructive from educational and practical points of view. They will comprise operations in the management of forest and farm woodlands and methods of economic forest tree planting. A timber tract of some ten acres will carry demonstrations of the principles and practice of conservative forestry which the bureau is now applying to public and private timber lands. The demonstrations of the principles and methods of tree planting for profit on farms, denuded and treeless lands, will be shown on a separate tract adjoining the forage and other farm crop exhibits of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry.



Live Stock

By F. D. COBURN
Chief of Department

COBURN, F. D., was appointed Chief of the Department of Live Stock in December, 1902, and came to the Exposition on leave of absence from the secretaryship of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, a position he still occupies. He went to Kansas after being mustered out of the Union army at the close of the civil war, and after fifteen years of active farming and stock-raising he was called to the service of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. He has since been identified with the Board save for several years spent as the editor of a live stock journal and in other business. In addition to his duties as executive officer of the Kansas Board, Mr. Coburn has written the standard works on swine husbandry and alfalfa, and contributed articles on live stock and agricultural subjects to the leading cyclopedias. He has also been a regent or president of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College for many years. As an editor he suggested and later presided at the organization of the first live stock show held in the Louisiana Purchase Territory. He has been connected as judge with a number of the most prominent shows of the last quarter century, including the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Coburn was born on a Wisconsin farm in 1846.—[*The Editor.*



The live stock interests of the world are certain to mark the Universal Exposition of 1904 as a distinct era in the history of improved stock breeding. The first cause for this is in the entirely new but eminently fitting basis upon which the Exposition management has placed its recognition of live stock. A result that can not but follow will be the establishing standards heretofore unattainable, which will be recognized for a period beyond the memories of many who will see them achieved in 1904.

The live stock classification has been given subordinate consideration at former expositions designed to summarize the world's progress. This was true, at least in theory, at the World's Columbian Exposition, where the live stock awards were on a much greater scale than at any international fair that had preceded. The scope of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of itself called for the placing of the live stock exhibits upon an independent basis, but this was urged forward by the present greatness, and the possibilities of the industry in the Louisiana Purchase territory, and in all the area of which St. Louis is the geographical center. The reciprocal importance that here prevails is especially significant. Independent nations occupying the territory which we now know as the United States might have built up manufacturing or mining or agriculture in general to prosperous proportions, but improved stock-breeding, the summit level of farming, could never have reached its present status in America under such conditions. The live stock interests have a peculiar concern in the commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase.

The Exposition management gave a generous recognition to the increasing importance of live stock breeding in this and other countries by placing the live stock exhibits in a separate department, and supplemented this by allotting a quarter of a million dollars for awards. An unexampled amount had been expected by stockmen who had been watching the work of organizing the forces of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the sum apportioned was fully commensurate with their expectations. The expenditure for live stock cash premiums at the Chicago World's Fair was $132,725. Cash prizes offered to live stock by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition alone, from its own funds, will aggregate more than $260,000.

A preparation for live stock exhibits is thus permitted greater in breadth, and approaching nearer to completeness than so far recorded by any live stock show. The live animal displays stand upon an entirely different basis from all the still or mechanical exhibits. The same essentials that require cash awards instead of medals or diplomas necessitate briefer period of exhibition than is afforded in other departments. The live stock exhibits in reality comprise six great shows occurring at succeeding intervals of two weeks each, with just enough time intervening for removal and reception of the departing and arriving breeds. The only exception to this arrangement is the demonstration planned to show the dairy and other merits of the cow, which will practically continue through the Exposition period.

In a sense, therefore, the World's Fair live stock displays are already securing results. Breeders must, of necessity, select the animals most worthy of display, and fit them for exhibition a considerable time before the date of exhibiting; in fact, before the announcement of the final arrangements for holding the shows. The alert breeder searches among the herds and flocks of his own and other countries for suitable specimens to enter in a world's display, and he brings his animals into the best possible condition just prior to sending them to the arena. The comparatively few moments of display and judging at the Fair form the culmination of careful selection and intelligent breeding, and should not be taken to mark all that balances the great expenditure of money and effort on the part of the Exposition authorities. Perhaps a century from now results of the World's Fair live stock exhibition will be in course of achievement.

The classification of the Department of Live Stock is intended to give proper recognition to all the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls, ranging from Clydesdales to cavies, from Galloways to game bantams. The breeds and varieties have been classified in six divisions.

Horses, asses and mules form Division A, and their exhibition has been arranged to begin August 22 as the first of the live stock displays, and to continue until September 3. Cash prizes making a total of $93,640 have been arranged for twenty-four classes in this division. These classes are Trotter, Thoroughbred, Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Morgan, Belgian Draft, Saddle, French Coach, German Coach (East Friesland, Hanoverian, Holstein, Oldenburg and Trakehnen), English Coach (Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire), Suffolk Punch and Arabian horses; harness horses and ponies in harness; Shetland ponies; roadsters, business horses and horses of commerce; jacks and jennets, and mules. In what are designated as the "breeding rings" it is possible for a single stallion to win or aid in winning $1,350. Among the innovations in this division are more extensive recognition of the horse trained for utility or pleasure, including awards for artillery and cavalry, omnibus and fire department horses, and a classification which gives to the mule more liberal recognition. The zebra and zebrula, which the British government is preparing to utilize so extensively, have had their claims for a place presented.

Cattle have, in Division B, twenty-one classes, with $64,370 in cash prizes. The cattle display at the World's Fair will begin September 12, and end September 24. The following classes are provided: Short-horn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Dutch Belted, French Canadian, Norman, Simmenthal, Sussex, Highland, Buffalo and Catalo, and oxen. Additional provision is made for a "cow demonstration" to show the dairy and beef merits of the different breeds of cows.

Sheep and goats, in Division C, have eighteen classes, which will be on exhibition from October 3 to October 15. Awards are provided for the following breeds: Shropshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Southdown, Hampshire, Cheviot, Leicester, Lincoln, two Merino types, Rambouillet, Dorset, Suffolk, and Tunis sheep, and Angora, Cashmere and milch goats. The cash prizes in this division aggregate $41,758.

Swine will be exhibited in Division D from October 3 to October 15. The following eight classes have been provided with an allotment of $30,226 in prizes: Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White, Essex, Cheshire and other white breeds of record, Tamworth and Large Yorkshire.

Division E is given to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, which will be on exhibition October 24 to November 5. The poultry classification is divided into three groups, according to statistics on numbers and valuation. Poultry prizes make a total of $12,411, and pigeons and pet stock are allotted $4,214. The eighteen classes provided for poultry recognize 162 varieties, and eighty-one classes provide recognition for 232 varieties of pigeons. Full classifications are provided for cats, hares, cavies, etc.

Dogs are allotted $7,500 in Division F, and the Exposition bench show will be held under Universal Exposition Kennel Show rules from November 8 to 11. A very complete classification is in course of preparation.

The foregoing amounts are mainly as arranged in the preliminary Prize-List, but are subject to revision in the final classification, which will be issued before the opening of the Exposition. The amounts specified are Exposition money purely, and take no account of many additional sums which will be voted as special prizes by State Commissions, breed record associations, individuals and from other sources, and which in the aggregate will undoubtedly greatly enlarge the offerings to exhibitors.

The classification, rules and regulations, program of exhibition and similar information as printed in preliminary form will be sent on application of persons interested, as will the revised and far more complete prize-list somewhat later. The latter will contain a list of both the regular and special prizes, with much new information very essential for exhibitors to secure prior to making their entries.

PREMIUMS FOR LIVE STOCK.

The cash prizes offered in the Live Stock Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition aggregate $50,000 more than those offered by the largest fourteen live stock shows of the United States in 1902, namely, the State fairs of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin, and of the International Exposition at Chicago and the American Royal Show at Kansas City. The total live stock offerings of these fourteen great shows, compared with those of the World's Fair at St. Louis, read as follows:

	State Fairs.	World's Fair.	Difference.
Horses	$49,488 00	$93,640 00	$44,152 00
Cattle	84,623 50	64,370 00	20,253 50
Sheep	23,906 50	41,758 00	17,851 50
Swine	24,477 00	30,226 00	5,749 00
Poultry and Pigeons	13,329 85	16,625 00	3,295 15
Total	$195,824 85	$246,619 00	$50,794 15

These figures give at a glance a view of the magniture of the World's Fair live stock prizes. The differences shown above are in favor of the World's Fair except for cattle. The sum allotted to the dog, cat and pet stock shows at the World's Fair are not included in the foregoing.

LIVE STOCK ENTERED FREE.

The Chief of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock announces that no charge will be made for entries, stalls or pens, in any division of the Exposition live stock shows. This applies as thoroughly to poultry, pigeons and dogs as to horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It has been approved as a general rule of the live stock department. Chief Coburn also states that all prizes will be awarded by individual judges, or the "one-judge system." Judging will be by comparison throughout. Concerning the selection of judges, he says: "The judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications, and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment, and their awards will be final."



DAIRY BARNS, DEPARTMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

Photo by Byrnes Photographic Co.

VATICAN EXHIBIT PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., has returned to that city from Rome, and says affairs relating to the Vatican exhibit at the World's Fair are progressing satisfactorily. There will be an exhibit guarded by a number of the Papal Guards and a high official, accompanied by his suite, who will represent the Pope.



MUSIC

By GEO. D. MARKHAM
Chief of Bureau

MARKHAM, GEORGE D., was made Chief of the Bureau of Music on the strength of his advice to the Executive Committee regarding the proper expenditures of the Exposition budget for music. Mr. Markham is the senior member of the St. Louis insurance firm of W. H. Markham & Co., founded in 1871. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a director in the Mercantile Trust Co., president of the Mercantile Library Association, vice-president of the St. Louis Insurance Agents' Association, a director in the University Club, and a member of a number of other clubs. Mr. Markham was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1859, but has been a resident of St. Louis all his life except when he was at school in the East. He is a graduate of Harvard University, Academic Department, class of 1881, and a graduate of the St. Louis Law School, Washington University, class of 1891.



Mr Markham's connection with music dates from his return from college. After singing in church choirs he became chairman of the music committee at the Compton Avenue Church, and has been president of the Association of Music Chairmen. He was connected with the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society for twenty years as director and vice-president, and his experience in directing the affairs of the St. Louis Orchestra gave him his preparation for the post he now occupies. Mr. Markham is serving as Chief of the Bureau of Music without pay. He has supervisory control of the bureau, the main part of the work being under the direction of Mr. George W. Stewart, manager of the Bureau, and Mr. E. R. Kroeger, Master of Programs.—|*The Editor.*

A crystallization of the plans of this department has been effected, and its recent labors have proceeded upon lines which have been carefully pre-considered. Early in the season it was fully determined that some of the renowned European bands should be engaged to play at the Exposition, and in order to get knowledge at "first hand," Mr. Geo. W. Stewart sailed for Europe on September 8th. He spent nearly two months abroad, and gathered a great deal of valuable information.

On September 19th he had the opportunity of listening to an excellent concert by the Grenadier Guards' Band in London. His opinion of the work of this celebrated organization is to the effect that it is absolutely first class. The conductor, Mr. Williams, is a musician of high standing, as well as a broadly educated college man.

At Crystal Palace Gardens, Mr. Stewart heard a very remarkable contest in which one hundred and twenty bands participated. The first prize was a superb cup valued at one thousand guineas.

At Paris he heard the band which by many leading authorities has been considered the foremost band in the world, "The Garde Republicaine." He acknowledged that it well deserved its great reputation.

The celebrated organist, M. Alexandre Guilmant, received Mr. Stewart with his well-known cordiality, and talked with him concerning an engagement lasting six weeks for the purpose of giving organ recitals on the large instrument to be installed in Festival Hall. An offer was made Mr. Guilmant, which was afterwards accepted, so the American public will again be permitted to hear this master in his interpretation of famous compositions for the organ. He is unquestionably the most famous organist of his generation.

In Berlin, Mr. Stewart was fortunate enough to hear a consolidation of two of the leading regimental bands in a concert, of which he stated that the climaxes reached "surpassed by far anything heard in Europe."

Mr. Adolphus Busch extended an invitation to Mr. Stewart to visit him at his villa at Lagenschwalbach, which was duly accepted. While there Mr. Busch discussed with Mr. Stewart the possibility of having the Exposition orchestra play on certain days at the Tyrolean Alps Concession. Finally a decision was reached as to the engagement of the orchestra, and negotiations were also commenced with one of the distinguished Viennese conductors of "light" music.

At Warsaw, Mr. Stewart heard a concert conducted by the celebrated Komzak, which was listened to by the audience with the greatest enthusiasm. Here he met Mr. Clarence Eddy, the American organist, who is now giving recitals in Europe.

At St. Petersburg he heard the "Imperial Garde Band" in a concert and was afterward royally entertained at dinner by the officers.

Undoubtedly some of the above mentioned bands will be invited to come to the Exposition. Mr. Stewart arrived home greatly pleased with the success of his trip.

Among important band engagements recently made is that of Weil's Band of St. Louis. It is the policy of the Music Bureau to encourage home institutions as much as possible, and Weil's band has "won its spurs" long since. It will receive an engagement continuing during the entire extent of the Exposition.

The Choral Symphony Orchestra (augmented by 20 or 25 men) will be engaged as the permanent orchestra. There is no question that frequent concerts, such as will occur at Festival Hall, will greatly improve the work of our local orchestra, so that the following season will prove that it can rank among the great orchestras of the country. Mr. Alfred Ernst is to be the conductor, and there will be, as special attractions, some of the most distinguished American conductors for brief periods. Mr. Ernst has been conductor of the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society for nine years. During that period he has improved the work done by the orchestra to a remarkable extent, and has attained in his choral work a high degree of proficiency. He is unquestionably one of the most promising of the "younger" conductors in the United States, and his work with the Exposition Orchestra will greatly add to his fame.

The organ is well under way and the builders claim that part of it will be ready for shipment during the month of January. Mr. Charles Galloway of St. Louis is to be the official organist. Mr. Galloway has achieved an enviable reputation in a short time. A native St. Louisan, he has won fame as an organist both in Europe and America. His former instructor, M. Guilmant, considers him one of the most talented pupils he has ever had, and proved his regard for him by dedicating to him his seventh organ Sonata.

Among other distinguished organists who will appear are Eddy, Lemare, Dethier, Carl, Gerrit Smith, Horatio M. Parker, Middleschulte, Wild, Whiting, and others of equal reputation. They will give recitals each morning.

The circulars announcing the choral contests were issued in the fall, and some of the most prominent choral societies in the land have signified their intention of competing. Besides, some societies such as the Apollo Club of Chicago, the Ann Arbor Choral Society and the Kansas City Oratorio Society will give special concerts.

Band contests also will offer splendid opportunities to many of our smaller bands to improve their standards of work. A sufficient number of band stands will be placed in the grounds, which will be arranged in the most attractive spots.

A notable feature in the music of the Exposition will be the convention which will be held by the Music Teachers' National Association, June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st. Some of the most eminent musicians in the land will attend and contribute their services. Recitals will be held in the day time, and well known music educators will conduct round table meetings and deliver discourses on live musical topics. In the evenings, high grade orchestral concerts will be held in Festival Hall, of which the principal selections will be works by American composers.

The school children will be represented in the musical program, and arrangements are now being made for them to appear at the Exposition under suitable conditions. The work done by the St. Louis school children at the recent Saengerfest proved what a surprising artistic finish could be obtained by a skilled director.

Features of the World's Fair

THE MOST UNIQUE, WONDERFUL AND INGENIOUS THOUGHTS OF THE MODERN TIMES TO BE SHOWN

Olympic Games.

Ten acres in roses.

Union Ticket Office.

$50,000 corn exhibit.

Foods cover two acres.

National rowing regatta.

Gymnasium trophy room.

Pen factory in operation.

Hat factory in operation.

Physical training lectures.

Athletic sports in general.

Shoe factory in operation.

Four acres of fresh fruits.

Gem polishing and grinding.

An operating turquoise mine.

Paper box factory in operation.

Stadium seating 27,000 persons.

International angling tournament.

Outside forestry exhibits, 15 acres.

The widest boiler plate ever rolled.

Full-sized yacht, completely rigged.

A typical Pennsylvania coal breaker.

Outside live game exhibits, 10 acres.

Manufacture of nitrogen from the air.

Edison's personal exhibit of inventions.

An operating lapidary and assay office.

Wireless telephone station in operation.

Imitation diamond factory in operation.

A primitive Mexican copper mining camp.

An iron statue of "Vulcan," 50 feet high.

Bi-monthly exhibits of seasonable flowers.

Comparative measurements of race types.

Ancient Mexican city of Mitla reproduced.

Frontier trading post, or sutlery, reproduced.

A special collection of gems and rare metals.

Four miles of aisles in Agriculture Building.

Idaho's opal mines are shown in "The Gulch."

Four acres in agricultural machinery and tools.

International and inter-racial athletic contests.

Model Indian School, with one hundred pupils.

$10,000,000 of merchandise in the jewelry section.

Models of coal mines and coal mining appliances.

Historical records of Louisiana Purchase Territory.

Ainu hunters and fishermen, the aborigines of Japan.

Butter and cheese exhibits covering more than an acre.

Tobacco exhibit covering half an acre, costing $25,000.

Historical exhibit of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Thirty-five miles of asphalt and gravel roadway in grounds.

Alaska Building, with Haida totem poles and house fronts.

The minute hand of the great floral clock weighs 2,500 pounds.

Seventy-five thousand yards of sod laid in Cascade territory.

Wireless telegraphy station among great electrical exhibits.

Transmission of speech several miles over electric light rays.

Safe deposit vaults are maintained near the main entrance.

The Art Palace, central structure permanent, cost $1,040,000.

Display of guns of all caliber used by U. S. army and navy

The Pike, a mile long, concessions costing more than $1,040,000.

Assemblage of the world's races, in Anthropology Department.

A football contest between Eastern and Western champion teams.

United States Government's total appropriations, $6,473,000.

Inside Inn, within Exposition grounds, capacity of 6,000 persons.

Model of United States warship; real guns and drills by marines.

The Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's Tennessee home, reproduced.

Germany and America have competitive exhibits of forestry.

Liberty Bell will be in the rotunda of the Pennsylvania Building.

Robert Burns' cottage in Ayrshire, to be reproduced on grounds.

Map of United States in growing crops, covers area of five acres.

Ninety thousand gallons of water per minute flow over cascades.

Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, 525 by 750 feet, cost $498,000.

Four miles of standard gauge railroad in Transportation Building.

Great Britain to reproduce the Orangery of Kensington Palace.

Hospital perfectly equipped with surgeons, physicians and nurses.

Forestry, Fish and Game Building, 300 by 600 feet, cost $171,000.

The Grand Trianon and Versailles Gardens reproduced by France.

Palace of Agriculture, 546 by 1,660 feet, 23 acres, cost $529,940.

Three great cascades, largest waterfalls ever constructed by man.

Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home, for Virginia State Building.

Largest pipe organ ever built; 145 stops, pipes five feet in diameter.

Washington's headquarters at Morristown for New Jersey Building.

Restaurant overlooking indoor and outdoor exhibits in horticulture.

Main picture comprises 10 great palaces, arranged in fan shape.

General Grant's cabin in St. Louis County erected at Exposition.

United States Government Building, 300 by 600 feet, cost $450,000.

Water in lagoon system passes through the pumps every five hours.

Gen. Washington's sword and eyeglasses, and Benjamin Franklin's cane.

Wide waterways beautify the main picture, for gondolas and small craft.

Sugar exhibit showing every phase from the cane and beet to caramels.

California State Building is a replica of the old Santa Barbara Mission.

Washington University Buildings, cost $1,000,000, used by the Exposition.

Temple of Fraternity, 200 by 300 feet, headquarters for fraternal orders.

Helen Keller, the famous blind and deaf girl, has a special day at the Fair.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's projected improvements in New York City.

Conservatory covering an acre, stocked with rare flowers, plants and birds.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, important parts of which are faithfully reproduced.

An advertising exhibit, including a poster display, in the Liberal Arts Palace.

Twenty-five best Jersey cows in the world participate in a dairy demonstration.

Rustic house over spring 100 years old; water raised by old-fashioned well sweep.

Jackson Square, New Orleans, is reproduced in front of the Louisiana State Building.

A clock dial covering a quarter of an acre, four times as large as any other on earth.

"The Creation," an illusion, under a dome 150 feet in diameter, a feature of the Pike.

Germany reproduces the Castle of Charlottenburg; Emperor William prepared the plans.

Model farm by the United States Government illustrates forestry and the rotation of crops.

A plaza, 600 feet by 700, in the central avenue, is used for drills and great public gatherings.

Assembly Hall to seat 1,200 persons in Agriculture Building for conventions and lectures.

"Galveston Flood," a Pike feature, shows the effects of the great storm, and the restoration.

A tree that was 400 years old when Columbus discovered America is exhibited by North Carolina.

An old Mexican arrastra is operated in "The Gulch," on Western and Mexican gold and silver ores.

Cotton exhibit covering one-third of an acre, and 60 feet in height, costing many thousands of dollars.

A series of baseball games between the winners of the championship in the National and American leagues.

France, Germany, Mexico, England, China, Japan, and Brazil, are each to spend over $500,000 on elaborate exhibits.

Overhead tramways convey ores to different parts of the grounds, to illustrate the methods of transporting ore in the mountains.

China makes the first display ever made at any exposition by its Imperial Government. At other expositions the viceroys prepared the exhibits.

A trophy room in the Physical Culture Building contains the great trophies contended for in the history of athletics, including America's Cup.

A cluster of pearls found in Shark's Bay, West Australia, valued at $100,000, which consists of about 150 pearls in a solid cluster, is shown at the Fair.

The Louisiana Purchase Treaty, the actual document signed by Jefferson and Napoleon, is in the State Department's exhibit in the Government Building.

In "The Gulch," several different systems of gas producers are shown in operation, while a foundry is in full operation making castings in iron and other metals.

A giant bird cage, 300 feet long, of wire mesh and steel trusses contains every species of bird in North America, under natural surroundings of foliage and flight. The visitor is admitted to it through a tunnel.

The Missouri method of smelting lead ores on Scotch hearths, and in air furnaces, is shown by native smelters in "The Gulch." A block of zinc furnaces in "The Gulch" illustrates the conservative method of smelting zinc in retorts.



CASCADE CRESCENT, FESTIVAL HALL IN CENTER.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

INVITING ALL NATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1904, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.



By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas a treaty has been concluded by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said Act of Congress.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and four, and will be closed not later than the first day of December next; and that the Government and the people of the United States do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States, and to make such appropriate display of their resources, industries, and products as will best fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

William McKinley

By the President.

John Hay

Secretary of State.









WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

1904

FOR INFORMATION, ADDRESS WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
OR ANY UNITED STATES CONSUL.

THE PIKE



UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1904

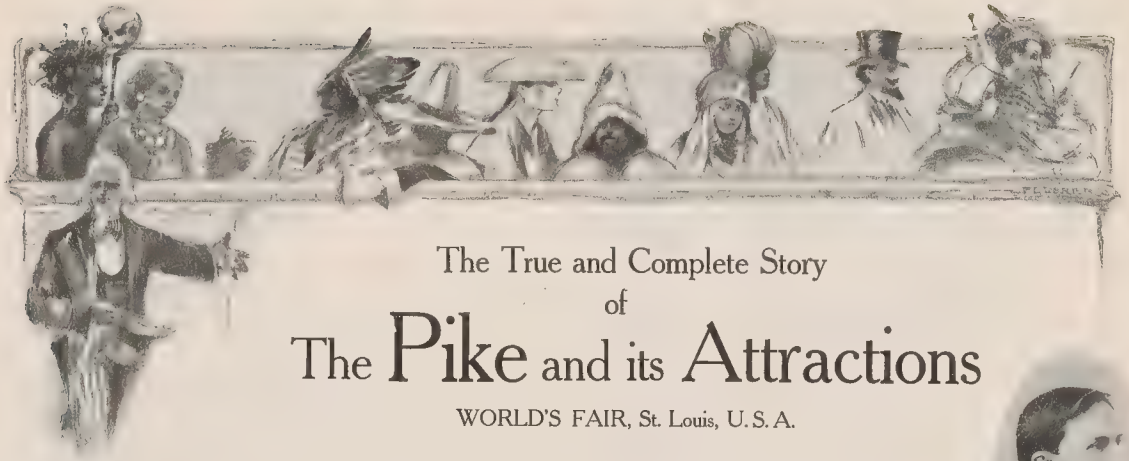
DIVISION OF

CONCESSIONS & ADMISSIONS

ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Opens April 30th

Closes December 1st



The True and Complete Story of

The Pike and its Attractions

WORLD'S FAIR, St. Louis, U.S.A.

Published for the first time. By special permission of Director Division of Concessions and Admissions, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By Thomas R. MacMechen, Press Censor for "The Pike."



THOMAS R. MACMECHEN.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. MacMechen's thorough knowledge of the amusement features of The Pike on the World's Fair grounds has ably fitted him to write this most vivid and interesting story—one of fact, that has been compiled after a most searching investigation on his part. Mr. MacMechen has been closely associated with the World's Fair Press Bureau since its organization—first as the staff representative of the *St. Louis Republic*, afterwards with the Press Bureau and lately as Press Representative and Censor for "The Pike" and its amusement features, under the direction of the Director of Concessions.

The Pike is a living color page of the world, and pictures speak louder than words.

Pikers may take their whirl down a mile of marvels in five hours and forty minutes, if they follow the pace of modern America.

The visitor will miss the jingle of the circus, flapping canvasses blazoning the charms of the fat woman and the skeleton man, the distracting appeal of the megaphone "spieler," and the delightful feeling of having been humbugged.

Architectural fancies quite as dignified as those of other Exposition buildings lend a sense of bigness and solidity to this amusement street. The piker is impressed by the appearance of the enormous amount of money it must have taken to prepare such stupendous theaters.

The day the Pike opens its many gateways, an aggregate of more than five million dollars will have been spent to achieve a perfection of entertainment not yet realized at any International Exposition.

Six thousand performers from foreign countries, and busy artisans from every remote corner of earth are engaged to reproduce the life of twenty-five different peoples. Fifteen hundred animals are required to lend reality to the varied scenes. Two shows in the list of forty represent an outlay of one million four hundred thousand dollars. Twenty of them cost not less than one hundred thousand dollars apiece, and hardly an attraction less than fifty thousand dollars.

Some of these entertainments have been done at other Expositions, but not on such vast scales as they are now projected at St. Louis. A great majority are entirely new, and for the most part enter into fields which have not heretofore suggested the possibility of amusement.

Because the Pike seeks to elevate the dominion of entertainment, it loses none of the spice or that exhilarating feeling which the public has come to expect in this feature of an Exposition. On the contrary, the color has been heightened, and the excitement increased in harmony with the broader scope.

Advances in the theory of presenting such attractions make the scientific, mechanical and spectacular features far superior to those of preceding Expositions. The number of open-air spectacles exceeds anything of that class hitherto attempted, not only in the area covered, but in the development of detail and fidelity to the thing that has been imitated.

Snow-capped masses of the Ortler, with the wild and jagged Zugspitze throw their cooling shadows over a verdant scene of Alpine life at the extreme eastern end of the Pike. Massive castles with gray towers and embattled walls, tiny houses with arbors, gables and towerlets, a Tyrolese Council Hall, with its verandas and terraces—these sights receive a deeper tone color from groups of peasants singing "Zillerthal, Thou Art My Joy," as they go about their pleasant tasks.

In the village street a statue of Andreas Hofer stands beneath the little chapel cut into the solid rock. The cottages are all faithful imitations of Tyrolese dwellings taken from the hamlets of Bozen, Hall, Bruck and Goss. A torrent spanned by several bridges foams through the street, filled with men, women and children. On the ground floor of the cottages, smart Tyrolean girls in bright national costumes, sell souvenirs and needle work, wrought by their own clever fingers. Tyrolese bands give concerts, and a barn hard by serves for national dances, including "Schuhblatter." Snatches of tinkling bells come from cattle in the pastures along the mountain sides. In a mammoth cyclorama, hidden beneath the mountain masses, a remarkable trip is taken by tram car through Alpine scenery painted by Professor Josef Rummelspacher.

Rivaling the hugeness of the Alpine show, and lying next to it as the Pike is followed westward, the Irish Village stretches six hundred feet north and south. Gothic grandeur rises in the old Irish House of Parliament, which serves as a cafe. St. Lawrence's Gate at Drogheda, one of the most celebrated landmarks in Ireland, is the main entrance to the show. Carmac's Chapel, on the Rocks of Cashel and an Irish arch, nine hundred and two years old are other objects of interest. The renowned Blarney Castle becomes a theater, in which a company of Dublin players will give some of the most typical plays of true Celtic spirit. The great Dublin Army band of sixty pieces has been engaged to play in the village, while jaunting cars are provided for a rare drive through a panorama of the Lake Killarney region, and other fine bits of Irish scenery, disclosing historic places celebrated by the Bards of Erin and her later poets.

The soil used in the village is imported from Ireland. The ground is even carpeted with Irish sod. Paths lead to the different divisions of the show. The famous rocky road to Dublin gives the visitor the well-known rough ride in a jaunting car. Persons who will represent Irish life have been selected from families whose names are known



THE CASTLE OF LINDERHOF.



VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF ZELL ON LAKE ZILLER.



THE CASTLE.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF SALZBURG.

SCENES IN THE "TYROLEAN ALPS" ON "THE PIKE."

all over the world, lending an additional personal interest to those who depict the manners and customs of the Celtic people.

A dignified interest is given to the Irish Village by an arrangement with manufacturers in the principal Irish cities, which makes the display a vehicle for an Irish national exhibit. The linens, laces and carpets of Ireland are displayed with a section of Scotch exhibits. The immemorial beauty of the Irish woman is shown in a gallery of famous Celtic beauties, who have left their imprint upon the pages of history and story.

One of the principal illusions on the Pike is directly opposite Asia. It varies the entertainment of the spectator. The showman calls it "Under and Over the Sea," a mechanical, scenic and electrical illusion, imparting the sensation of a trip in a submarine boat to Paris and return to the Exposition city by air ship. The submarine boat lies in a miniature harbor of real water on the edge of the Pike, in plain view of the passing crowds. Two hundred and fifty passengers can be accommodated every voyage. Descending through the open hatchways, passengers disappear from those who are looking on. The hatches are battened down. The boat sinks beneath the water, and the voyage is under way.

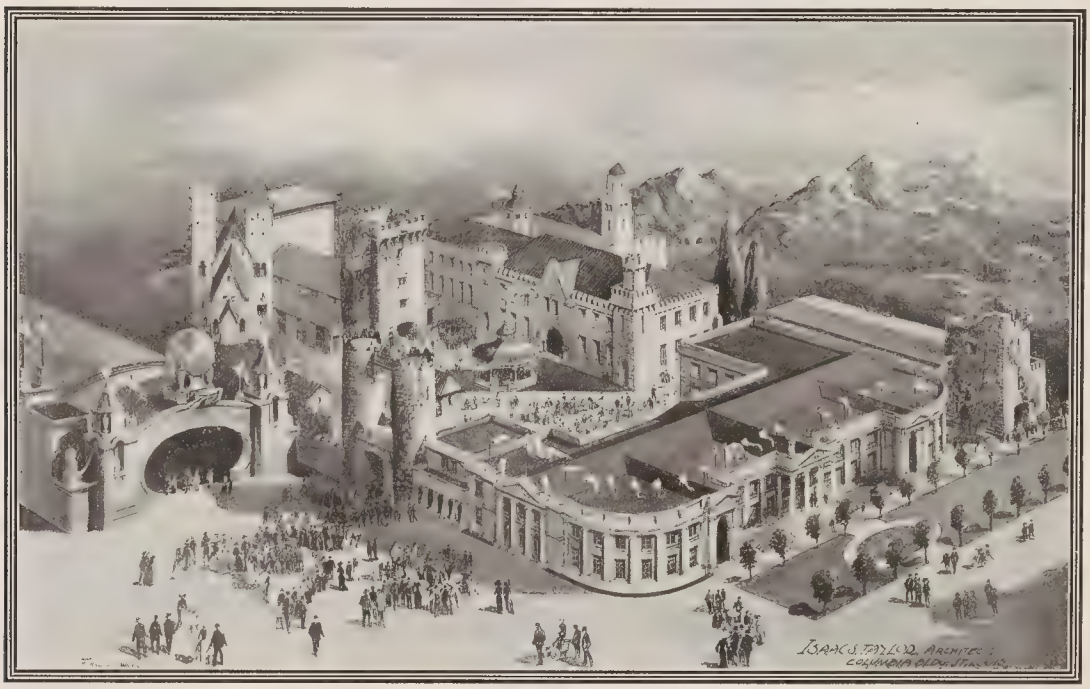
By an intricate use of moving scenery and light rays, the passenger beholds through glass-covered port-holes, the gliding world of the watery realms. The movement of marine animal life is independent of the apparent rush of the water current, producing a thrilling effect of reality. The boat passes up the river Seine to Paris, where the passengers are taken up a large octagonal elevator to the top of the Eiffel Tower, where a fine bird's-eye view is obtained of illuminated Paris by night. The city is not painted on canvas. It is built of twenty-five thousand pieces of cardboard.

An airship is moored to the pinnacle of the tower, ready for its swift flight over land and sea. A forward and side motion gives a startling impression of floating in the air like that obtained in the basket of a balloon. Paris recedes from view, Brest, with its fine harbor is passed over, Brussels and Berlin fade in the darkness, the English Channel is traversed, the lights of London flare up in the night, and then the air vessel is hovering far above the ocean. The moon rises. A heavy bank of black clouds obscure the horizon. A breeze stirs. Mutterings of distant thunder foretell the coming storm. The swift-winged craft is soon enveloped in the mist. Forked lightning rends the heavens. Rain beats on the ports. The waves are lashed into fury. The storm passes. Dawn appears, revealing New York harbor. The airship speeds on her course over many inland cities until, like a mighty bird it settles down into the Exposition.

More than usual interest attaches to the Streets of Seville, because the display was planned by Mrs. Hattie McCall Travis, the only show woman who ever received a concession on an Exposition amusement street. Her untiring energy caused her death before her dream was realized. Spanish life and manners, like the other countries imitated on the Pike, are illustrated with such delicate color schemes as only a woman's taste could have suggested. One enters this atmosphere through the Plaza de Toros of Madrid, to find himself in Seville during the fiesta on the Corso.

Flowers are flying as gay gitanas pelt pretty senoritas, who importune the stranger to buy their roses, potteries and native wares. In the famous market place of Triana, a suburb of Seville, the color of the cafes, huts, burros laden with water jugs, and peasant life stirs the air. The Gypsy Lane of Barcelona is done with rare tone effects. High-peaked hats, wound round with gay ribbons, spangled jackets and sashes of red silk give the true Romany setting to the men. Bright handkerchiefs bound tightly over raven hair, large earrings, gay bodices and short flannel petticoats adorn the women. The crowning touch of color is reserved for the Teatro de los Flores, green and deep red rose making its pleasing interior. Golden cupids wing their way across the ceiling and the paneling. Thousands of electric lights bring out the vivid hues at night. Here the dances of national character are done by genuine performers, brought over from the land of the Dons.

A stirring feature of the theater is the faithful reproduction of the Spanish national sport, of bull fighting. The performers are marionettes, handled over the stage, and the effect is so natural that spectators forget



"IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION."



SCENES IN "UNDER AND OVER THE SEA."



SCENES IN "THE STREETS OF SEVILLE."

1. Hall of Abencerrage. 2. Fountain of Lions. 3. In the Court of Lions. 4. Front View "Streets of Seville."

they are not witnessing a flesh and blood scene in the arena.

The kingdom of the beast is one of the constant delights of mankind. In the world's history, no such assembly of the brute creation as the Hagenbeck Animal Paradise, has ever been seen. The days of the Roman arena were tame in comparison with this amusement. Every zone contributes its beasts to an immense open air panorama in which wild and domesticated animals roam at large without so much as a mosquito netting between them and the spectators. Those either subjugated by man, or friendly to him, graze in a wide mimic meadowland, rising gently from the edge of the promenade.

As the topography of the panorama recedes, its vegetation changes to equatorial growth. Wild beasts at perfect liberty are seen in this middle foreground. Further away, mountains begin their steep ascent. Animals of these climes appear in the higher environments. Nearer the sky-line of glacier and snowy peak, the furry denizens of the Arctic regions complete the Adamless Eden. The whole effect is produced with entire safety to the public by the introduction of the patent invisible device crossing the panorama between the wild and the domestic animals.

In the polar regions of the panorama are seen polar bears, Arctic brown bears, sea lions, icebirds, cormorants, diving birds, and other winged varieties in conjunction with the complete animal life of the frigid zone. The tropical belt contains lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, pumas, jaguars, brown bears, Thibet black bears, boar hounds, and other species. In the foreground appear giraffes, elephants, zebras, dromedaries, camels, hybrids of the zebra, and other species.

A great theater seating three thousand persons holds a caged arena, where a continuous performance is given daily, beginning at 9.30 a. m., and lasting until 10.30 p. m., without any repeated acts. Open dens of beasts face upon the foyer back of the seats. A riding tract encircles the panoramas, where mounts may be enjoyed on trained elephants, camels, dromedaries, llamas, ostriches and the horse-zebra, the new hybrid not found in natural history. Other interesting diversions are the tame zebra tandems, or the same style of driving with fat-tailed sheep and antelope. In another section of the show there are giant reptiles weighing one hundred and eighty to two hundred and twenty-five pounds, giant tortoises weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, and measuring five and six feet across the shells. Lizards six feet long, giant monkeys and hybrid breeds of the lion and tiger, with their parents. Hundreds of talking birds with brilliant plumage swing at liberty above the heads of the spectators. Riding tortoises carry little children on their backs along the promenade. Open cages fronting on the Pike contain parakeets, rose cockatoos and yellow crested and white crested cockatoos, nose cockatoos, macaws, Amazon parrots, blue mountain cockills, and two hundred kinds of monkeys.

A different atmosphere is breathed in Mysterious Asia. The noble dome and minarets, and the Ceramic facade of the Taj Mahal, that gem of Indian architecture at Agra, dominates a blending of Hindostan, Ceylon, Persia and Burmah. The Rain Sipri at Almiabad and the Kutch Minar of Delhi lend their historic beauty to the environments. Leaving these structures, a street in Calcutta shows the varied fronts of bun-

galows and other native buildings, resplendent with elegant grille work, mosaic and ceramic panels, carved with inlaid wood. Bazaars and shops on this street throb with merchants and manufacturers, plying their trades of wood carving, ivory carving and pottery making. Gold brocade weavers, Benares brass makers, Lascar wood artists and jewelers ply their wares as they labor. Curious Indian carts from the country districts are drawn by oxen. Elephants and dromedaries go about their burdensome tasks.

Other crowded thoroughfares lead one into a scene of Ceylon, the land of tea and gems. In tea houses, Singalese dry and roll the fragrant leaf which makes the cup that cheers. Burmah, land of the white elephant, is represented by a native village of strange huts and lookouts, constructed of straw, bamboo and tropical leaves. Old relics of the golden temples of Rangoon are quite as curious as the idolatrous inhabitants. Burmese musicians sound strange-toned instruments, Burmese maidens sway to the seductive movement of the dance.

A market place in Teheran shows us Persia, the most famous rug market in the world. A caravansary of Persian Kajavaks, conveyances drawn by dromedaries, sedan chairs and donkeys enliven the pictures. Persian traders and manufacturers in queer costumes, ply the loom to illustrate the art of weaving their luxurious rugs. Brass chiselers, candy makers, fortune tellers and fakirs swarm about a coffee house, where the visitor sips nectar, and views the scene. Open air features of the combined display show a rajah festival, with gaily caparisoned elephants driven by coolies in snowy garments, and carved cars holding members of the court are drawn by richly decorated oxen. A Brahma festival, the wedding procession and the Dadera or annual sacrificial feast of India are other interesting features. In an Asiatic theater, performers of these several countries display the Devil dance, the Nautch dance, the Jar and Castanet Dances, and other national amusements.

What's in an aim? The love-sick Juliet and her sponsor, Shakespeare, probably had no reference to shooting galleries. There is a great deal in an aim when you wish to hit something, but it is quite necessary that the aim should be a correct one and that the shooter is able to shoot straight. The sportsman who steps out of the busy Pike into a forest of natural landscape, with his senses quickened for the starting of game, needs his best marksmanship. He will find himself in a natural reproduction of a most picturesque scene on the Frisco Railway, in the Ozark Mountains. There will be a plentiful supply of game in constant movement, seemingly anxious to be knocked over, yet knowing full well that by the aid of some curious and ingenious contrivance that they will soon be on their legs again inviting sportsmen to try another shot.

A real railroad train passing through the forest startles the game from its coverts. Birds rise from the lush grass and may be brought down on the wing if the hunter is a good shot; rabbits leap from their burrows. Larger game spring from their lairs and race away from the nimrod. Real trees, growing shrub and undergrowth, and the pungent perfume of woodland, give the rarest reality to the scene. It is a store of surprises and so full of novelty that the shooting gallery idea becomes something entirely new and absorbing to the lovers of outdoor sports.

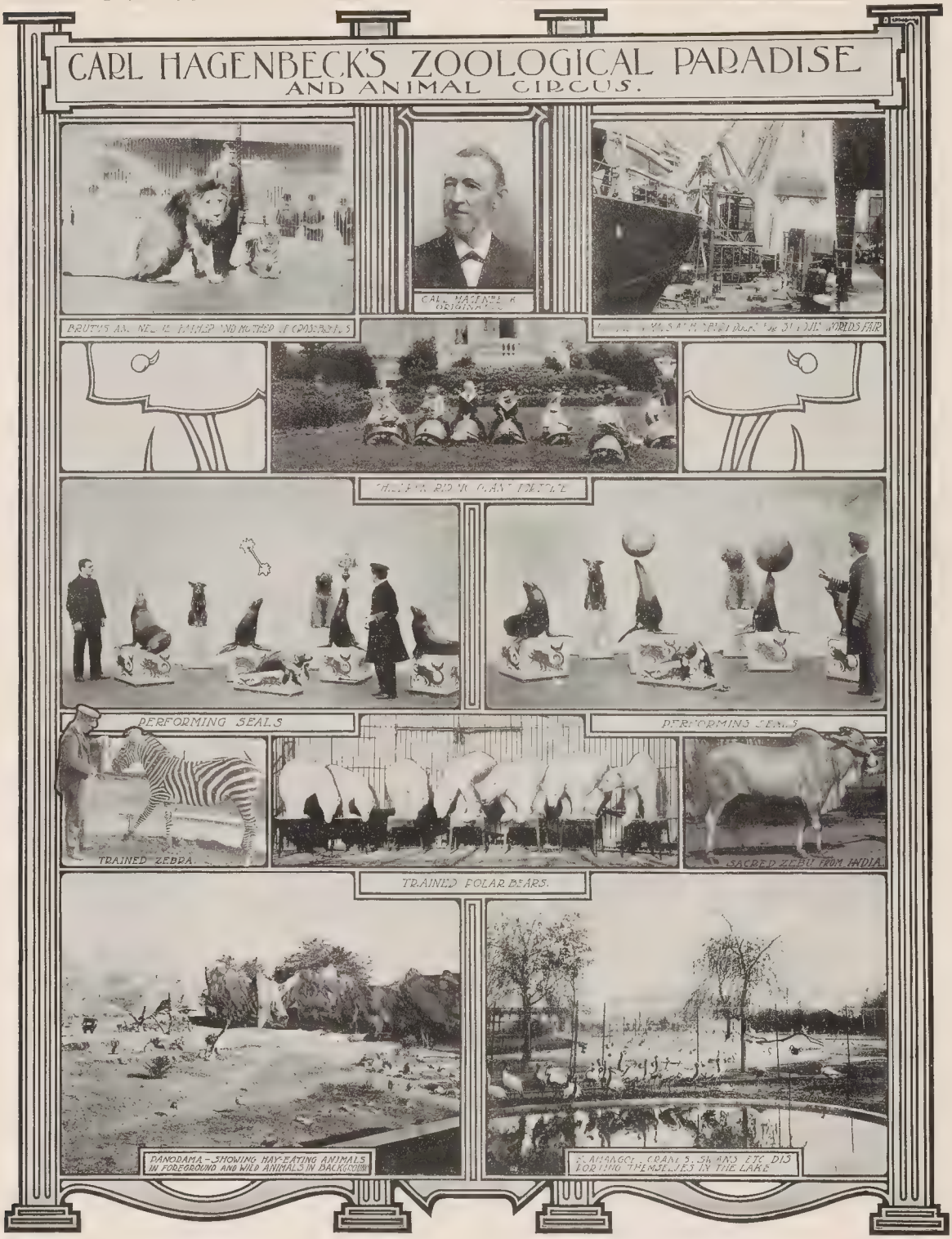
A picture of the real Japan is seen on the Pike. Fragile bits of landscaping are taken from the Imperial Gardens of the Mikado. Very old trees transplanted from Japan to the Exposition have been trained by the gardener to twist grotesquely into shapes of man and beast. The flowers of the Island Kingdom are seen growing in these stretches of nature. Lagoons meander through the scene, cascades leap over rocks, ancient historic bridges and lanterns span the water, and ornamental and practical boats, imported from Japan ply the water courses.

The architecture is distinctively Japanese, done by native carpenters, who build without the use of a nail.

The main entrance to Japan is a replica of the exquisite gateway to the Bio of Ieyasu at Nikko, known as Yoney Mon. This gigantic gateway rises one hundred feet above



THE LIFE-LIKE PRODUCTION OF THE BULL FIGHT,
In the Teatre de los Flores in the "Streets of Seville," by Marionettes.

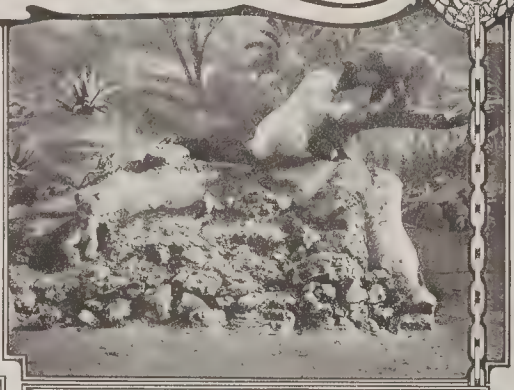


THESE VIVID SCENES ARE DEPICTED ON THE PIKE.

CARL HAGENBECK'S
ZOOLOGICAL PARADISE & ANIMAL CIRCUS



SCENE FROM THE ZOOLOGICAL PARADISE



ANOTHER SCENE FROM THE ZOOLOGICAL PARADISE



A NOOK IN THE ZOOLOGICAL PARADISE.



GROUP OF HAGENBECK'S LION AND TIGER A NEW ANIMAL



TRAINED ANIMALS DINING WITH TRAINED



A GROUP OF TRAINED WILD ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST TRAINED ANIMAL SHOW IN THE WORLD ON THE PIKE.

the Pike. The original was built three centuries ago by Ienitsu, third ruler of Japan, as a gateway to the mortuary chapel of Ieyasen, his grandfather at Nikko, the Mecca of art in Japan. Hence the Japanese proverb, "Until you have seen Nikko you must not say Kekko (beautiful)." It was decorated with gold and lacquer, and the exquisite hand carvings are the work of the most famous artists of the period. It could not be duplicated now in the same materials for millions of dollars.

The original of the gateway to the Temple of Nio Mon, three centuries old, has been brought from Japan to become a feature of the display. It is embellished with original gold lacquer, inlaid silver and wood carvings. The structure is valued at $100,000.

A street of Asakusa is filled with forty native stores, crowded by porcelain pottery workers, silk rug weavers, ivory carvers, jewelers, painters, fan makers, and candy venders. Troops of street acrobats give their performances in the narrow ways.

In tea houses, hanging on the borders of the lake, forty genuine Geisha girls sway through their graceful dances, and sing for the American gentlemen, while native Japanese girls serve the tea. Other features of the amusement, new to this country, are the rag-making girls of Japan, ranging from ten to fifteen years old; roosters with tails twenty-five feet long, the Japanese fortune teller, who weaves his mystic spell with curious metal instruments, and the man who carves images from a single bean of rice. Japanese gold fishes and dogs, with a hundred different kinds of small fishes make an interesting display. A royal dwelling house introduces the polite manners of the caste. A Japanese military band fills the entertainment with strange music. Jinrikishaws run about, propelled by natives in harness, furnishes novel transportation.

The Moorish Palace is an historical wax work exhibition of the manners and customs of the East Indian races, in which the racial characteristics, the dress and industries and diversions of these peoples are illustrated by models of very superior workmanship. Conspicuous features of this same display are groups reflecting certain important events in the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory. Some of the groups show, for instance, the discovery of the Mississippi, and the burial of De Soto in the Father of Waters, the scene of the transfer of the Louisiana domain to American sovereignty as it was enacted at St. Louis, and events connected with the famous exploration of the pathfinders, Lewis and Clark.

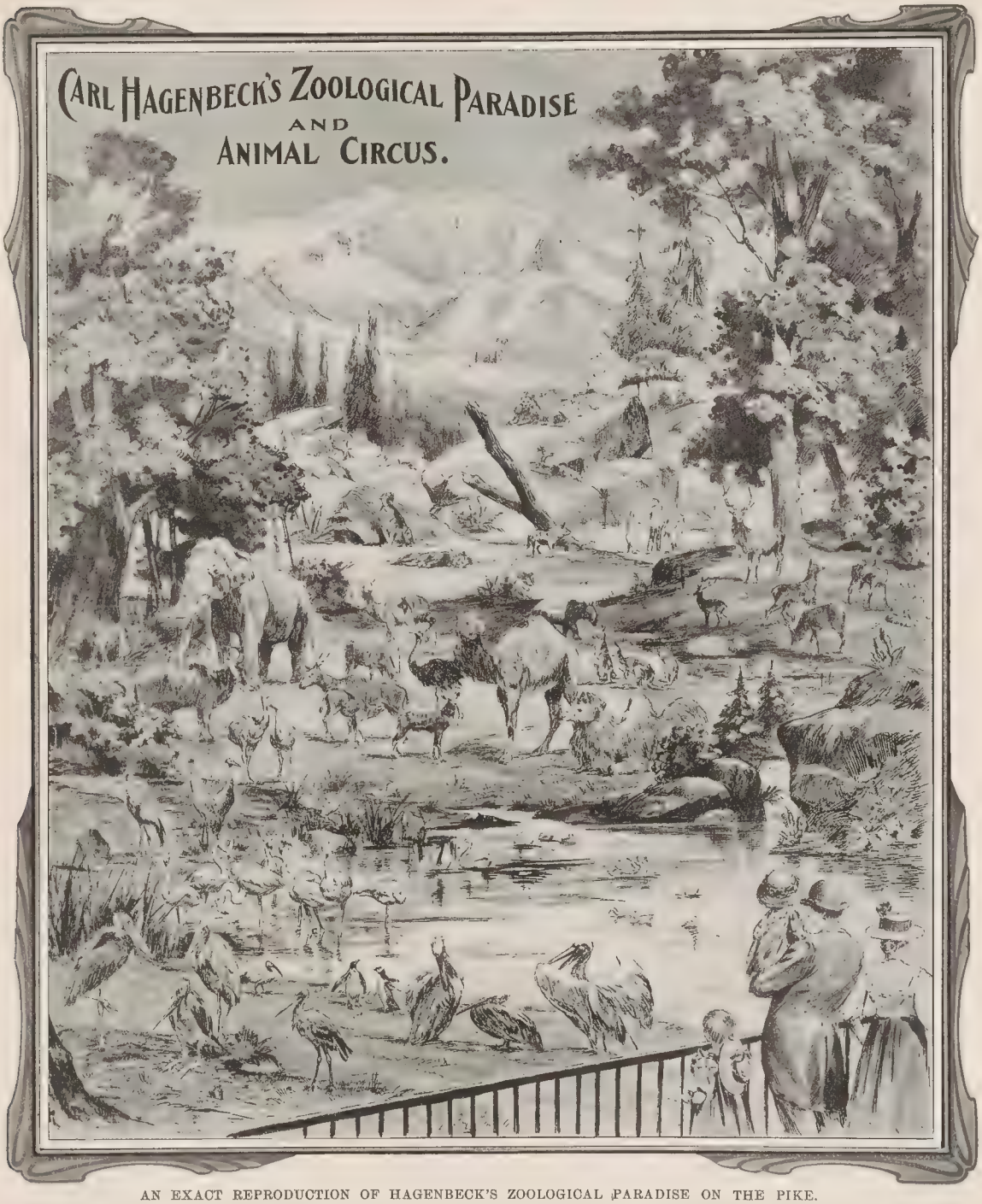
Weaving of glass into tablecloths, fancy embroidery, napkins, handkerchiefs, neckties and gowns, all pliable as ordinary fabrics, are astonishing things done before the eyes of the spectators by the wizards of the Glass Weaving Palace.

This will be one of the industrial exhibit concessions of much interest. Glass weaving is not a common industry, and the visitor will witness an art not so well known, but of a most unique and novel industry prevailing in many provinces in Europe. The spinners will be a feature.

A vision of two worlds is beheld in Hereafter. One of your party of visitors must die to guide his living friends through the shades of Hades, depicted with startling realism by the most advanced mechanical and electrical ingenuity. Entering an apparently limitless gallery of mirrors, the Piker sees in the dim distance a playing fountain. The corridor is followed for forty feet until the visitors stumble into the ghoulish gloom of the Cafe of the Dead, where they partake of gruesome repasts served by undertakers and widows on coffin tables. A monk appears and offers to guide the living through the realms of the dead. One of the Pikers consents to die. He is transformed into a skeleton before the eyes of the party, and is then permitted to assume his natural form. Piloted by the solemn monk, the party descends to the infernal regions in an elevator where they gaze across a vast gulf. Charon and his craft awaits to carry them across



"MYSTERIOUS ASIA."



AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF HAGENBECK'S ZOOLOGICAL PARADISE ON THE PIKE.

the woeful river Acheron. The gloomy guide holds the spectators spellbound by reciting passages from Dante's "Inferno," to illustrate the various phases of Hell through which the party is passing. His Satanic Majesty is approached. He receives the party, and speaks to them in the words of the Italian poet. The environment of the Prince of Evil is full of awful majesty. Sulphurous smoke encircles him. The cries of damned souls make a chorus of despair that is chilling in its reality. All the punishments described by Dante are shown by living figures. The impressiveness of the illusion is thus rendered under a personal feeling which makes the person a spectator in the scenes around him.

In the midst of these tragic scenes, the audience is suddenly saluted with goblin laughter. The guide explains that they are approaching some of the more humorous phases of punishment meted out to sinners who are ridiculous even in life. The policeman who says, "Move on!" the iceman who sells his ware at twenty-five cents a chunk; those who sell straw hats and fans at exorbitant prices; sinners whose noses are held in a vise introduce those who poke their olfactory organs into other people's business; the tramp is treated to a boiling hot bath; the teller of fish stories is suspended by fish hooks over a boiling lake, and so the fun runs. Without warning the visitors come upon Daphne's Grove, with its seductive pleasures, emerging unaware into visions of Paradise. The birth of the Star of Bethlehem, its increasing brilliancy, with hosts of celestial forms revolving in the widening star until the final intensity of the celestial dawn sends the audience forth with strains of the Holy City sounding in their ears.

There was an Old St. Louis. It is revived by an historical reproduction, on a small scale, of the village of St. Louis, taken from original prints and plans now in existence. The dwellings, churches, school-houses, mansions, stores and stockades occupy the relative position in which they stood, population of the villages, including dignitaries, churchmen, constables and different inhabitants are dressed in the customs of the period. Relics of the pioneer days are found in the furnishings, paintings and arms in the houses. The manners of the settlers are illustrated by Fetes Champetres, at which athletic sports very popular at that period, will be given.

The reproduction of dwellings include replicas of those occupied by Auguste, Pierre and Veurve Chouteau, by Gratiot, Laclede and other pioneers located on streets designated as Tour, Bohamme, Royal de l'Englise, des Granges. In an arena connected with the reproduction will be given the attack by the Indians in 1770 on the village of St. Louis, and the scene of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by the French to the United States. The entire grove is surrounded by a rough stockade pierced by arched entrances in the style of the French renaissance.

One will enter historical Cabildo of New Orleans, which will be found as correct as reproduction can accomplish it, and again, a replica of the First Church, in which lectures will be given on the time of Old St. Louis. You will also see the old court house as well as the government house, in which is enacted the play bearing on the purchase of Louisiana territory. Napoleon, Livingston, Monroe, Marbois, and other historical characters will be portrayed by living persons. A border West performance will be given in an immense arena having a seating capacity of 2,000 people. A band of forty musicians furnish the music for the entertainment, and the largest restaurant on the Pike will be under the management of a St. Louis caterer, Mr. Charles Schraps.

Paris on the Pike is a sparkling composite of the brilliant life and tone of the gay French capital. Its color scheme of white, gold and mirrors is symbolic of the versatile spirit of the French, and an imposing facade along the Pike is one of the most attractive bits of amusement architecture at the Exposition, done by Emmanuel Masqueray, Chief of Design of the Exposition. Not only the Paris of Fashion, but the France of the Troubadour is reflected in the architecture and life. A street of the mediaeval period is made up of quaint and historic buildings selected from old sections of Paris and the provinces. Sports and games in vogue in those times are played in the street. Chevaliers in armor send their challenges for combat. Blasts of the horn by heralds announce the opening of the tournaments, and the exhibition becomes a fine display of swordsmanship. People daily observed on the boulevards, and in the cafes, mingle with the Exposition visitor. There are street vendors, flower girls, street singers, acrobats and musicians of the highway. A rare touch of Bohemia is enjoyed in the Cabaret Bruant where daily congregate artists, men of letters, actors and clever women who publicly recite their poems or sing their songs to the lively appreciation of their fellows in the lighter world of Art and Philosophy.

The atmosphere of the Cafe Chantant is preserved in a resplendent theater, with interior decorations after the style of L'Art Nouveau. The illumination at night makes a splendid spectacle. The high character of this entertainment is established by the class



"HUNTING IN THE OZARKS," ON THE PIKE.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF "FAIR JAPAN" AS REPRODUCED ON THE PIKE. After Drawing by T. Hasegawa, Tokio, Japan.



TEMPLE OF KIKO, MAIN GATE TO "JAPANESE VILLAGE." Photo by Official Photographic Co.

of artists who have been engaged to the great vaudeville program. They include M. Gauthier, the phenomenal tenor robusto and Mme. Guinchan, first soprano of the French Opera Company of New Orleans, both of whom were recently heard in St. Louis. They will sing arias from favorite operas. Chanteurs, danseurs, French comedy and acrobats imported from Paris, lend the gayety of a Parisian concert hall to the scene. Ushers, door-keepers and attendants appear in the uniform of the gendarmes.

A feature of the attraction are the transparent mirrors, reflecting like a common looking glass at first glance, but through clever devices becoming transparent, and giving in place of your own image, beautiful replicas of celebrated French masterpieces of painting and sculpture, which are represented by living persons. On a stage in the street, surrounded by booths in which native French people are vending perfumes, champagne, cordials, laces and bric-a-brac, French vaudeville performances make the afternoons and evenings lively. An enjoyable sidelight of the show is the Cafe Antoine of New Orleans, famous throughout the United States as the best French cuisine in America, where Jules and Alexander Alciator, the proprietors of the only restaurant in the country where seats are at a premium the day before the meal is served, will cater to those persons who delight in an epicurean repast. The Alciators will reproduce in its entirety their famous place in the Crescent City.

Ancient Rome is represented on the Pike by a street of the Augustine period, with temples, dwellings and theaters. The street is made interesting by life typical of that age of the world. In an amphitheater, gladiatorial combats and sports of the hippodrome revive recollections of the bloody days of Nero. Mme. Zorini, chief costumer of the Theater de Roma, has been engaged to manufacture duplicates of the originals of over 680 costumes, ranging from the simple peasant dress, made of flax, to the kingly robes of ermine and jewels. Suits of mail of different periods will be used, so that the feature of the attraction will be a true picture of the life of the Eternal City. Peasants, courtiers, cardinals, soldiers, and police will mix in the throng. Six Roman soldiers, masters in the use of the broadsword, have been engaged for the gladiatorial sports. The flower parade, a semi-annual event in all the large Italian cities, becomes a part of the program. The climax, the "Burning of Rome" by Nero, requires the assistance of 400 men and women.

In strong contrast is another feature of the same amusement, the Burning Mountain of Kilauea in the Hawaiian Islands. The visitor makes the ascent of the volcano, and looks down into the caldron of fiery lava. The Spirit of Fire, a propitiary God of the Hawaiian race, rises from the depths of the crater in clouds of incense.

A vast blue dome, one hundred and twenty-five feet high, holds the eye. Creation is the attractive title of the amusement. The visitor glides backwards through twenty centuries in a grotesque craft along a water canal encircling the dome for a distance of one thousand feet. A moving panorama of the centuries in plastic and real life is passed en route to the master mechanical denouement. At the first century passengers leave the boats and enter a Roman Temple at that period. Soft music from unseen performers precedes a peal of thunder. The walls of the temple melt away, and a feeling of vast void surrounds the Piker. It is chaos. The spectator is in the midst of the Dome, and completely enveloped in a cloud wrack. A loud voice utters the words, "The Lord made the heavens and the earth in six days." Intense darkness surrounds the waiting audience. The voice continues the story of the creation. "Let there be light," is obeyed as the soft glow of dawn pervades the hollow dome. It increases until the glare of day reveals the void of clouds about the spectators. The light fades into evening of the first day. "Let there be a firmament," proclaims the Voice. It appears, separating from the waters.

"Let the dry land appear." The limitless ocean rolls back, revealing the land. Trees, flowers and shrubs gradually resolve themselves into the Garden of Eden. "And the Lord made two great lights." The sun and moon come forth, making a day and night effect. "Let the waters bring forth living creatures." Fantastic shapes move through the waters, while birds are seen and heard overhead.

Reptiles and beasts of long ago creep and walk through the forest. "Let us make man after our image," says the Voice. A spectral



MAIN ENTRANCE TO "MOORISH PALACE."



"OLD ST. LOUIS."



THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF "PARIS" ON THE PIKE, 250 FEET OF FRONTAGE. From Original Drawing by E. L. Masqueray.

form of Adam seen approaching from the invisible reaching the foreground in full light. He reclines on a bed of roses, with his back to the audience. A rib is seen to leave his body, and slowly take upon itself the form of a beautiful woman. Adam and Eve discover one another, and the story of the creation is complete.

From war to fashion is a long step, but it is accomplished on the Pike. The Palais du Costume was one of the amusement sensations of the Paris Exposition. This building is an attractive and refined structure. It was designed and planned by Architect Louis C. Spiering, with whom Helfensteller & Hirsch, a local firm of architects were associated. The style of architecture may be described as having the grace of the Italian Renaissance, with the strong detail of the French Renaissance. The entire show has been transported to St. Louis, with its cos-



MLLE. MERCEDES,
Folies Bergere, "Paris."

tumes, which have a valuation of one hundred thousand dollars. This entertainment is a history of fashion, illustrating intermediate changes in dress between the period of the Roman colonies and the Paris gown of today. It includes thirty different scenes or settings, which reproduce with exactness the styles and fashions, with their accessories, the architecture and furniture of the times. These art exhibits show the evolution of personal adornment from the rude Gaul in his hut to the most elegant gown of the French capital. The history of the coiffure is also displayed.

That the various scenes might take on a personal, as well as historical interest, each setting is descriptive of some event wherein the fashion of the period was at its best. Many masterpieces of famous painters have been used to lend this interest. The figures are life-size, of very superior workmanship and gowned in fabulous finery. The Palais du Costume should appeal strongly to the women.

Fifty-one different tribes of the North American Indian form the great assembly of savages shown in the Wild West, Indian Congress and Rough Riders of the World. Including cowboys, those centaurs of the American plains and various rough riders of other countries, this amusement engages the skilled services of eight hundred and fifty people. The tribes will present a rare ethnological picture of the daily life of the aborigine. The Sioux in their tepees, the Winnebagos in their wigwams, the Pimas in their wickiups, Navajos weaving their blankets and the Moquis making their pottery are scenes of genuine Indian life seldom



VENUSQUE,
World's celebrated statuesque model
engaged for "Paris."

found in any of the already familiar pageantry of savagry. The dances to be done by the tribes include war dances, sun dances, dances of different feasts to various gods, the scalp dance, the Omaha dance, the Buffalo dance and snake dance. Among the tribes to be represented in this show are: Sioux, Black Feet, Crows, Apaches, Assinaboines, Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyenne, Brule Sioux, Porcupine Sioux, Lower Brule Sioux, Crow Creek Sioux, White Clay Sioux, Wounded Knee Sioux, White River Sioux, Pipeclay Sioux, Rosebud Sioux, Flathead, Arrapahoes, Peigans, Poncas, Sac and Fox, Pueblos, Moqui, San Carlos Apaches, Jiccarilla, Kiowa, Mescalero Apaches, Wichitas, Iowas, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Otoes, Gros Ventre, Pottawatomie, Mojave, Shoshone, Santee, Osages, Pawnees, Chippewas, Tuscaroras, Onandaguia, Oneida, Mohawks, Senecas, Cayaguas, Ojibways.

A marked personal interest will be given to the display by the presence of the famous Apache chief Geronimo and a band of his braves who defied for a number of years the entire U. S. Army in the great Southwestern deserts of Arizona. An aboriginal home of all the tribes will be pitched in the arena. War chiefs of all the tribes, arrayed in full battle panoply of paint and feathers will be introduced to the public by the battle ballads of their braves; Nebraska Bill and Bounding Fawn illustrate the border bowie knife and impalement act; the hoosier zouave corps has been engaged to show their high scaling feats kalidescopic displays of military tactics. The pony express is illustrated by Thomas Johnson, with marvelous whip-lash dexterity. Nanona, cham-



MLLE. VALENTYNE,
"Paris."

pion rifle shot of the world; double six-horse chariot races, and cowboy exhibitions of phenomenal skill with the lariat, picking small objects from the ground while riding at full speed, are marvelous exploits which precede the realistic hold-up of the Overland stage coach by Indian raiders. Cowboys come to the rescue. Hostiles attack settlers' cabins. Another picture of the wild west is the capture and lynching of a horse thief. And yet another, the running of the gauntlet and the burning of a white captive at the stake. Miss Lucille Mulhall, champion lady rider of the world, will give an astonishing exhibition of her roping, throwing and tying of Mexican steers. Nebraska Bill appears in some of his wonderful feats of horsemanship. The exhibition closes with a thrilling battle to the death between the dreaded Sioux and their allies and their implacable foes the Blackfeet and their allies. The entire Wild West assembly



SCENES FROM THE "PALAIS DU COSTUME."

1. The Field of the Cloth of Gold (Henry VIII and Francis I).
2. The Eve of the Coronation (Napoleon and Josephine).
3. Byzantium—Homage to the Empress.
4. "A Roman Interior."

is led by Col. Frederick T. Cummins, one of the few white men who have been adopted by Indians as chief.

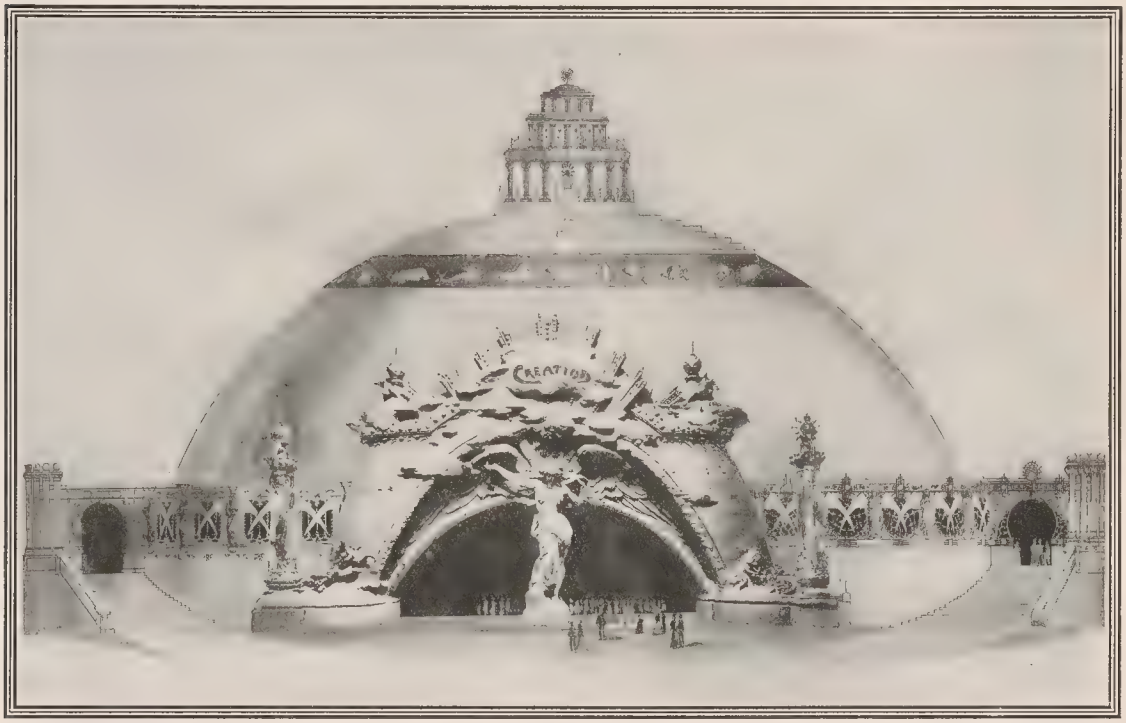
A Trans-Siberian railway journey in a real train of Pullman coaches, drawn by a real locomotive and including a modern car service, is one of the most original features on the Pike. Entering a Russian Railway station at Moscow, the visitor buys his tickets and boards the train, standing under a long shed. A seat is taken in one of four Pullman cars. The train starts with all the motion of a genuine thing. The track shed glides away, the yards are passed, over bumping switches and short jerks. Then the open country landscape of Siberia ensues. Invisible blowers produce the effect of Russian air. The motion of the flying train is perfect. The journey carries the passenger through Irkoutsk and various large Siberian cities; the train skirts Lake Baikal, where the Russian troops recently perished in attempting to cross the ice; then you dash through the scenes of the present war operations in Manchuria and reach the terminus of the road to Port Arthur, where, from the forts overlooking the harbor, an unobstructed view is obtained of the sea of Japan, the present marine theater of the war.

Five different running scenes at varying distances from the windows of the trains, each one of these scenes moving at different rates of speed, accentuate the illusion, being scientifically and artistically arranged as to perspective and light. The beauty of Siberian scenery, known only to few American travelers, is rapidly unfolded as mile after mile of the running drops are passed at high speed. Stops are made, and important cities and way-stations, when real life takes the place of the plastic representations. It is for all the world as though the Piker was doing Russia instead of being delightfully hoodwinked at the Exposition. After the journey is completed, a Russian Village is visited. It is a live show connected with the illusion. Russian life is very cleverly portrayed by natives. A Russian theater affords productions of native songs, dances, wedding ceremonies, and national music enacted by a troop of forty players.

The feature of the theatre will be the great Russian orchestra, made up exclusively of national Russian instruments, originally created by the Russian peasants. None of these instruments are used in modern string orchestras. They include the "balalaika," upon which the Czar and Czarina are now learning to perform. The same concession offers another form of amusement in the Deep Sea Divers,who are shown at work in immense glass tanks, just as they appear on the bottom of the sea or river. Air is being pumped to them while they explore the hulk of a sunken vessel.

Chicken hatching by incubator was known in the time of Ramases, but it has taken centuries to apply the same methods to the raising of babies. The question is: Will a Pike-born infant become a jolly good fellow by virtue of his earliest conceptions. Aside from any humorous speculation, the baby incubator is quite certain to appeal to visiting motherhood of the wide world. It is the nearest realization man has even seen of the dream of the old philosopher who looked in vain for the creation of human life through the processes of his alchemy. The dignity permeates this curious exhibit. Dr. Joseph P. Hardy, of St. Louis, is in charge with a staff of prominent physicians and a corps of trained nurses to tenderly urge the living embryo to live his way into full growth under abnormal conditions.

In a high ceiling observatory, flooded with light, twenty-four incubators with glass doors contain the fledglings who are to be trained in the first voluntary movements of actual life, through all the intermediate stages, up to fully developed babyhood. Every two hours the more advanced infants are hastily taken from their warm nests, in a heated blanket, and fed on the knees of the nurses, in full view of the public. Unless the baby is doing "poorly," it is unswathed each morning from its soft cotton bandages and dusted with a delicate preparation of rice powder. The mites are rarely promoted to the dignity of taking milk from a bottle until they have been in the incubator forty days. After one or two months' residence within the incubator



ROLTAIR'S "CREATION."
The Main Entrance on The Pike.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ROLTAIR'S "CREATION."

walls, there comes a suggestion of color into the wee cheeks, of intelligence into the eyes, and the little waif of babyland has become something to pet and coo over as well as a unique testimony of the power of modern science.

The baby incubator is a nearly square box of silver metal placed about three feet from the floor on four iron supports. It is air-tight, except for the ventilating pipe, which sends into the box a constant stream of filtered air, fresh from the outside. The proper temperature has been maintained by the air passing over hot water pipes placed in the floor of the cage. An exhaust pipe carries away the impure air. A wheel revolving quickly in the inside of the incubator, according to the air exhausted by the tiny lungs, becomes an indicator of the rapidity of the oxygen being consumed in the nest by its occupant. Suitable apartments are arranged in other parts of the building for the exhibition of unoccupied incubators, where they may be examined in detail by the visitors.

Cairo recalls the greatest amusement success at the Chicago Midway, for it is reproduced in St. Louis by the originator, but on such an elaborate scale that the Chicago show is easily eclipsed. Cairo is a combination of twenty-six distinct Egyptian buildings of the purest Arabic architecture. Nearly sixty-seven booths and many stands along and in the streets hold the wares and manufactures of Egypt. They are sold by natives. Camels, donkeys, monkeys and snakes form part of the street life of the curious city. Constantinople on the Pike is operated by the same company, which reproduces Cairo. It introduces a new form of attraction in a faithful reproduction of the bazaars of Stamboul. The architectural skteches of the bazaars were drawn by Djelal Bey Ben Essad, one of the best art critics in Turkey, and Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, and son of the late Marshal Essad Pasha.

The Bazaars of Stamboul take in the whole quarter of Constantinople along the heights lying between the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora, in the vicinity of the old Forum of Theodosius. The bazaars are a labyrinth of narrow streets, all under covered arcades, supported by columns of different shapes. The buildings have a ground floor, and very few have a second story. It is estimated that the bazaars contain over three thousand stores, accommodating twenty-four firms. Eleven sections of the bazaars are reproduced, and the gate selected as the entrance at St. Louis is that of the Mosque of Nouri Osmanieh. It leads to a replica of Kalpakdjilar Djadessi or avenue, running in a straight line from east to west to the extremity of the bazaars. A typical Turkish street is shown outside of the bazaars. Each street bears its proper relation to the other streets, and the minutest details of the architecture are imitated. Notwithstanding the shortening of the streets to meet the requirements of the allotted streets, the difficulty of preserving perspective effects has been accomplished to an astonishing degree. The bazaars will be filled with Turkish merchants and their wares, and the street life in that section of Constantinople.

The Chinese Village is an attraction provided by an association of Chinese merchants of Philadelphia. It consists of a Chinese Theater with native players; a joss house, with a guide to explain the significance of the religious rites and symbols, a tea house, with native waiters, and an extensive bazaar with a population of native merchants, mechanics, painters, and decorators working with their fingers as they have done from time immemorial in the Celestial Empire. Silk weavers ply the same looms which were spun by their ancestors thousands of years ago, ivory carvers are making

small elephants, dogs and cats. Native players appear in genuine drama of Cathay, and a guard in the uniform of a Chinese soldier preserve order in the enclosure. The production is a vast hive of sounds, with wares offered in the shill pigeon cooing of the artisan from Canton, Foo Chow, or Hong Kong.

The Esquimaux is seen in his environment of icebergs and polar landscape, living in huts of reindeer skin about a great lake of real water on which the native canoes dart plied by long-handled oars. The famous Alaskan sledge dogs draw the visitor through an ice colonnade containing twenty tons of Arctic curiosities. The combat between Esquimaux and Polar bears brings the exhibition to a thrilling climax.

The attention of the Piker will be directed to this show by the papier mache bergs frowning above the Pike. On the ledges of glaciers above their heads, a pack of Alaskan dogs are seen dragging a heavily-weighted sledge. The scene immediately recalls the recent days of Alaskan gold fever, and the methods of transportation used by the American gold hunter to penetrate the frozen north, in search of the yellow treasure. The Piker passes under an icy arch to the interior of the show. He sees before him a perfect illusion of Arctic life. Native men, women and children, all engaged in their pursuits of hunting and preparing food for their long hibernation when the Arctic night falls. The Piker is treated to a beautiful display of the Northern Aurora as he passes from the Ice Colonnade beneath the glacier masses at the rear of the show.

Native sports, marriage ceremonies, and burial rites add to the interest. On the lake an exciting seal hunt is carried on. One of the most interesting features is the Klondike mining camp, where gold tailings are mixed with gravel, and washed out by experienced miners, each hour of the day.

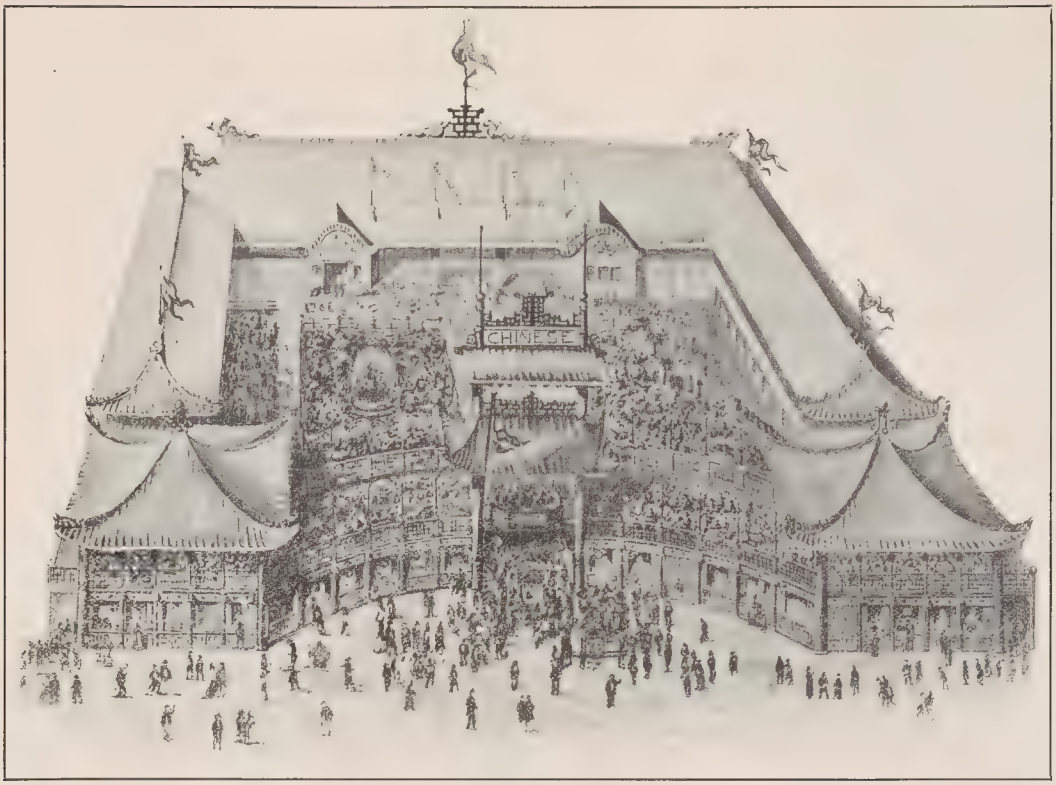
Then the Magic Whirlpool claims the attention. An idea of the immensity of this mechanical wonder grows with the statement that fifty thousand gallons of water is in circulation every minute. The great cascades of the Exposition, including three waterfalls, use ninety thousand gallons per minute. Near the entrance, within the building, is a circular cascade eighty feet in diameter with a fall of nearly thirty feet, while from its base within the center of the circle, springs an electric fountain of crystal water, rising like a moving prism for sixty feet. The enchanted lake lies sixty-three feet above the floor, around the palm-fringed borders of which circle birds of paradise. Ascent to the enchanted lake is had by boats which glide around the surface of the lake and then sweeping over the circular waterfall, swing six times around its circuit beneath the descending waters.

The boat glides toward the base of the enchanted lake, then shoots into a submarine channel, passes a tropical garden filled with feathered songsters, back again to another dark underground channel, it floats around the base of the mount on which rests the enchanted lake, and gliding under and through the curtain of descending waters and moves gracefully twice around the base of the electric fountain and, again making a circuit of the enchanted lake, finds its exit. The entire course through which the boat carries its passengers is over 500 feet of land, the submarine way traversed by the craft is filled with curious illusions, notably the great Spotted Rat, vibrant with the motion of a living monster.

In the Cliff Dwellers are reproduced the most famous caves of the stone age, as the remains exist today in the canons of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. An added ethnological interest is found in a large Pueblo of Zuni and Moki Indians, whom science class as the descendants of the ancient race of the kings. These Indians have never been shown in any Wild West display or in any Exposition. A cliff dwelling exhibit was one of the interesting things on the Chicago Midway, but no living types were with the attraction. Huge cliffs, rising to beetling heights form the front of the concession on the Pike. A tower sixty feet



REPRESENTATIVES OF SIXTY-ONE DIFFERENT TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.
With Cummins' Wild West Indian Congress and Rough Riders of the World, on The Pike.



"GRAND FRONT CHINESE VILLAGE."



PANORAMIC VIEW OF RUSSIAN VILLAGE, SIBERIAN RAILWAY AND RUSSIAN THEATRE, ON THE PIKE.



"THE INFANT INCUBATORS."



FULL INTERIOR OF THE GRAND BAZAARS OF STAMBOUL.

above the passing crowd, overhanging ledges, deep fissures and caverns, are reached by a tortuous trail along the rock sides. Burros convey the visitor to the top of the crags, where the caves and their relics may be seen, and where a fine view is obtained of the busy scenes on the Pike below.

Entrance to the show is through a tunnel which pierces the cliffs. The reverse side of the walls presents more caves and other mountain trails. Zuni Pueblo is spread around the inside. A large Assembly Hall of adobe fills the center of the village. In this theater, the Indians perform the dance of Kachina or masks, the poetic flute dance, and the dramatic snake dance. The Kachina is distinguished by the use of the heads of buffalo and bear which are worn by the warriors over their heads so as to conceal the features. The Snake Kiva, a cavern reached by a ladder, the famous Dance Rock of Wolpi, the Antelope Altar, and other interesting sights rise from cacti and sage growing in the rocks and sand. Long ladders reach to the roofs of the Pueblo dwellings. Potters, weavers, silversmiths, basket makers, blanket makers and other Indian workers give the final ethnological touch to the attraction.

The marine theater for the Naval Exhibition is a basin of water three hundred by one hundred and eighty feet, with a perspective of natural and plastic scenery representing a fortified city. A fleet of eight battleships, six cruisers, six torpedo boats, and one submarine boat are employed on the water surface. The craft are exact copies, in miniature, of famous men-of-war in the United States navy. The vessels are twenty-one feet long, and are operated by electric motors in the hulls. A sailor seated in each vessel, but invisible to the spectator, controls the maneuvers.

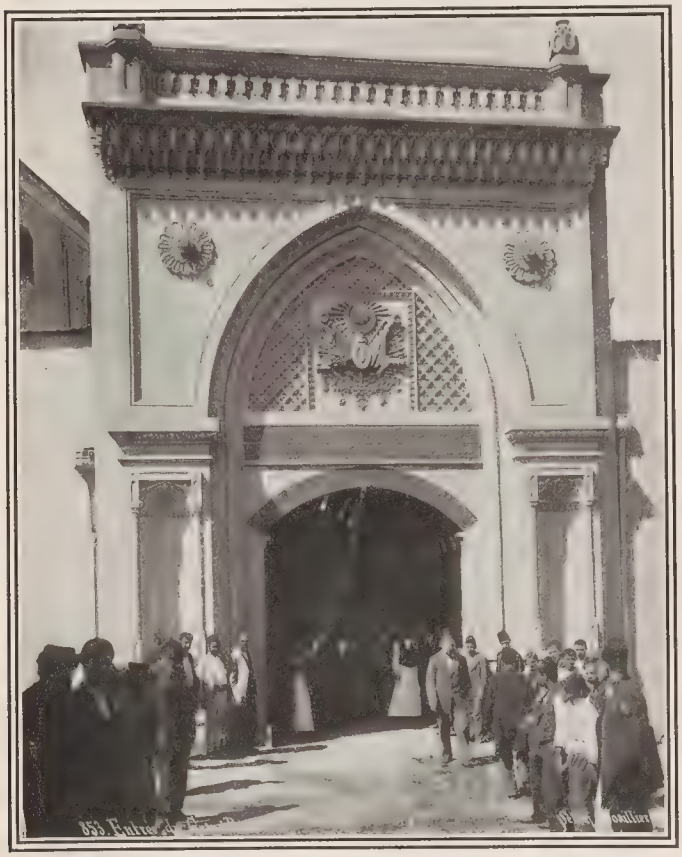
The first part of the entertainment shows the maneuvering of the torpedo boats; the squadron and the torpedo boats firing at targets; manoeuvers of the submarine boat, target practice of the battleships, and a parade of the fleet before the flagship. These evolutions are exact imitations of naval procedure, showing the vessel in keel line, double keeling, turning and signalling with flags by day, and electric lights at night. Shooting practice by the United States battleship Texas at a swimming target is one feature of the program.

The second part of the program shows the fleet blockading the fortified city. A sailing vessel attempts to break through the blockade. She is pursued by one of the fast cruisers and destroyed by shells. The enemy's fleet comes out from under the fort, and a thrilling naval engagement is on. The shore batteries open up, with their big guns, and the first fire shell that explode around the blockading fleet. A most realistic and exciting battle ensues. One shell explodes a fort. A torpedo sends one of the enemy's ships into a thousand fragments. Ship after ship of the enemy's fleet blaze up, sink or retire, in a crippled condition, under the shore batteries; the battle is over. Countless little flags now dress the vessels. A display of fireworks from the forts adds to the enthusiasm.

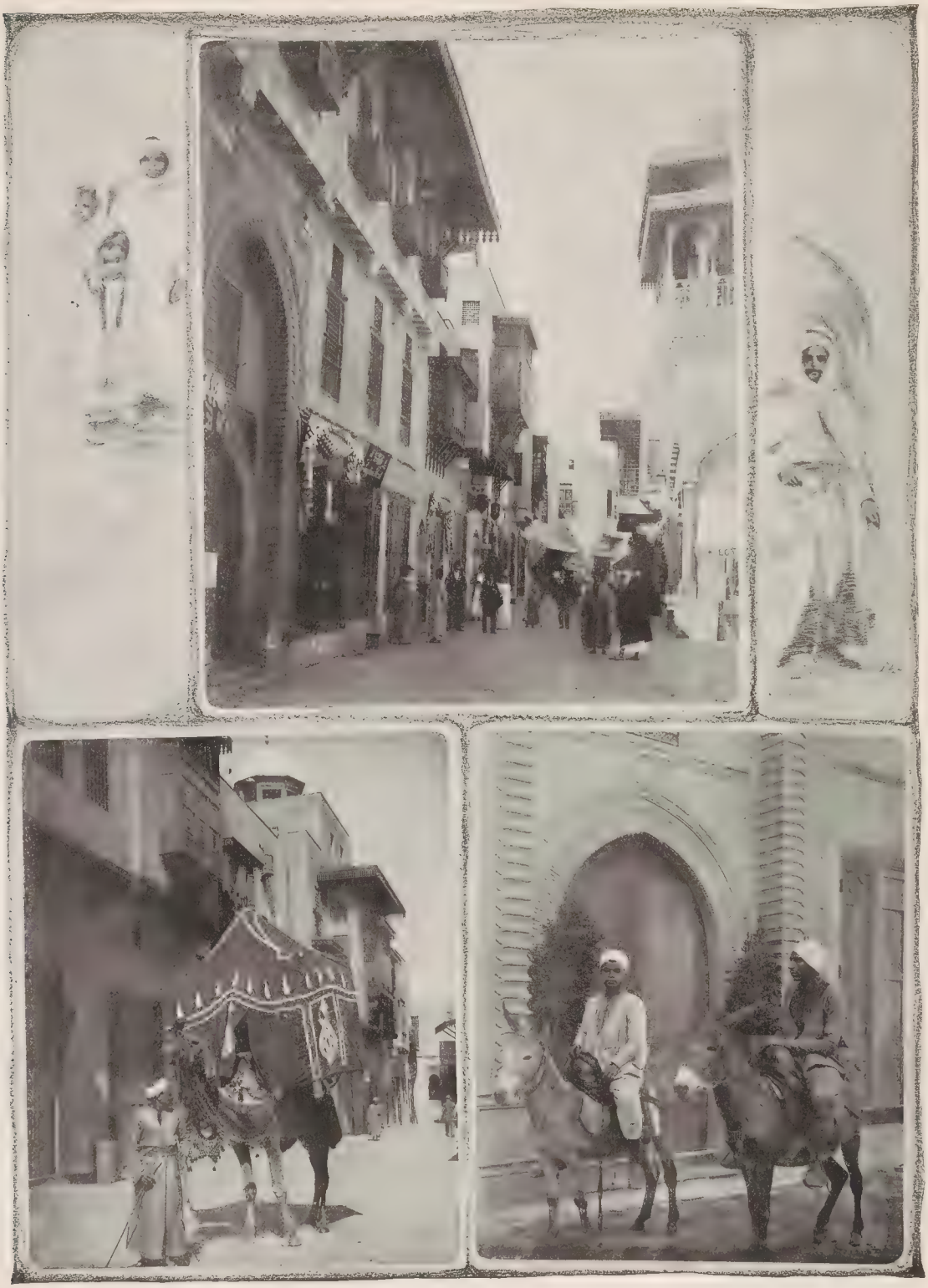
Beautiful Jim Key, the equine millionaire, and the most wonderfully educated horse in the world, fascinates his audience by marvelous feats in mathematics and business system. Jim also conducts school. He picks out any letter, playing card or number that may be asked. He can add, multiply, divide and subtract in any numbers below thirty. He spells any ordinary name asked him. He reads and writes. He goes to the Post Office, gets the mail from any box requested, and files the latter in the regular file under any name asked him. Jim has no difficulty in distinguishing various pieces of money, and he will go to the cash register on request, ring up any amount, and bring the correct change. He can distinguish colors and flags, and readily tells the time of day. Ask him for quotations from the bible where the horse is mentioned, and he will give you the chapter and verse. He is thoroughly up with the modern procession, for he uses the telephone, but these are not the most wonderful things performed by this horse with a human brain. He takes a silver dollar from the bottom of a glass jar filled with water, without drawing a breath or drinking a drop. This is considered one of the greatest feats ever performed by an animal. Jim Key is the only brute honorary of the American Humane Society. He is valued at one hundred thousand dollars, travels in his own private car, with his valet as his bedfellow. This remarkable horse is a purely bred Arabian Hambletonian.

Antebellum days of the Southland are revived in the Old Plantation, which reproduces the actual olden life of the American negro and the charm of the Southern plantation home as it existed before the Civil War. It is a village, peopled by a colony of Southern negroes, from the infant pickaninny to the white-haired "uncle" and "mammy," past the century mark, living in cabins surrounded by garden patches in which will be cultivated tobacco, corn, melons, okra or gumbo, things dear to the palate of the "darky." The exhibition front is done in colonial style with an immense portico, supported by twenty-eight Tuscan pillars, forming a shady veranda. Through the agency of a diorama effect the visitor views from the back piazza a broad expanse of cotton fields, with a cotton crest and cotton gin, mule teams and baled cotton, ready for shipment to New England.

In a theater typical entertainment includes buck and wing dancing of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the "pigeon wing" of old Virginia, the "double shuffle" of South



ENTRANCE TO GRAND BAZAAR OF STAMBOUL.



ACTUAL SCENES IN "STREETS OF CAIRO" ON THE PIKE.



Opens April 30th, 1904.

Bird's-eye View of The Pike, the Amusement

NOTE—Amusement Features are also shown in



Index to the Location of Amusement Features on The Pike

On East End of the Pike—
- Tyrolean Alps
- Irish Industrial Exhibit

On North Side of the Pike—
- Under and Over the Sea
- Streets of Seville
- Hunting in the Ozarks
- Hagenbecks
- Fair Japan
- Ancient Rome
- Old St. Louis
- Creation
- Wild West—Indian Congress
- Siberian Railway and Russian Village
- Chinese Village
- Bazaars of Stamboul

On North Side of the Pike—Con't
- Esquimaux Village
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- Cliff Dwellers
- Water Chutes
- The Scenic Railway
- Boynton's Deep Sea Divers

On West End of the Pike—
- Hales Fire Fighting Exhibition

On South Side of the Pike—
- Mysterious Asia—India
- Temple of Mirth
- Statisticum
- Moving Pictures
- Moorish Palace
- Glass Weavers

On South Side of the Pike—Con't
- Hereafter
- Paris
- Palais du Costume
- Infant Incubator
- Cairo Egypt
- Beautiful Jim Key
- Old Plantation
- Battle Abbey
- Galveston Flood

On University Way
- New York to the North Pole
- Observation Wheel
- Japanese Tea House

In Background—
- Jerusalem

Place of the World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Closes December 1st, 1904.

he background of this picture not on The Pike.



A SERIES OF ATTRACTIONS ON THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

1. "Beautiful Jim Key," the equine millionaire.
2. Main entrance "Palais du Costume."
3. The group of buildings for Battle Abbey.
4. The buildings of the Irish Exhibit.
5. Group of famous Indian chiefs with Cummins' Wild West.
6. The "Trip to the North Pole" building.
7. Geisha Girls playing native instruments in Fair Japan.
8. The Infant Incubators.
9. Indian papooses with Cummins' Wild West.
10. The Naval Exhibit.

Carolina and the "pas mala" of the Louisiana French negro. Negro Acadians sing the melodies of Creole Louisiana. An old-time negro camp meeting with its solemnly intoned hymns and its venerable negro preacher offer a striking contrast to negro ragtime singers, an octette of banjo pickers and a genuine pickaninny zobo brass band of thirty pieces. Leaving the theater by the main street of the village the simple homes of the oldtime negroes are entered where the visitor meets the old body servant and all those picturesque retainers of the Southland. It is a classic presentation of the great spectacles is a vivid portrayal of the most memorable fight between the white and red races—the Custer massacre. What are known as the Great Halls of Battle, contain cycloramas of the battles of Yorktown, representing the Revolutionary period; New Orleans, that of the war of 1812; Buena Vista, illustrating the Mexican War, and Manila the Spanish-American War. A museum of relics of all these wars is connected with the displays. Attendants in the uniforms of the Union and Confederate soldiers, assist the spectator to understand the battle pictures.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE "MAGIC WHIRLPOOL."

home life of the wealthy Southern planters in the days of negro slavery, just preceding the rumblings which foreshadowed the Civil War.

The battle history of the American Republic is the theme of the Battle Abbey, an enormous cyclorama near the western edge of the Pike. The huge building is designed in medieval architecture with stately towers, bastions and embattlements. A portcullis and drawbridge, and a parapet bristling with cannon, complete its very formidable appearance. Mammoth plastic representations of the battles of Manassas and Gettysburg are typical of the successes of both the Federal and Confederate armies. Between these two

The Galveston flood is a living picture of remarkable effects obtained by the use of plastic art, combined with mechanics and electricity. The immediate foreground is real, and the still life is full-size. Real grass, real trees, fences and houses appear about the spectator. As the picture recedes, objects gradually flatten out, yet with their angles so constructed that each retains its true perspective. They become flatter and flatter until they are merged into silhouettes. In the view of Galveston the foreground is real water, carried back into the picture, so that practically all the water lapping the beach, and stretching away into the middle distance is real. A new invention keeps the water in continual motion. The waves break on the beach with motion. This illusion is carried out all the way to the horizon so that the eye may follow a wave as it flows from under the feet of the spectator far away into the picture, until its individuality is lost in the wide ocean distance.

The scene, as the spectator looks across the bay at the city, is one of continuous life and action. Waves scintillate and sparkle as they break on the white sand; vessels and boats enter and leave the harbor; trolley cars traverse the streets, and trains cross the three-mile bridge spanning the bay that separates the city from the mainland. Night falls with new and beautiful cloud effects. Crimson clouds that form as the sun slowly sets over the ocean, are gradually dissipated as the last rays light up church spires and tallest buildings. Shadows of buildings are seen, objects change their direction, and lengthen with the setting sun. Darkness deepens, lights appear one by one in buildings, the lighthouse throws its glare across the moving water, trains brilliantly illuminated cross the bridge. The moonlight in the heavens marks its reflection across the waters of the Gulf. Daylight returns after a realistic sunrise, the lecturer leading his audience up to the



"ESQUIMAUX" (EXTERIOR) ON THE PIKE.



"ESQUIMAUX" (INTERIOR) ON THE PIKE.

history of the storm. The wind howls across the Gulf, clouds gather in the sky, darkness comes on with the approaching storm. Rain falls in torrents. Lightning flashes, and thunder roars. The water rises. One sees the waves increasing in size and fury as they dash on the strand, each succeeding wave encroaching farther on the shore until the beach and near-by streets are inundated.

Louder shrieks the wind, fiercer the roar of the waters until everything is blotted out in the storm mist. Only larger buildings on the more elevated parts of the island remain above the flood. The storm dies away. The rain ceases, and the waters recede. Ruins of the once noble city, with the waters still washing in the streets is the scene now presented. Shattered houses, warehouses wrecked, vessels driven high out of the water, and lying in a weird tangle on the beach, is all that is now left of the fleet lately in the docks. The ooze and scum of the ocean now covers everything. The light fades until all is dark. Gradually through the gloom, one sees slowly forming the outlines of a new picture, which presently stands revealed as Galveston as it will appear when the new breakwater is completed.

Fire Fighting is something new under the guise of amusement. A corps of wonderfully trained firemen, who are almost circus performers in agility and acrobatic skill, keep the thrills working for nearly an hour. Seated in a vast auditorium, the audience watches the alarm turned into a modern fire station, five hundred feet from the grand stand. The firemen are seen to leave their beds, slide down the brass poles, hitch the horses, and respond by dashing through a moving panorama of the New York street. Just in front of the audience a six-story block is ablaze. People appear at the windows screaming for help. As the firemen rescue the unfortunates by aerial hooks, the whole is enveloped in a fiery glare. No fire is used, but the effect is produced by electricity, steam, stained glass, celluloid, silk and other mechanical appliances. The effect is startling, especially as the building collapses after the victims are removed.

A fire brigade of boys from ten to twelve years old is a pleasing feature of the show. A steam engine is a small working model drawn by Shetland ponies, and the brigade owns a hose reel and hooks and ladders built on the same small miniature scale. In connection with fire fighting expedition is the largest and most complete array of the oldest fire-fighting apparatus in the world. Engines from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years old are being furnished by the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, which has spent much time and money in securing historic fire appliances. A fire engine, once pumped by George Washington, and another by Benedict Arnold are among the collection. Many American cities have contributed exhibits. The most modern engines and other apparatus will occupy one-half of this museum. The horses, men and apparatus taking part in the show, is the same team which was awarded a first prize at the International Fire Tournament at Royal Agricultural Hall, London, in 1893; the same crew took first prize at the International Firemen's Tournament at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and afterwards gave performances at the Crystal Palace, London.

The Piker, as the visitor will become known, may discover the North Pole in 20 minutes, a feat beyond Arctic explorers. The distinguishing feature of this show is an Atlantic liner 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, with every appointment of the modern sea-



"GALVESTON FLOOD" CONCESSION.

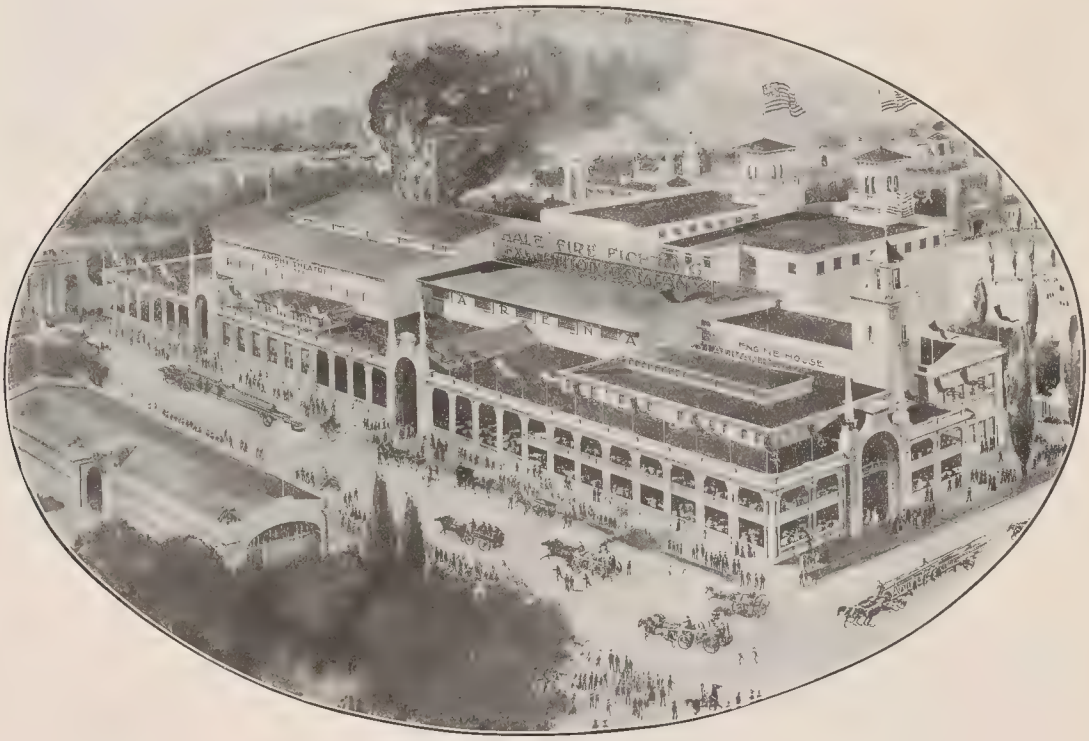


MAIN ENTRANCE TO "CLIFF DWELLERS."



"HEREAFTER," ON THE PIKE.

going vessel. She is manned by a captain and crew. On entering the main deck from the gang-plank the visitor finds oneself in a theater, where he enjoys a dramatic performance. He is taken to the second deck by stairways leading to the grand salon and cabin where he experiences the actual experiences of a voyage. A device beneath the carpet produces the exact effect of walking on board a ship in mid-ocean. By an ingenious contrivance of moving scenery a ship touches famous ports throughout the world. Passengers experience a storm at sea with lightning and thunder, rain and wind produced by mechanical effects. To carry out the idea that the passengers are



HALE'S FIRE FIGHTING BRIGADE, ON THE PIKE.

aboard a monarch of the waves, the ship is provided with drawing rooms, bridal chambers, smoking rooms, the logbook and all appurtenances of a sea-bound vessel.

Life boats will be lowered at intervals, just as done in distress at sea. Each boatload of passengers will be taken around the ship on real water and be returned to the hurricane deck, where a series of entertainments are presented in a palm garden. The pilot house of the ship is an ideal "blue room" for private parties. Gang planks connecting the vessel with the immense theater lying next to the ship, carry the passenger into the main illusion, which consists of a trip to the North Pole, the grinding of vessel through ice fields and bergs, an electrical effect giving a startling illustration of the Northern Aurora and the final discovery of the pole, a warm country with tropical vegetation locked within the embrace of eternal ice.

The main pavilion of the Scenic Railway is one of the finest as well as one of the most striking structures to be seen on the Pike. This pleasure railway, the most elaborate in the world, cost $250,000 to install, and will furnish to visitors the most entertaining ride, ever derived from a diversion of the switchback type. After leaving the main pavilion the cars are drawn up a long steep incline, not unlike the ascent of the mountain side, and then by force of gravity, rushed down into the succeeding valley with the speed of the wind, across bridges, past beautiful meadows, over rushing torrents, through subterranean taverns and dark tunnels, passing in their flight many interesting scenes which depict in a vivid manner, the most beautiful and inspiring sights of nature, produced by plastic devices, so real as to deceive the most sceptical.

The three mile trip is made in a few minutes in absolute safety. It is interesting to know that of the many millions of passengers carried on the scenic railways operated at Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo, Atlanta and other cities where expositions have been held, no accident has yet befallen any person, the feature of safety being the first consideration both in the construction and operation of these railways. The great length of the scenic railway on the Pike gives a new thrill not hitherto enjoyed by those who have become acquainted with its style of locomotion. The conception of the scenic railway belonged to the promoter who has erected the present one on the Pike. The idea was born of the switchback railway, a very good thing in its time, but which has, under the skillful hand of the inventor, developed with the passing of time into the most elaborate and complete combination of pleasure-giving features ever embodied in one structure.

The most gigantic example of open air show at St. Louis is the reproduction of the Holy City, erected on eleven acres of undulating ground, happily suggestive of the Palestine original. One thousand inhabitants of Jerusalem are being conveyed to the Exposition by chartered steamer, sailing from Jaffa.

Three hundred structures of varying sizes and appearance are separated by twenty-two streets, criss-crossing in a maze up and down hill, just as they did during the life of the lowly Nazarene. This new world Zion is encompassed about by a wall of the same height and aged tone as the one on the yellow hills of the Holy Land. Six famous gates pierce the enclosure. They are duplicates of the Damascus gate, the Jaffa gate, the

Golden gate, St. Stephen's gate, and West and South Gates.

Within the city wall, the Mosque of Omar, that resplendent example of Moslem faith, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Via Dolorosa, way of sorrow, along which Christ bore his cross on the road to Calvary, are reproduced exactly. The nine stations of the cross along the Via Dolorosa, where the reviled Nazarene halted to rest during his humiliation, are preserved with sacred fidelity.

The Jews' Wailing Place, the Tower of David, the Citadel and Moat, different native quarters of the city, with their bargaining merchants, are transplanted with wondrous success. Later places of interest include the grand new hotel, the American Consulate, St. John's Hospice, the Austrian Hospice, the Sisters of Zion, the Wheat Market, and the Austrian Post Office.

A squadron of Turkish cavalry, Rabbis, dealers of Assyria, Arabia, Jews, Moslems, Christians, and the hoi polloi of that life will dwell, many of them, in replicas of the homes they occupy in the real Jerusalem. Ceremonials, religious and social, vie for interest with the business pursuits of the population.

Not the least interesting feature of Jerusalem is the cyclorama of Solomon's Temple, operated as a separate concession, under the Jerusalem Exhibit Co. The Temple is the most complete model in the world of Solomon's masterly architecture. It shows the tabernacle of the ancient Hebrews, with all its paraphernalia, a complete and realistic model of the ancient Jerusalem, a handsome oil painting, forty feet long, showing Mt. Sinai, and the encampment of the Israelites before it. Dissolving views, moving pictures, and lectures, illustrating the various customs of the Israelites, and interesting biblical places complete this feature.

The Boer War introduces the seeker of amusement to scenes of conflict which recently engaged the attention of the world.



OLD TIME FIRE ENGINE USED IN THE EARLY FIFTIES.
One of the exhibits of Hale's Fire Fighters. This photo was taken on Harris street, Baltimore, where the edge of the late disastrous fire came. It was saved from ruin.

The audience is brought face to face with heroes who played conspicuous roles on Transvaal battlefields. In a rugged amphitheater of wooded hills on Skinker Road, surrounded by a perspective of African scenery, will be reproduced the Battle of Colenso, fought on the Tugela River, December 15, 1899, where eleven field guns were captured from Colonel Long, and where the British forces under command of General Buller where held in check by the Boers for many days. The battle of Paardeburg, where General Cronje surrendered on February 27, 1900, with three thousand men, and a laager full of women and children, to General Lord Roberts, will also be presented The battles are reproduced twice a day with uniforms and guns worn in the actual conflict, a battery of galloping colts, rapid firing guns, a battery of maxims, all used on the fields of South Africa. Enthusiasm will be heightened by the appearance of the old Transvaal Staats Artillery Band, and a section of the Transvaal Artillery, with some of the original artillerymen in the uniforms worn by them at that time. "Long Cecil," known as the "Gun that Saved Kimberly," which was manufactured in the shops of the De Beers mine, is one of the relics.

The Boer forces are in charge of General Viljoen, a gallant Boer leader. An added interest is gained by the presence of General Piet Cronje and General Kemp, who commanded the Boers in the engagement resulting in the wounding and capture of General Lord Methuen. Major Scott Harden, who commanded a contingent of Boers who volunteered for service against the Mad Mullahs, and who fought in Somaliland, together with Major W. P. Steward, of the Third Hussars, lead detachments of the Boer troops. Major C. Ross, D. S. O., who commanded a regiment of Canadian scouts, is in charge of the Canadian soldiery which takes part in the mimic battles. The troops are quartered in Boer laagers.

British shells explode the ammunition in the Boer laager and destroy the Red Cross wagon train. The British then storm the laager. General Cronje surrenders to Lord Roberts and staff, who appear on the scene. In connection with the show is an exhibit of South African metallurgy and curios, and a village of Zulus, Swazies and other South African tribes.

The wireless telegraph tower, 200 feet high, is the Exposition sending company of



"OLD FRIENDSHIP,"
Gen. George Washington Engine, of Alexandria, Va., exhibit in Hale's Fire Fighters.

American DeForest Co. It will also be used as an observatory. The Palace of Mirth, a labyrinth of mirrors; the great Observation Wheel, lifting the sightseer 260 feet above the Exposition; the Statisticum, a mechanical contrivance which establishes astonishing comparisons by startling contrast; the Golden Chariot, the latest inventions in moving pictures; an operating Cider Factory, where Pikers get refreshment and relief from the heat and a new sort of water chute are other features of The Pike. An Anthracite Coal Breaker, the South Dakota Crystal Cave, an operating pottery, Grant's Log Cabin and Lincoln's Log Cabin, although not on The Pike, come under the general head of amusements.

Not stranger than this modern world spectacle was the one which sought refuge in the Ark. Only the family of Noah was saved from the flood, while the families of every race move toward the polyglot Pike in this march of nations.

The heathen splendor of time-worn religion lends its serious note to the living color page. Swarthy votaries of Buddha, mystic fireworshippers of Persia, the suttee who would cast herself upon the burning pyre of her lord and master, those who prostrate themselves before idols of wood and stone, others faithful unto Mohammet, and the red man who fears his Manitou, impress us with the mystery of life.

Dancers of all nations illustrate the schuhblatter, the reel, the fling, the clog, the Nautch, the jar, the castanet, the sword and the devil dance. We behold these who whirl as do the dervishes; those who do the fandangos, the geisha girl, the flute, the snake, and the kachina or the dance of masks, the buffalo, and the Manitou dance, and the cannibalistic revels of the far sea islands.

Industries of the earth are portrayed by the varied population of Jerusalem, thrifty natives of the Alps, weavers of Ireland, the wood and ivory carvers of Hindostan, the tea pickers and rollers of Ceylon, the brass chiselers, candy makers, fortune tellers and



THE L. A. THOMPSON SCENIC RAILWAY.
Largest in the world on The Pike.

PIKE DAY PARADE.

Thirty Nationalities and Many Beasts in the Pageant.

The circus pleases the people. It is the instinct of the primitive passion for the pomp of the processional in life, that makes us slaves to the passing pageant. So the circus of the Universal Exposition commands the admiration of the crowd.

It is doubtful whether Rome of the Coliseum period, an Indian Durbar, or the fabled visit of Sheba to Solomon could have surpassed the barbaric magnificence and human interest of the Parade of Peoples and Beasts on Pike Day.

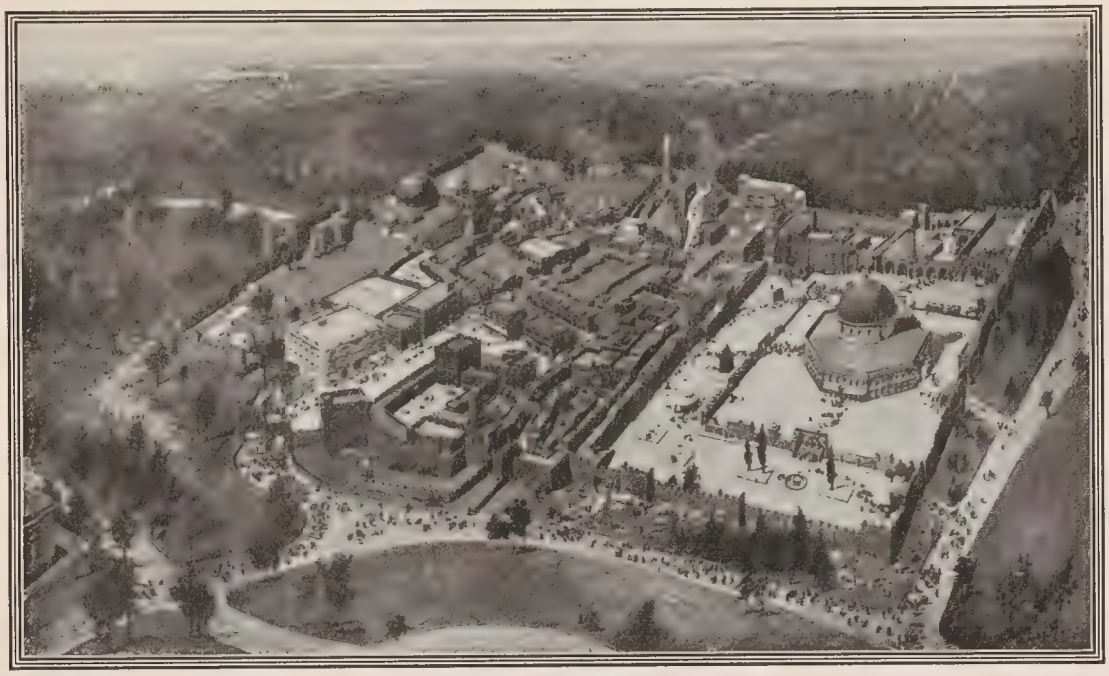
A babel of untamed music, the murmurs of thirty different tongues, and the blazonry of myriad colors mark the huge caravan, the like of which was never seen in all the centuries, dragging its serpentine length through a city of palaces.

Nearly five thousand natives from every clime give the passing show a vivid human interest not found in all the story books of the world. Two thousand animals of nearly every known species reproduce the traditional flocking into the Ark, a vast page torn from the Universal book.

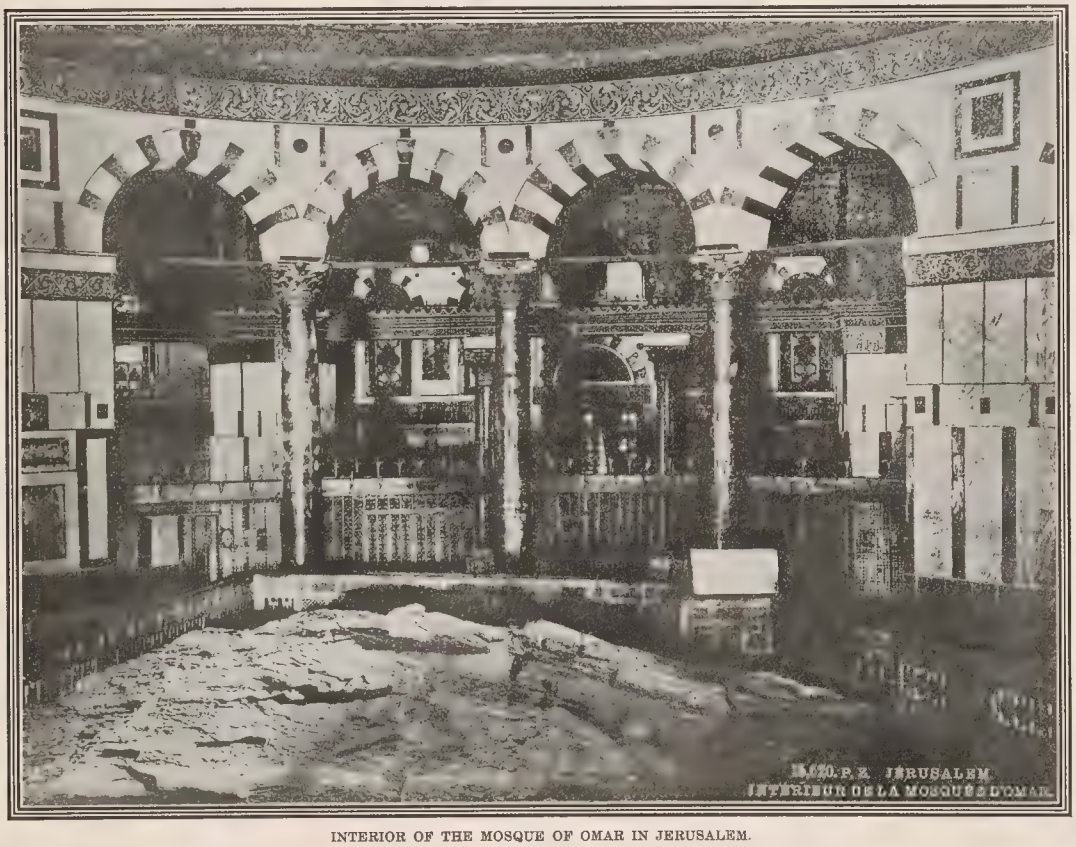
Celts ride in Irish jaunting cars drawn by donkeys, Japanese in harness drag the jinrickshaw, Arabian horses pull the Persian kajaga, and zebus slowly drag the golden cars of Indian rajahs. Alaskan dogs move heavily-laden sledges from the frozen north, ostriches and giraffes are hitched to the modern sulky, and zebras and fat-tail African sheep haul stylish traps. Lavishly caparisoned elephants, camels and dromedaries bear on their lofty backs the howdahs of the Orient. Arabian steeds carry turban children of the desert, the American broncho frets under famous Indian chiefs, and Rough Riders of all countries, while the dragomen of Egypt lead the immemorial donkey.

fakirs of Persia, Japanese who carve images from single beans of rice, and rag-making girl of Japan; Romanys from Spain, street vendors, flower girls and the singers of Parisian boulevards, merchants from the bazaars of Stamboul, old-time plantation darkies of the South, expert fire-fighters of the modern city, Russian serfs and deep sea divers, the potters, basket makers and blanket weavers of the Zuni and Moquis tribes, Chinese silk weavers who ply ancient looms, and the Boer housewife, fresh from her laager.

Wedding ceremonials and burial rites, native festivals and annual sacrificial feasts receive an impressive portrayal in this streaming pulsation of life, moving over a mile along the hard smooth boulevards of the Exposition. Aside from an outlay of thirty thousand dollars, the Parade of Peoples and Beasts becomes one of the greatest educational and amusement features of the World's Fair.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF JERUSALEM.



INTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR IN JERUSALEM.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Fiesta on the Corso de Seville.
Flight over the ocean by airship.
St. Lawrence's Gate of Drogheda.
Gallery of famous Irish beauties.
Bagging game in a natural forest.
Through the Alps on a swift tram car.
Crowded market place of Triana, Spain.
Carmac's Chapel on the Rocks of Cashel.
A Turkish cavalry patrol in the Holy City.
Knights in armor tilt in tournament lists.
Discovery of the North Pole in 20 minutes.
History of the coiffure through all the centuries.

Burros carry persons up trails into cliffs 60 feet high.

Zebrules, the new hybrid not found in natural history.

Geisha girls dance, sing and serve tea in native kiosk.

One show with 300 houses, 22 streets, on eleven acres.

Church of Holy Sepulchre, size of original at Jerusalem.

Six thousand entertainers on the Pike, and 1,500 animals.

Oxen of India draw curious cars of the wealthy caste.

Whole street transplanted from Asakusa in tight Japan.

Boy fire brigade, Shetland ponies and complete apparatus.

Real waves break on a real beach one mile from spectators.

Way of Sorrows 800 feet long; David street 1,000 feet.

Battleship Texas shooting at swimming target on water.

Chinese theater with troupe of Chinese actors in drama.

Remove your shoes before entering the Mosque of Omar.



WITHIN THE JAFFA GATE IN JERUSALEM.

Devil dancers—the strange medicine men of Burmah.

Fire engine and horses dash 500 feet under roof to fire.

Clouds in Creation are of steam controlled by vacuum.

Prehistoric monsters walk primeval earth in Creation.

Russian theater with 40 actors in National productions.

Transparent mirrors; you dissolve into a masterpiece.

Moslem Priests will cry the Muezzin from the minarets.

Famous rag-weaving girls of Japan, 10 to 20 years old.

A flood of fifty thousand gallons of water every minute.

Zuni Indians dance the mask, the flute and snake dances.

Fashions from period of Roman Colonies to the present.

Wild animals, without bars between them and the public.

Men-of-war run by electric motors on large water expanse.

Burmese village with houses of straw and strange people.

A ride hundreds of miles in a real train of Pullman cars.

Jaffa Gate, Golden Gate, Zion Gate, and St. Stephen Gate.

Celtic theater with Edward Harrigan in Hibernian drama.

Street in Paris with architecture of all periods of France.

World re-created in shell 150 feet in diameter, 115 feet high.

Single chain of boats carrying 1,500 passengers in one load.

Rides in jinrickshas, a jaunting car, a sampan, a kajavak, a sedan chair.

The Division of Concessions and Admissions

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



By JOHN A. WAKEFIELD,
Chief Department of Concessions.

In the financial scheme of an Exposition, the concessions feature is one of the chief factors of revenue, owing to the almost limitless forms of these privileges and the various methods which must be applied. The administration of this department is one of the most complex in the entire business scope of the Exposition.

While the theory of granting concessions is to cover as wide a range as possible, in their character and representation they should provide for that which is new and novel, with the greatest originality in their execution.

In harmony with the principle among the American people that our trade relations should be encouraged, the granting of concessions at this Exposition has been done with a view to assisting in the fullest respect the Exhibits Division of the Exposition, in the exploitation of goods and wares, both from our own standpoint as well as that of our foreign patrons, thereby helping in a no unimportant manner to attain the object for which expositions are held.

A much greater concession field has been covered at St. Louis than at any preceding. Nearly every commodity that could possibly be used on the grounds will be offered as a concession. Every novelty human ingenuity could conceive, as either giving simple pleasure or substantial return has been offered and where it possessed merit and the capital necessary for its exploitation has been

By NORRIS B. GREGG,
Director of Division, Concessions and Admissions.

Amusements may educate and yet retain their popularity. This larger policy of combining the educational with the purely amusing was the ethical origin of the Pike. The desire was to make the lighter field of entertainment a pleasant vehicle of academic impression, producing its lesson in a lasting manner by direct appeal to the imagination, the most active and retentive faculty of the mind.

Through the guise of amusement, therefore, lives and manners of peoples may be contrasted with our own, thus establishing by the most striking comparison, true ethnological values. The industries of many races, as they will be plied on the Pike, give us a keen lesson in economics. Their ways of living offer suggestions along the lines of sociology. The viands of fifteen different countries, prepared by cooks of these nations, introduce to us new table delicacies; active practice before our eyes of their religious customs, gives a more catholic spirit of charity; ceremonies which have to do with marriage and burial, impress us with the unity of the race, and its common purpose. Sports and pastimes, after the fashion of many lands, strengthens the growing demand for more rest than the American is in the habit of taking. Even in the domain of the illusionary, the spectacular and the open air representation of military science, the Pike tells of the ingenuity of the artist and mechanic.

By E. NORTON WHITE,
Chief Department of Admissions.

The Department of Admissions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been organized along general lines similar to that of other Expositions, and yet when taken as a whole the system will be found to vary in a marked degree from that of any of its predecessors. No department of an Exposition has as much detail to care for as that of the Admissions; no department comes in touch with the general public as does Admissions.

Two systems were developed and tested for the gates, tickets and coins. Coin was used at the Centennial, tickets at Chicago and defects were found in each, but here what was proven to be the weak points at other Expositions have been changed. In tickets the system calls for both the color scheme and the series number, a color for each day of the 185 days the gates will be open as well as 185 series numbers, it being the intention to only use a series of tickets once. It is true a large number will have to be printed, but at no time will it be possible to counterfeit a ticket in the number of hours it will be on sale. The issue of tickets for the day's business is guarded and color and series will not be known to other than a trusted employe until the men call to receipt for their quota for the day. No souvenir tickets have been devised for an advance sale, thus closing one of the principal leaks at all Exposition gates.

At the time of the Centennial slot machines had not been invented, to-day they

[*Continuation by John A. Wakefield.*]

available, it has been adopted. In this manner the prospective returns to the Exposition have been stretched to the greatest latitude. In all, about 250 concessions have been granted. Of this number about forty are amusements, fifty-five restaurants and the remainder novelties.

Various steps toward perfection of the specific concession must be guardedly considered before the Exposition management is safe in granting the special privilege. In the matter of amusement concessions, for instance, those who are entrusted with examination of applications and the recommendation of them to the executive powers, must first and always weigh the proposed entertainment from the standpoint of the pubilc. How will the independent patron, in his capacity as a visitor to the Exposition, regard this or that show, from the moral, social and purely diverting point of view? Secondly, how will it bid in popularity in the competitive effort to astonish and command a price of admission? Third, the expense of installation is weighed against the possible returns, based on the closest estimates of probable attendance. These are vital factors in the consideration of the proposed amusements concessions.

The intelligence, experience, native ingenuity and financial standing or backing of the applicant in regard to his ability to carry out the proposed scheme, are conspicuous qualities expected by those who have the heavy responsibility of granting this section of the Exposition business.

The success of any concession and particularly those which are designed to appeal to the love of amusement, depends almost entirely on the man who creates the idea. If he is a born showman, the advantage is certainly on his side, for not only must his idea be new and catchy, but he must possess the instincts of the entertainment purveyor to carry out all the details in a masterful manner.

FREDERICK L. TURNER,

General Chief Clerk of Department of Admissions.

Frederick L. Turner, general chief clerk of the Department of Admissions, came to the St. Louis Exposition, armed with experience gained at the Columbian Exposition, where he was attached to the Agriculture Department. Mr. Turner was engaged at the outset for duty in the Admission Department, but, pending the organization of the department, he served in the Bureau of Supplies, afterwards being transferred to the Division of Concessions and Admissions. He ranks next to E. Norton White, Chief of the Department of Admissions.



FREDERICK L. TURNER.

[*Continuation by Norris B. Gregg.*]

These are only passing suggestions as to how the Pike becomes a thoroughly co-ordinate part of the Exposition, leaving its influence to broaden the millions who enter into its entertainments.

OFFICIAL GATE MACHINE.

Wonderful Coin Taker is an Automaton That Makes No Mistakes.

The coin controlled gate lock machine which has been adopted by the admission department for use at the entrance of the Fair is designed to be placed in connection with the ordinary registering turnstiles, and to so operate that the turnstile will be locked, except when a proper coin is placed in the machine. then the stile will be allowed to turn, so as to admit one person, automatically locking again until the next coin is placed in it. The machine consists of a stout oak box or pedestal, thirty-three inches high by eleven inches square, capped by a heavy iron casting, which supports the working parts of the machine.

On top of the cap is the head for receiving the coin; this is a heavy brass frame suporting vertically two pieces of plate glass between which the coin falls, being introduced through a brass hopper at the top. This glass and brass head is about nine inches high from the iron cap of the pedestal, and where the coin is introduced into the hopper has a polished brass table about seven by three and a half inches square, which is used by the gateman for sounding any doubtful coin which may be presented to him.

From the side of the machine next to the turnstile there projects a latch which normally prevents the turnstile from turning forward so as to admit a person. When, however, the proper coin is deposited in the hopper at the top of the machine, it falls between the two plates of glass until it strikes a device by means of which an electric circuit is completed; this operates a lock on the inside of the machine, releasing the projecting latch and allowing one person to pass through the gate.

The machine is so constructed that should several coins of the right denomination be dropped in at the same time it will admit just as many people as have been paid for, and will then automatically lock itself until more money is deposited.

On the inside of the pedestal is a registering device which counts each coin as it is deposited in the locked receptacle provided for that purpose.

The general appearance of the machine gives the impression of strength and durability, and at the same time sufficient care has been given to appearance. The wooden pedestal is finished as black Flemish oak, the iron cap is covered by an enamel of Tuscan red, and the brass work has in part a polished and in part a dipped finish.

The whole machine is strongly bolted to the floor in proper position in relation to the turnstile which it controls.

[*Continuation by E. Norton White.*]

have been perfected to such a degree that we have tested four with the view of establishing same at the gates.

In Chicago, they had a paid admission of 21,480,141; free admissions to the number of 6,059,380, a daily average of paid admissions of 120,001, and free admission of 33,111, a total of 153,112. Here in a territory that has within 300 miles of St. Louis a population of 5,000,000 more people than lived within the same radius of Chicago, in 1893, with railroads on record with rates quoted for the entire period of the Exposition equal to the ones that Chicago only enjoyed during the months of September and October, with a history behind us of years of prosperity, with no panic in sight or anticipated, the good will and best wishes of all the land that this Exposition will prove to be what its builders have claimed for it, the most wonderful creation in the history of Expositions, we have anticipated, and have builded and planned our system along lines that will be adequate to accommodate an admission that will give us at least an average of one admission from this 5,000,000 new people and swell our number of paid admission to what will equal Chicago's total of paid and free admissions, or an average of 200,000 people a day to be accommodated and cared for.

GRANT WOMER.

Chief Inspector of Admissions at the World's Fair.

Grant Womer, Chief Inspector of Admissions at the World's Fair, was born in Pennsylvania in 1865, and began to earn wages as a farm hand at the age of 9. In 1879 he went to Iowa, where he worked on a farm for several years, going to a district school in the winter. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1884, he engaged in farming and keeping a hotel till 1889, when he went to Minneapolis and in August of that year enlisted in the United States Army, being assigned to Company C, 12th Infantry, stationed at Fort Sully, S. D., among the Sioux Indians. He took part in the last Indian campaign in 1890-91, serving in every capacity from private to Post-Sergeant Major and Ordnance Sergeant, until honorably discharged in November, 1892. April 1, 1893, he joined the Columbian Guards at the Chicago Exposition and was detailed as clerk in the Adjutant's office. A few months later he was made Sergeant Major, or Chief Clerk of the Department, and held that position until the department's affairs were all closed, June 1, 1894. The following week Director F. J. V. Skiff appointed him Guard of the Field Museum, which position he still held when offered his present position in March, 1903. The officers of the Museum granted him an indefinite leave of absence, which enabled him to assume his present duties on April 1, 1903.



GRANT WOMER.

Official List of Concessionaires

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT CONCESSIONS.

ALASKA AND ESQUIMAUX VILLAGE Dick Craine, Asbestos Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
ANCIENT ROME AND HAWAIAN VOLCANO..... Ancient Rome Exhibit Co., Chemical Bldg., City.
BATTLE ABBEY Criterion Con. Co., Security Bldg., St. Louis,
BOHEMIA R. L. Garcelon, care of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
CRYSTAL PALACE Fernand Akoun, 411 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
CLIFF DWELLERS Cliff Dwellers Ex. Co., 510 Odd Fellows' Bldg., City.
CHINESE VILLAGE Yeo Ging Co., 918 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CHAIRS, ROLLER Clarkson Concession Co., 1005 Carleton Bldg., City.
COLORADO GOLD MINE..... Jas. T. Hayward, 405 Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
CREATION Roltair Concession and Amusement Co., 526 Chemical Bldg., City.
COAL BREAKER Anthracite Mining and Ex. Co., Exposition Gds., City.
CAIRO Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., 101 N. Broadway, City.
CONSTANTINOPLE Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., 101 N. Broadway, City.
FIRE-FIGHTING EXHIBITION. Hale & McMahon, Expo. Fair Grounds.
GLASS WEAVING, SPINNING.. J. A. Deknatel & Son, Exposition Grounds.
GERMAN TYROLEAN ALPS.... German Tyrolean Alps Co., Wainwright Bldg., City.
GOLDEN CHARIOT Frank S. Talbot, 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
GRANT'S LOG CABIN..... C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., City.
GALVESTON FLOOD Criterion Concession Co., World's Fair Gds.
HAUNTED CASTLE Roltair Concession and Am. Co., 526 Chemical Bldg., City.
HEREAFTER J. J. Dunnavant, World's Fair Gds.
HUNTING IN THE OZARKS... H. A. Diamant, 316 N. Main St., City.
INFANT INCUBATORS..... Imperial Concession Co., 611 Mo. Trust Bldg.
INDIAN CONGRESS AND WILD WEST Frederick T. Cummins, 100 N. 4th St., City.
IRISH VILLAGE Thos. F. Hanley, World's Fair Gds.
JAPANESE VILLAGE Japanese Concession Co., Rialto Bldg., City.
JERUSALEM Jerusalem Exhibit Co., Stock Exch. Bldg., City.
JIM KEY (Educated Horse).... A. R. Rogers, Frisco Bldg.
LAUNCHES AND GONDOLAS.. Launch and Gondola Con. Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
LINCOLN'S LOG CABIN..... Lincoln Exhibit Co., 704 Mo. Trust Bldg.
MOORISH PALACE Moorish Palace Co., 6th Floor, Security Bldg., City.
MODEL PLAYGROUND..... Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshfield, Administration Bldg., Exposition Gds.
MINIATURE RAILWAY Cagney Bros., 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
MAGIC WHIRLPOOL Robinson & Bayliss, 611 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
MOROCCO. J. W. S. Langerman, Special Commissioner of the Sultan of Morocco, Administration Bldg., Louisiana Expo. Gds., St. Louis, Mo.
MYSTERIOUS ASIA Asiatic Expo. Co., 411 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
NAVAL EXHIBITION Naval Exhibit Co., 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ... Official Photographic Co., World's Fair Gds.
OLD PLANTATION J. A. Thompson, 608 Rialto Bldg., City.
OLD ST. LOUIS, MO..... Central Amusement Co., 327 Commercial Bldg.
OLD CAHOKIA COURT HOUSE. Alexander Celia, 345 Collinsville Av., East St. Louis. Ill
OLD VIRGINIA HOMESTEAD.. Old Virginia Homestead Co., Martinsville, Va.
OBSERVATION WHEEL Observation Wheel Co., Wainwright Bldg., City.
PALAIS DU COSTUME..... Palais du Costume Co., 415 Locust St.
POTTERY, WELLER S. A. Weller, Zanesville, O.
PARIS AND FRANCE..... Paris Amusement Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
SCENIC RAILWAY L. A. Thompson, care of A. F. Turpin. World's Fair Gds.
SOUTH AFRICAN BOER EXHIBITS South African Boer War Co., 1222 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
STREETS OF SEVILLE..... Streets of Seville Amusement Co., 520 Holland Bldg., City.
STATISTICUM Ferdinand Boberg, care of Russell Stanhope, Administration Bldg.
SUBMARINE DIVING Roltair Con. and Am. Co., 526 Chemical Bldg., City.
NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE Criterion Concession Co., Security Bldg., City.
TRAINED & WILD ANIMALS.. Hagenbeck Wild and Trained Animal Show Co., care of F. R. Tate, Mgr., Columbia Theatre, City.
UNDER AND OVER THE SEA.. Under and Over the Sea Co., World's Fair Gds., City.
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VIEWS... C. J. W. Saunders and K. J. Nelson, Dubuque, Iowa.
WATER CHUTES Capt. Paul Boyton, 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Am. DeForest Wireless Tel. Co., 414 Commercial Bldg.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCESSIONS.

AMERICAN GEM STONE..... Geo. Bell Co., Denver, Col.
APPLE CIDER..... Geo. Miltenberger, Clarksville Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., 213 N. 2d St.
ART METAL SOUVENIRS..... Art Metal Works, 621 Broadway, New York.
ART AND BURNT LEATHER NOVELTIES A. W. Smith, 1808 S. Compton Av., St. Louis, Mo.
ASBESTOS SAD IRON..... Dover Mfg. Co., Canal Dover, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC CIGAR MACHINE. Elk Mfg. and Vending Co., P. O. Box 274. Washington, D. C.
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE World's Fair Automobile Transit Co., 5th and Locust Sts., City.
AUTOMATIC WEIGHING SCALES Wattling Mfg. Co., 153 159 W. Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.
BARRIOS DIAMONDS Barrios Jewelry Co., Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and 7th and Olive Sts., City.
BOGIA REGULATING LAMP SOCKETS (Electric)..... Wm. F. Stiltz & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
BURNT LEATHER AND FANCY LEATHER GOODS..... Miss Daisy Erb, 4258a Finney Av., St. Louis, Mo.
BURNT AND ORNAMENTAL LEATHER NOVELTIES..... R. J. Joyce & Co., 100 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHECKING PARCELS, ETC.... Jno. F. Morton, Richmond, Mo.
CERTIFICATES OF VISITATION O. W. Forsyth, Seattle, Wash.
CARD WRITING (Knife Work). C. W. Michaelson (Prof. Kesto), 4130 Clayton Av., City.
CARD PRINTING..... Henry Willard, 1367a Stewart Pl., City. Jacob Berger, 3307 Lawton Av., City.
CHAIRS, ROLLER Clarkson Concession Co., 1005 Carleton Bldg., City.
CHOCOLATE Walter Baker & Co., Boston Mass.
CIGARS Sanchez & Haya, No. 191 Fulton St., New York, N. Y. J. Stanley Winget, York, Pa.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES, ETC... F. C. Whorley, 6017 Suburban Av., St. Louis, Mo.
CIGAR VENDING MACHINES.. Elk Vending and Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

COIN ROLLING D. B. Tuttle & C. F. Damm, Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
CORAL AND MOSS AGATE PEBBLES, SHELLS AND PEARLS A. Schorr, 909 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
DRESS MAKING SYSTEM..... Mrs. S. S. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.
DRINKING WATER Exposition Water Co., 707 Carleton Bldg., City.
ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES..... B. Colby, 119 Bible House, New York. Electrical Contract Co., 202 Center St., New York.
ENTOMOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SPECIMENS..... C. B. Riker, 49 Vesey St., New York City.
FANCY HORN GOODS..... C. Walter, 2343 State St., Chicago, Ill.
FILIGREE JEWELRY..... Mrs. A. M. Powers, 1308 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
FISH SCALE WORK..... Mrs. Mary A. Gardner, 4236 Westminster Pl., City.
FOUNTAIN PEN Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.
FRESH FRUITS..... Charles Devoto, St. Louis, Mo.
GLASSWARE Chas. Taylor & Son, 4176a Flad Av., City.
GRANULAR TOBACCO Kendrick Bros., Clarksville, Tenn.
HOTEL, INSIDE INN..... Inside Inn Co., Exposition Grounds.
IMITATION DIAMOND JEWELRY Louis H. Goldsoll, Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
INDIAN CURIOS J. W. Benham, 138 W. 42d St., New York.
INFANT AND DOLL OUTFITTING Miss Nellie F. Conway, 620 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
INGERSOLL WATCHES R. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 5746a Maple Av., City.
JANITOR AND CLEANING..... J. J. Dunnevant & Co., Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo. World's Fair Exhibitors & Concessionaires Cleaning Co., St. Louis, Mo.
JAPANESE TEA HOUSE..... Tetsunosuke Yamapechi, 36 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON STATUETTES Souvenir Statuette Co., St. Louis, Mo.
KNITTED STOCKINGS..... Wayne Knitting Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
LAUNDRY National Laundry Co., St. Louis, Mo. Inside Inn Co., Exposition Grounds.
LAUNCH AND GONDOLA..... Launch and Gondola Concession Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
LEATHER GOODS, CHINA, GLASSWARE E. E. Buckner, care of Ely Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.
LEATHER AND HORN BACK NOVELTIES Henry Grossman, St. Augustine, Fla.
MANN'S PAT. SCREW DRIVER. Mann's Specialty Co., St. Louis, Mo.
MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA BIG TREE E. S. Blake, 910 Chestnut St. St. Louis, Mo.
METAL SOUVENIRS Chas. S. Muir, 1407 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
MINIATURE COTTON BALE.. S. L. Joseph, Paragould, Ark.
NEWS STANDS Postal News Co., St. Louis
NOVELTIES Hani A. Schehab & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Chesman & Beal, Germania Trust Bldg.
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC.... Official Photo Co., World's Fair Gds.
OFFICIAL SHEET MUSIC..... Robt. A. Reid, Hotel Usona, City.
OFFICIAL SOUVENIR SPOON.. Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., Holland Bldg.
OFFICIAL CATALOGUE Official Catalogue Co., Administration Bldg.
OFFICIAL DAILY PROGRAMS.. Towers, Evans, Perry & Towers, St. Louis, Mo.
OFFICIAL GUIDE Official Guide Co., *Star* Bldg.
OPTICAL GOODS A. S. Aloe Instrument Co., City.
ORANGEADE W. M. Knox, 409 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
OSCILLATING JEWELRY..... E. Oscar Hart, 519 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo. Boismaure Oscillating Jewelry Co., 44 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
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PATENTED WATCH FOB NOVELTIES Jean S. Hama, 1347 Leffingwell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
PATTERNS G. V. Valentine, 88 Washington St., Chicago.
POTTERY, WELLER S. A. Weller, Zanesville, O.
PEANUTS AND POPCORN..... American Concession Co., 303 Granite Bldg., City.
PEARL AND SHELL SOUVENIRS, NOVELTIES..... Frank Koecheritz, Muscatine, Iowa.
PEARLS AND SHELL GOODS.. W. D. Burd, Little Rock, Ark.
PIPES S. Heyman, 1808 Fairmont Av., St. Louis, Mo.
POCKET CASH REGISTERS.... H. A. Diamondt, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
POULTRY FARM Model Poultry Farm Co., 206 Mo. Trust, City.
PRISCILLA SKIRT AND WAIST HOLDERS Goodspeed Mfg. Co., Ann Harbor, Mich.
PUBLIC DOMAIN GUIDE..... Wm. H. Johnson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
RE-NO-WAY PREPARATIONS.. Re-No-Way Preparation Co., 5280 Page Av., City.
ROCK SPRINGS WATER..... Jacob Reis Bottling Works, 300 S. Broadway, St. Louis.
ROOT BEER DeLong & Van Boston, Clayton, Mo.
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SILK ARTICLES AND COCOONS J. J. Manion, 705 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. John Abdel Noir, 39 Broadway, New York.
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SPINNING TOPS..... Mrs. Elizabeth G. Mudd, 3854 Washington Av., St. Louis, Mo.
STAMPED GOODS AND PATTERNS Wayne Knitting Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
STATUARY, MINIATURES..... E. M, Dilley, 6300 Suburban Av., City,
SEATING CONCESSION Clarkson Concession Co., 1005 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
SOUVENIR STATIONERY..... Cupples Envelope Co., St. Louis, Mo.
SOUVENIR SILVER RINGS.... Eldredge & Moss, 145 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
SOUVENIRS (Fleur-de-lis) Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., Holland Bldg., City.
SOUVENIRS (Penfold Design).. Cupples Envelope Co., City.
SOUVENIR CUP Cupples Envelope Co., City.
SOUVENIR AND NOVELTY.... H. H. Merrick & Co. 405 Continental Bank Bldg., City. J. J. Manion, St. Louis, Mo.
SOUVENIR BANGLES..... Mrs. M. Belmont, 4577 Rutger St., St. Louis, Mo.
SOFT DRINKS Star Bottling Co., St. Louis, Mo. Liquid Carbonic Co., St. Louis, Mo. L. A. Becker & Co., 22d and Halstead Sts., Chicago, Ill.
S. T. C. TRANSFER FLUID.... Helen J. McKell, 3940 North Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
SWEDISH SOUVENIRS..... Josef Roger, St. Louis, Mo.
SWISS EMBROIDERY Imperial Emb. Co., 415 N. Broadway, City.
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TEMPLE OF PALMISTRY..... Mrs. Catherine McGee, 804 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
TENERIFFE LACE Proctor Teneriffe Lace Wheel Co., Viroqua, Wis.
TOWER ELEVATORS Am. DeForest Wireless Tel. Co., 100 Broadway, New York.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. Mrs. Stella Lemonius, 4348a Forest Park Bl.
UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE. Chautauqua Fruit Co., F. M. Randall, 408 S. 7th Street, St. Louis. Malto Grape Co., Paw Paw, Mich. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y. Gleason Grape Co., Fredonia, N. Y. California Grape Juice Co., Pensacola, Fla. Fremont Grape Juice Co., Fremont, O.
VULCAN STATUE (Miniature Reproductions) J. A. McKnight, Birmingham, Ala.
WATCH REPAIRING, CLOCKS, ETC. William Groth, St. Louis, Mo.
WALLEY CUFF HOLDERS.... Herbert H. Waller, North Adams, Mass.
WALNUT NOVELTY Victor Kremer Co., 67-73 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
WEIGHING SCALES U. S. Standard Scale Co., 75 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.
WHISK BROOMS..... Pawling & Boyd, Pueblo, Col.
WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN POLES BRACKETS.... Wm. Bales, Little Rock, Ark.
WIRE JEWELRY C. B. Merrick, 705 13th St., Washington, D. C. Ernest Ehrke, 4419 Rutger St., St. Louis, Mo.
WOOD AND BARK NOVELTIES. Nelson C. Freeman, 352 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
WRENCHES, PLIERS..... Wm. H. Joith & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

RESTAURANTS AND LUNCH CONCESSIONS.

ADMINISTRATION RESTAU'T. C. Marchetti, Administration Restaurant, World's Fair Gds.
AGRICULTURE BUILDING J. A. Beyer, Metropolitan Hotel, City.
AMERICAN INN Mrs. Jas. T. McCready, 43 E. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.
BOARDING AND LODGING EMPLOYES Park Boarding and Com. Co., World's Fair Gds.
CAIRO Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., Central American Trust Co. Building, City.

CHINESE VILLAGE Yee Ging Co., 918 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CONSTANTINOPLE Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
CLIFF DWELLERS Cliff Dwellers Exhibit Co., 510 Odd Fellows' Bldg., City.
CEYLON TEA Stanley Bois, care of Russell Stanhope, Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
COAL MINE Anthracite Mining and Exhibit Co., World's Fair Gds., City.
CRYSTAL CAFE Jno. N. Edwards, 4209 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
DAIRY LUNCHES Byrnes Dairy Lunch Co., Kirkwood, Mo.
EASTERN PAVILION Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer, Philadelphia, Pa.
FALSTAFF INN Chas. A. Lemp, Lemp Brewing Co., City.
FIRE-FIGHTING EXHIBITION. Hale & McMahon, Exposition Gds.
GRANT'S LOG CABIN..... C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., City.
GERMAN TYROLEAN ALPS... German Tyrolean Alps Co., Wainwright Bldg., City.
HEREAFTER J. J. Dunnavant, Exposition Gds., 1202 Fullerton Bldg., City.
HOO HOO RESTAURANT..... House of Hoo Hoo, World's Fair Gds.
HORTICULTURE BUILDING, RESTAURANT J. A. Beyer, Metropolitan Hotel, City.
HOTEL, INSIDE INN..... Inside Inn Co., Exposition Grounds.
INDIA TEA India Tea Association, 138 Front St., New York City.
IRISH VILLAGE Thos. F. Hanley, Exposition Gds.
JAPANESE VILLAGE Japanese Concession Co., Rialto Bldg., City.
JERUSALEM Jerusalem Exhibit Co., Stock Ex. Bldg., City
LADIES' RESTAURANT AND LIGHT LUNCHES..... Mrs. James Allen Reed, 4252 West Pine, City.
MEXICAN RESTAURANT Frederido Homdedou, Mexican Bldg., World's Fair Gds., City.
MILITARY KITCHEN C. T. L. and G. B. Massey, 607 Roe Bldg., City.
MYSTERIOUS ASIA..... Asiatic Exposition Co., 411 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
NAVAL EXHIBITION Naval Exhibit Co., 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.... Mrs. E. S. Brinton, 3121 Locust St., City.
NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE Criterion Concession Co., Security Bldg., City.
OLD ST. LOUIS..... Central Amusement Co., 327 Commercial Bldg.
PALAIS DU COSTUME..... Palais du Costume Co., 415 Locust St., City.
PARIS Paris Amusement Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City
POULTRY FARM Model Poultry Farm Co., 206 Mo. Trust Bldg. City.
RALSTON PURINA FOOD..... Ralston Purina Mills Co., 800 Gratiot St., City.
RESTAURANT H. G. Piehl & Co., 217 Wainwright Bldg., City.
Simpson Catering Co., Laclede Bldg., City.
Firmin Michel, Philippine Exhibit, World's Fair Grounds.
Mathew Voney, 313 Locust St., City.
Behnke & Willman, Administration Bldg., World's Fair Gds.
Theo. Olsen, New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Harriet S. MacMurphy, 216 N. 23d St., Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. A. S. Hall, et al., Council Bluffs, Ia.
RICE KITCHEN Rice Association of America, De Lisle Construction Co.
ROAST BEEF SANDWICHES... E. R. Cowen, 606 Odd Fellows' Bldg., City.
SCENIC RAILWAY L. A. Thompson, care of A. F. Turpin, World's Fair Gds.
SOUTHERN HOME Mrs. S. E. Barringer, 4539 McMillan Av., City.
STREETS OF SEVILLE..... Streets of Seville Amusement Co., 520 Holland Bldg., City.
TENNESSEE RESTAURANT ... Sandel Bros., Nashville, Tenn.
TEMPLE INN F. B. Davison, World's Fair Gds.
TRAINED & WILD ANIMALS.. Hagenbeck Trained and Wild Animal Show Co., care F. R. Tate, Columbia Theatre, City
TRIP TO SIBERIA..... Criterion Concession Co., Security Bldg., City.
WATER CHUTES..... Capt. Paul Boyton, 412 Missouri Trust Bldg., City.
VIENNA CAFE Fleischmann's Vienna Cafe Co., Columbia Club, St. Louis, Mo.
WIENERWURSTS AND FRANKFURTERS Kells & Hopkins, 1117 to 1121 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Submarine boat sinks under real water with people.

Gypsy Lane of Barcelona with genuine Romanys.

Eleven sections of arcaded bazaars of Stamboul.

Japanese defense as practised by President Roosevelt.

Theater of flowers, conception of a woman now dead.

Battle history of America in mammoth cyclorama.

Cabaret Braunt, the Parisian haunt of the Bohemians.

Jewish rabbis will intone the Talmud in synagogues.

Voice of Creation and the man who utters it.

Dadera, the annual sacrificial Feast of India.

Chorus of 100 talking birds at perfect liberty.

Rajah festival with elephants and golden cars.

Japanese roosters with tails 10 to 25 feet long.

Atlantic liner 500 feet long and 80 feet high.

Relics from the Golden Temples of Rangoon.

Statue of awakening woman stands 42 feet high.

Cafe Chatants, the elixir of Parisian fever.

Adam's rib impersonated by a human being.

Dublin's famous band of "60 sober" musicians.

Bits of the Emperor's Imperial Gardens at Tokio.

Sunset effect with changing shadows and angles.

Fire engine once pumped by George Washington.

Japanese trees with human and animal shapes.

Man who carves images on a single grain of rice.

The Maine will be blown up in Havana Harbor.

Historic fire engine pumped by Benedict Arnold.

Through centuries on a water canal to Genesis.

Temple with 500 Buddah Idols of 14th Century.

Children ride giant tortoises with bridles and bits.



TYMPANUM OVER EAST CENTRAL ENTRANCE PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES, ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
CLEMENT J. BARNHORN, SCULPTOR

Sculpture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

By CARL BITTER

[Address delivered by Chief of the Department of Sculpture at Memorial Hall, St. Louis, February 10, 1904]

The vast growth of our nation at a time when means of communication and intercourse between the nations were developed to such an extent as to banish former barriers that existed between the peoples of this globe, has had a peculiar influence upon not only the production, but also the appreciation of Art. It could not be helped that works of Art would come into existence in a part of the globe, the wealth of which, together with the energy of its inhabitants brought about a development and a prosperity that could command anything that seemed desirable and worth having to man.

As a proof that Art does exist in the States, especially prominent in works of Sculpture, I would mention that at the Paris Exposition of 1900, to the sculptors of the United States were awarded more medals and diplomas than to any other nation, but the subject of appreciation is one that I will have to speak about briefly, still cannot help touching.

What are the feelings and emotions, and the intellectual processes that go on in the minds of the vast majority of the people who behold works of Art, and behold them in such large numbers as are shown in an enterprise like our World's Fair? To be sure, the difference will not be great, taking the general average between the oldest nations of the globe and our comparatively young nation, still there will appear a shade of practical realism in the observations that our people would make as compared with those who look back upon centuries of refinement, and of development in the Fine Arts. I have no doubt that a great mass of the people look upon painted or sculptured forms of figures and animals as merely forms in life-like reproductions, and measure them by the degree of likeness which they in their opinion have to the original living form. The man is compared with the man as the observer knows him. The horse will please if its proportions and attitude represent as closely as possible the horse the observer is familiar with, and in that channel of particular criticism will run his mind, and that also will determine his pleasure or displeasure. Many shapes and forms he will notice that he cannot comprehend, because his practical eye has never seen them, and to his inner eye they never appeared. At times such riddles will appeal to his humorous side, and, in short, observations of this nature will be all the pleasure or benefit that the average mortal derives from the creations that have taken so many hours, days, or years, of the artist's life in producing.

Be it far from me to presume that this is the case with my esteemed audience this morning, still I feel that in my words of explanation which I address to you, I should



CARL BITTER,
Chief of Department of Sculpture.

point out the way in which I believe Art is usually observed, and on the other hand the way in which it might and should be appreciated.

In the many opportunities that occur in the field of the Fine Arts, few demand so much of poetic qualities as the artistic framing of a Universal Exposition in which the entire population of our globe assembles to show the outward manifestations of its material and intellectual progress, and its prosperity. What the architect created and the sculptor adorned is nothing else but a leaf on which poetry is written in words that should be of stone and bronze, and in plastic, visible form. No one has stated better what I wish to say, nor stated more clearly the sentiments I wish to convey, than Emerson, when he said, "For poetry was all written before time was, and whenever we are so finely organized that we can penetrate into that region where the air is music, we hear those primal warblings, and attempt to write them down, but we lose ever and anon a word or a verse, and substitute something of our own, and thus miswrite the poem. The men of more delicate ear write down these cadences more faithfully, and these transcripts, though imperfect, become the songs of nations. For nature is as truly beautiful as it is good, or as it is reasonable, and must as much appear as it must be done or be known."

To every one a providing fate has given that ear that Emerson speaks of, and everyone occasionally does hear those primal warblings. It may be that Nature's strongest chords perform the music that moves, or that it is extreme happiness or profound misery that stirs the mirror of man's soul. Surely every one is at times responsive to that which Emerson expresses so profoundly. If I could put the millions who should visit the Fair into that mood, and give them a drop of that spirit which prevails in Emerson's essays, I believe that the temples and the statues and the forms which enliven our World's Exposition would speak in plain words that can be understood and can be appreciated. In sculpture, the mere reproduction from life would vanish, in architecture the mere housing and sheltering quality of the Exposition buildings would be forgotten, and the magnificence of this unparalleled spectacle would arouse the enthusiasm of the people, and appeal to their best instincts, and bring out the best there is in them. They would behold the scene that confronts them upon entering into this sacred field of peaceful combat among nations much in the light in which the Greek citizen may have approached his Akropolis. They would plainly see the logic and sequences of the historical subjects that are treated by the sculptor, and they would gladly follow the

joyful calling of the spirits, gods and goddesses, who lead to higher regions.

When we look in that spirit upon the plan that underlies the artistic adornment of the Exposition, it will present to us a cup of pure joy which will be as refreshing as anything that the spontaneity and imagination of man can present. And if I now outline this plan in its fundamental principles, I believe that few words will be needed to explain its logic and sequences.

In the many comments that were made in the press on this plan it was stated that the statuary may be divided into two classes, such as have subjects of historic significance and importance, and such as are of a purely allegorical nature. The historical subjects in the form of portrait statues and the like are grouped in connection with the buildings that are devoted to the more material side of the Exposition. The allegorical sculpture has been used where adornment was needed in connection with and in the vicinity of structures devoted to a more ideal mission.



HEAT.
By A. Lukeman.

such as the Festival Hall or the Palace of Fine Arts. But chiefly have they been grouped around the most gorgeous feature of the Fair, the magnificent Cascade.

To begin my citation of the historical subjects, I now outline this plan, and begin with the object that I have designated to be first in the line of the many monumental effects, the heroic equestrian statue of "St. Louis." It will not need many words to explain its presence. Going back as far as we can for the traces which history and legend have left in connection with our city as mother of the enterprise, we come across this King of France, this Crusader, this markstone, whose name the city bears. Mr. Charles H. Niehaus has done full justice to this inspiring subject. We now understand why he places at the base of his statue a figure to represent our city, and spirits in the forms of winged youths who whisper to her of the things which this globe has witnessed since the giver of her name has been. This delightful composition should bring to our minds the hilly roads over which civilization has trav-



STATUE OF PIERRE LACLEDE
By J. Scott Hartley.

eled before it could accomplish what now greets our eyes. On the bulwarks in religion and social order that were set in the days of the Crusaders we have built good foundations of much that now forms the strongest pillars of our social and political existence. If we consequently refer to them with this monument, I believe we are doing well.

I take it for granted that my audience is familiar with the general plan of the Exposition, and knows this immense court at the foot of which this statue stands. You will recall the two enormous buildings which frame it, the Varied Industries Building to



GRIFFIN FOR ART. PALACE.
By P. A. Proctor.

the right, and the Manufactures to the left. Both of these buildings have monumental entrances facing this Court, and in front of the entrance to the Manufactures Building will be located a portrait statue, the subject of which is "Louis Joliet." I regret that I cannot present a picture of this work, which is now being executed by one of our foremost artists, Mr. Proctor. To balance it we will have in front of the gate to the Varied Industries Building a statue of "De Soto," also equestrian in form, by Mr. C. E. Potter. It is, perhaps, needless to further express the historical significance of these two statues. They were selected as representatives of the two nations which first appear connected with the history of the region of which the Louisiana Purchase forms a part.

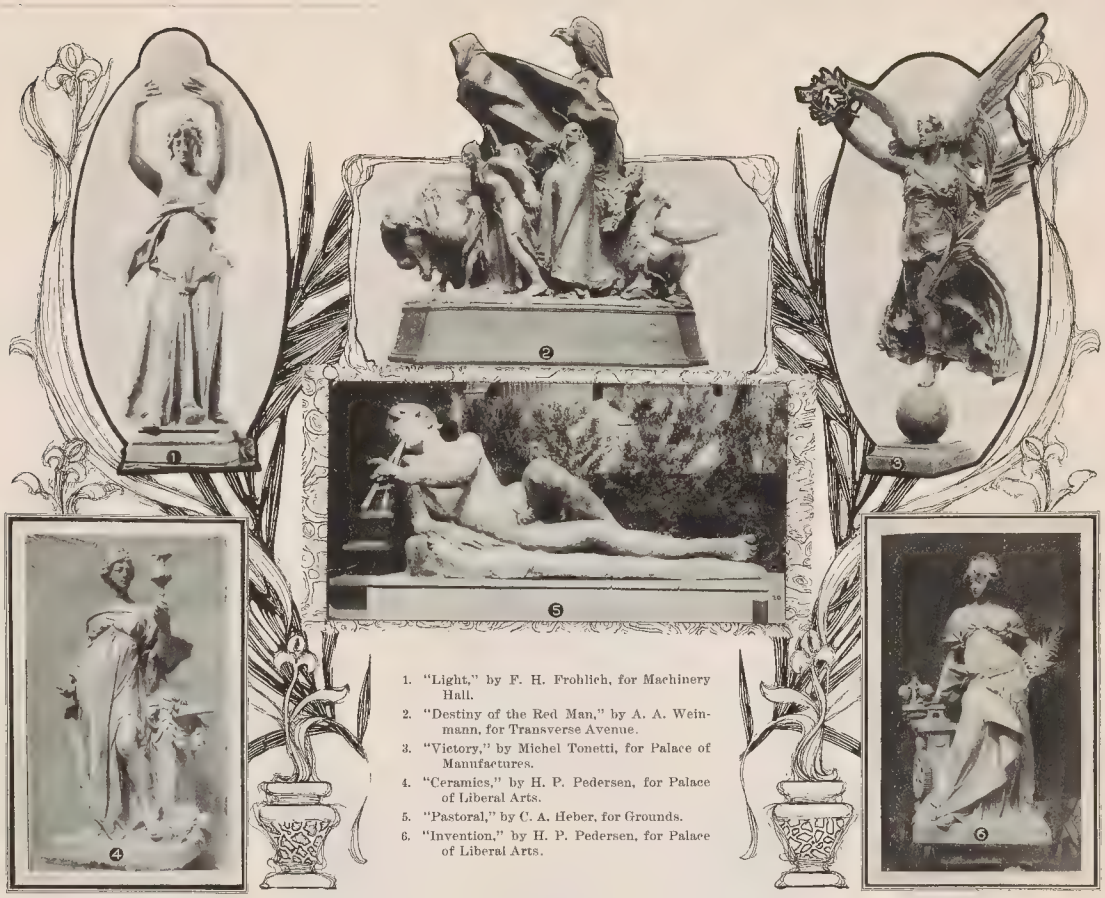
And following up this further, we have two more equestrian statues as representatives of the people from whom this region was wrung, the Indians as the first possessors of the soil. They will be located at the



POWER.
By A. Lukeman.

base of the hill crowned by the Festival Hall and the Art Building. One of them represents a "Cherokee Chief," and has been modeled by Mr. James E. Fraser. This artist, comparatively young in years, is a pupil of Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, whose excellent influence is plainly visible in this work. The other Statue represents a "Sioux Chief" by Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin, of Boston. Mr. Dallin is particularly familiar with the representations of this nature. A similar equestrian statue of an Indian called the "Medicine Man," by the same artist, won for him many laurels here and abroad, and, as I understood, was finally purchased by the Austrian Government.

Continuing the story of the Indian's disappearance, we have an heroic group placed at the eastern end of the main transverse avenue on a stairway leading to the Sunken Garden. It gives me great delight to state to you in presenting this group that it is the production of one of the youngest members of our profession, and perhaps is the first piece of large dimensions that he ever made. It is



1. "Light," by F. H. Frohlich, for Machinery Hall.
2. "Destiny of the Red Man," by A. A. Weinmann, for Transverse Avenue.
3. "Victory," by Michel Tonetti, for Palace of Manufactures.
4. "Ceramics," by H. P. Pedersen, for Palace of Liberal Arts.
5. "Pastoral," by C. A. Heber, for Grounds.
6. "Invention," by H. P. Pedersen, for Palace of Liberal Arts.

IMPRESSIVE SCULPTURE FOR BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

the work of Mr. Adolph Weinman, an American, and a pupil of Mr. Niehaus. Hours could be spent in describing this exceptionally strong composition. When I spoke to the artist first, outlining to him this subject. I spoke of the pathetic end of the red man, of whose pride and peculiarities of character, whose endurance and courage, so much had been said. It is more than gratifying to see how strongly the poetic side of this subject appealed to Mr. Weinman, but not only in composition, but also in execution, praise must be bestowed upon this excellent work. I think I am justified in stating that there are few public monuments of stone or bronze in our cities that show more knowledge and devotion in their details and rendering than this piece, which is to be merely of plaster, and the existence of which is, therefore, unfortunately so limited.

In this same avenue, but on its other end, we shall have two compositions by Mr. Lorado Taft, the well-known sculptor of Chicago, in which he expects to present to us allegorizations of the seemingly endless prairies, and of the mountain stretches that border them. Mr. Taft's work is not yet completed, but is promising to be a fitting partner piece to Mr. Weinman's Indian subject.

In leaving the past and pressing on to more modern times, we have given due importance and recognition to the many nameless adventurers and pioneers who cleared the way for the civilization that was to follow them into the regions that were once dominated by the savage.

Upon four pedestals intersecting the stairways that lead to the main boat landings of the Grand Basin, Mr. Solon Borglum, a Westerner by birth, has given us four groups treating this subject. It may be said that the Indian, the cowboy, and his broncho, and similar themes form Mr. Borglum's specialty. He certainly is able to present these subjects in a new and better light than they were ever seen before. To complete this picture, and the beings that lived and thrived in our regions, we did not forget the beasts that were peculiar to our North American continent.

Mr. F. G. R. Roth, has made some groups of a most dramatic nature, a combat of polar bears, and the struggling of sea lions. Mr. E. C. Potter has also given us two valuable animal pieces, both of them dealing with the fierce fights that may often have happened between the peaceful herding cattle and the various members of the large cat family.

Following the approaches which lead from the lower section of the Exposition grounds up towards the Colonnade of States, we will find these approaches flanked by a number of portrait statues representing some of the most important historic characters that have bearing upon our subject.

We begin the series with a statue of "Panfilo Narvaez," the Spaniard and first European who had any legitimate authority over any part of the American territory. His ruling was extended by the Spanish crown indefinitely over all the forests, swamps, and rivers, and all the savages he could conquer. In this, however, as we know, he met with little success, perishing himself at the mouth of the Mississippi. The statue is by Mr. Herbert Adams, of New York.

We then have "Pere Marquette," by Mr. Cyrus Dallin. Marquette is known to us as a Jesuit, a kind and self-denying soul, who was the spiritual guide of the expedition

that for the first time explored the great lakes, and brought us the first knowledge of the regions that now form the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Then follows "Phillip Reneault," the French nobleman, who led the first expedition up the Mississippi. He prospected and discovered the rich lead deposit which now bears his name. The statue is by Sterling Calder, of Philadelphia.

"Pierre Laclede," by John Scott Hartley, of New York. "Sieur La Salle," by Louis A. Gudebrod; "Daniel Boone," by Enid Yandell, "Wm. Clark," by F. W. Ruchstuhl, and "Meriwether Lewis," by Chas. Lopez, both of the famous Clark-Lewis expedition. Wm. Clark's brother, Geo. Roger, by Elsie Ward. Then the statesmen and soldiers, "James Madison," by Janet Scudder; "James Monroe," by Julia Bracken; "Marbois," by Henry Herring; "Robert Livingston," by A. Lukeman; "Andrew Jackson," by Louis Potter; "Anthony Wayne," by W. Clark Noble; and "Bienville," the founder of New Orleans, by Chas. Lopez.

Of great importance are, furthermore, two portrait statues representing the chief executives of the two countries which concluded the Purchase Treaty. Thomas Jefferson, as the President of the United States, will have his monument at the foot of the Cascades, executed by Mr. Chas. A. Grafly, and a similar portrait statue of "Napoleon" will represent the French nation. This statue is being made by Mr. Daniel French. The reputation of these two artists will vouch for meritorious work.

To conclude the list of portrait statues I will mention the monuments which will be erected at several gates to the various Exposition buildings. In this way we shall have, in connection with the Education Building, a splendid portrait statue of "Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi," by Albert Jaegers.

At another entrance to the same building you will find a statue of the American educator and pedagogue, "Horace Mann," by H. K. Bush-Brown. The Electricity Building will also have two such portrait statues, one of "Joseph Henry," by John Flanagan, and "Benjamin Franklin," by John J. Boyle. The Manufactures Building will have a statue of "Chas. Goodyear," by M. Tonetti, and the Varied Industries one of "John Gobelin," by Max Mauch.

A small monument of special interest will be formed by the statue that is to be erected to the memory of "Sacajawea," by Bruno L. Zimm. "Sacajawea" was the Indian woman who rendered such splendid services in connection with the Clark-Lewis expedition.

Before taking up the chapter of purely allegorical sculpture, of which we have a great deal, I must mention a most important monument, splendidly designed by Mr. Masqueray, called the Louisiana Purchase Monument. Its central location, I presume, is known to you, also the fact that it rises to a height of about one hundred feet, and is crowned by a figure of Peace standing upon the globe. Its principal sculptural feature consists of a group entitled the "Signing of the Purchase Treaty." This, as well as the remainder of the statuary on this monument, is my work.

In this group appear the principal actors in the transaction, which are Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Marbois. The incident is taken at the moment when this great treaty was just signed, and Robert Livingston who had been its principal moving spirit, exclaimed, "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The instruments which we have just



ALLEGORICAL SCULPTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1. "Shieldholders," by A. A. Weinmann, Palace of Machinery.
2. "Liberty," replica of that on dome of capitol at Washington, center inside Government Building.
3. "Energy and Force," by L. O. Lowrie, Palace of Manufactures.
4. "Oriental Art," by Henry Linder, Palace of Art.
5. "The Thread of Fate," by R. P. Bringhurst, on Palace of Education.
6. "Strength," by Vincenzo Alfano, Colonnade of States

signed will cause no tears to be shed; they prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and Missouri will see them succeed one another, and multiply, truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence, in the bosom of equality, under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government." These sentences are to be inscribed on an obelisk situated directly above this group.

You will see that a great deal of importance has been given to history and local color. I had mentioned in my first provisional plans that I wish to use and concentrate my principal efforts upon the elevation crowned by the Festival Hall, and give the whole a jubilant termination in the gigantic decorations of the Cascades, as well as in the fourteen colossal statues, which will be visible from afar in the arches forming the colonnade. Here, in the first place, I have to mention the enormous group which I presume you have seen at the head of the Main Cascade, and which contains three figures: Liberty, Justice, and Truth. Numerous other groups follow, embroidering the rushing waters of this cascade, the subjects of which refer to the human qualities which spring from and are fostered by Liberty.

The entire decoration of this Main Cascade will be the work of Mr. H. A. McNeil, who was born in Massachusetts in 1866, began his studies in Boston, and was graduated with the highest honors at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Later he was called to the position of instructor in drawing at Cornell University. In 1888 he went to Paris to continue his studies. Returning to America, he assisted Mr. Martiny in the preparation of his sketch models for the Columbian Exposition, and in Chicago he did certain original work on the Electricity Building. Mr. McNeil soon tired of the academic themes of the Parisian school, and determined that his art should be the expression of something newer and more vital. He was early drawn toward the picturesque subjects of our own land. Western life and the Indian appealed to him with peculiar force, and he made several trips to the redman's reservations to study what he considered the most sculptural motifs which America offers. To him those living bronzes were as fine as Greek warriors, and quite as worthy to be immortalized.

In these later years we are not surprised to find many of our sculptors quite the equals of their Parisian colleagues in matter of technique, and the superficial graces of modeling. A whole generation of young men has profited by the generous opportunities of the Beaux-Arts, and every invention of the Paris studio, every new felicity of touch seen in the Salon is promptly reflected upon this side of the Atlantic. Few indeed, however, of our brilliant men have brought back with them as much as Mr. MacNeil. He has been exceedingly fortunate, not only in temperament and in aptitudes, but in opportunity.

His first years of study abroad were followed by much practical experience, when his professional career was interrupted by the signal honor which conferred upon him the privileges of the first Rinehart scholarship. Three years of quite untroubled study in Rome with models *ad libitum*, enabled the ambitious young man to develop an artistic personality, and to "find himself" as few sculptors are able to do until after many years of the vicissitudes and haphazards of professional life.

Mr. MacNeil's skill increased daily as his ideas crystallized into working principles. When he brought back to America his superb bronze, "The Sun Vow," we saw in it not only a marvel of exquisite moulding, but a definite declaration of faith. It was MacNeil's conception of what a sculptural group should be. This notable work is full of "color," but the construction is never sacrificed to surface charm. Here and there the sculptor has simplified arbitrarily for purpose of subordination, but it is always to the advantage of the whole. One could easily believe that the sculptor had enjoyed the "still-life" even more than the figures.

What excellent opportunities Mr. Masqueray's splendid plan provided for MacNeil, and how that sculptor availed himself, is beginning to speak for itself. The Festival Hall is nearly completed, and so is the Colonnade of the States, and the effect of these structures, together with the end pavilions, is something to which I can find no parallel. If the Court of Honor at the Chicago Exposition deserved and received admiration, if the Electric Tower at the Pan-American Exposition lives in the memory of our people as a thing of exquisite beauty, we certainly find them surpassed in grandeur, and all other respects, by our Cascades, and their surroundings. From afar we see outlined against the horizon the colossal statues of the fourteen States composing the purchase region. Nowhere have I seen a series of statues of such size, and in such splendid architectural setting, and of so impressive a character, and we need not plead their temporary purpose as an excuse for artistic defects, for they do great credit to the number of young sculptors who designed them.

"Arkansas," by Albert Jaegers, of New York. An Arkansas newspaper stated the other day that great dissatisfaction was expressed among the visitors from that State about this representation. I would like to reply to such critics that this statue has been put before a jury for an exposition in New York in which the judges were the foremost men of the artistic profession in our country: Mr. A. St. Gaudens, D. C. French, Stanford White, John Carrere, Carroll Beckwith, and others. This jury not only accepted unanimously this statue, but allotted it a place of honor.

"Kansas," by A. A. Weinmann. Adolph Weinmann is recognized by the fraternity as one of the most skilful sculptors of the nude in this country. He was a pupil of St. Gaudens and Niehaus, and has worked for some time in the studio of the latter. His conception of "Kansas" is an interesting one, although, perhaps, somewhat startling to the elder inhabitants of that breezy State. His armorial groups for Machinery Building —two boys supporting a shield—are admirable, likewise, but his most important contribution is the nobly expressive group, "The Destiny of the Red Man," which you have seen before.

"Nebraska," by F. H. Packer. Frank H. Packer shows in his "Nebraska" the results of study with Martiny, who is able not only to perform prodigies, but to impart to others his almost magic skill in the production of decorative effects.

"North Dakota," by B. L. Zimm. Bruno Louis Zimm, the sculptor of "North Dakota," is a pupil of myself, and a thoughtful, well educated young man, whose refined art is full of promise. This figure has singular attractions of elegance and style.

"South Dakota," by L. O. Lawrie. L. O. Lawrie has chosen an aboriginal type for his "South Dakota." The head seems hardly worthy of the superb body which is one of the most sculpturesque conceptions among these personifications of the States. Mr. Lawrie has stalwart qualities of mind, which, coupled with much skill of the hand, give guarantee of an exceptional career.

"Montana," by A. C. Skodik. A. C. Skodik, the sculptor of "Montana," makes in this work his debut before the public. He is one of the youngest of this group which the Fair is bringing out, but his work will rank easily among the best.

"Oklahoma," by J. S. Conway. John S. Conway, the sculptor of "Oklahoma," is best known for his admirable military monument in Milwaukee, the crowning feature of which is a spirited "Defense of the Flag," a bronze group of several figures. Mr. Conway studied painting in Paris some twenty years ago, then was attracted to sculpture, and has since resided principally in Rome, in which city he produced the Milwaukee group.

"Indian Territory," by C. A. Heber. Carl Heber, whose unpretentious but dignified figure of a squaw effectively personifies Indian Territory, was born in Hamburg, but spent his boyhood in Chicago, where he began his studies with Lorado Taft. He has since spent several years in Paris, and now practices his profession in New York. His first ideal work of importance was a nude figure of a piping shepherd boy or faun, entitled "Pastoral," and exhibited last fall at the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society. It is a conception of unusual grace, and the execution is worthy of the theme. This figure will also appear among the decorations of the grounds.

A group, "Union," by A. Reul, and a second "Strength," by V. Alfano, terminate the Colonnade wherein these fourteen States are represented.

While massiveness and dignity characterize these unique statues, we find grace, imagination and skillful treatment in the statuary designed by Mr. Isadore Konti, of New York, for the decoration of the side cascades. The subjects for these cascades, "The Atlantic" and "The Pacific Ocean," were selected with the intention of symbolizing the fact that with the acquisition of the Louisiana region, the sway of liberty, truth and justice, illustrated in the center cascade, was extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

For the turbulent waters of the Atlantic, Mr. Konti chose the powerful form of a male figure, a soaring eagle by his side. The figure of a woman in graceful pose was selected for the Pacific. For the other groups, disposed among the rushing waters



PORTRAIT SCULPTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1. Sieur LaSalle, by L. A. Gudebrod, Art Hill approach.
2. Charles Goodyear, by Michael Tonetti, avenue near Palace of Manufactures.
3. George Rogers Clark, by Miss Elsie Ward, Art Hill approach.
4. James Monroe, by Julia M. Bracken, Art Hill approach.
5. Horace Mann, by H. K. Bush-Brown, avenue near Palace of Education.
6. Benjamin Franklin, by John J. Boyle, avenue near Palace of Electricity.
7. Panfilo Narvaez, by Herbert Adams, Art Hill approach.
8. Pere Marquette, by Cyrus Dallin, Art Hill approach.
9. Livingston, by Augustus Lukeman, Art Hill approach.
10. Bienville, by Charles Lopez, Art Hill approach.



F. MIRANDA'S TYMPANUM FOR THE MACHINERY BUILDING.

of the Cascades, Mr. Konti gives an endless variety of spirited and refreshing compositions, splendidly suited for their purposes, and showing the artist's versatility and resources in a most creditable light.

The Festival Hall itself, which silhouettes so gorgeously against the sky in the midst of all this beauty, has considerable sculptural adornment. A group by Philip Martiny, representing "Apollo and the Muses," stands above the large entrance gate, which is further flanked by groups of "Dance," by Michel Tonetti, and "Music," by A. Lukeman. I cannot pass Mr. Martiny without repeating a few words which Lorado Taft published regarding him.

Philip Martiny is the most brilliant technician of our group of decorative sculptors. He was born in Alsace, France, in 1858, being a lineal descent from Simone di Martino, an Italian painter of the Sienese school. He studied under Eugene Dock, in Paris, receiving the most careful training in the fundamental principles of his art. Later he came to the United States, and became an assistant in the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens, where he had broad experience.

Mr. Martiny is unique in his methods. He works with incredible rapidity and apparently with little reflection, but always with such an instinct for the right thing, decoratively speaking, that he rarely fails in his results. His decorations on the Agricultural Building of the Columbian Exposition, brought this conspicuously to notice. These works could scarcely have been surpassed, and they gave to decorative sculpture a higher standard than it had held before in this country. Of late, he has given much attention to monumental statuary, his excellent figure of Vice-President Hobart, erected in Patterson, N. J., in 1902, being his first important work in this line. He is now engaged upon a statue of President McKinley, for Springfield, Mass. The design which he has projected for a monument to Admiral de Ternay and his men, to be erected at Newport, Rhode Island, is especially pleasing. In front of an obelisk, a winged figure is represented upon a decorative prow, lifting the victor's wreath, and holding in her left hand a trumpet. The movement is powerful, but full of grace, the head being more seriously considered than in most of Mr. Martiny's works, and the wind-blown drapery being charmingly effective.

Mr. Martiny's work could scarcely be characterized as an "impassioned utterance of the soul." As it has been worded elsewhere, he is not an interpreter nor a devotee of "character;" he is neither a mystic nor a moralist, and to express in terms of sculpture the "meaning of life" is no part of his programme. He is primarily and lastly a decorator, not by chance or circumstance, but by instinct. Hence his art serves a legitimate purpose in delighting the eye and mind through the poetry of light and shadow and line. At his best he outstrips all our sculptors in his instinctive decorative sense, and in his astonishing gift of plastic expression. Thus he supplies us with what as a nation we lack—the gift which France possesses in such abundance.

And back of the Festival Hall the Fine Arts Building fortunately absorbs with is permanent statuary the largest part of the appropriation made for sculpture. When so much effort is bestowed upon things that cannot live but a short time, it is a relief to know that not all we have is expended in that way. Long after the Exposition's magnificence is forgotten, and future generations will recollect but its name, the marble statues of "Sculpture" and "Painting," by our distinguished artists, Mr. French and Mr. St. Gaudens, will give pleasure, and fulfil the mission for which their former companion pieces, so short a time was given These two statues, in American marble, will be placed upon the stairway leading to the main entrance of the Fine Arts Building. In a niche on the right wing of this building we will further have a statue of "Truth," by Charles Grafly, and on the left, "Nature," by Philip Martiny. Both of these statues are to be of bronze, with a golden surface.

Above on columns we will see the statues typifying the great periods of Art:

Egyptian Art, by A. Jaegers.
Classic Art, by F. E. Elwell.
Gothic Art, by John Gellert.
Renaissance Art, by C. Tefft.
Modern Art, by C. F. Hamann.
Oriental Art, by Henry Linder.

The great masters of these periods will be portrayed in medallions by O. Piccirilli and Geo. T. Brewster, and among them we will not forget our own art and its masters. The famous Richard M. Hunt will represent our architecture, John Lafarge our painting, and Augustus St. Gaudens our sculpture.

In addition to this we will have a frieze over the entrance by H. A. McNeill, and crowning it all, on top of the gable is to be a bronze figure of "Inspiration," by Andrew O'Connor.

The remaining buildings have also been provided with abundant sculptural decorations.

I wish I could present to you not only the creations of the artists which appear here this morning, but also the men and women whose works they are. Their personalities, their struggles, aims and objects, would form a most interesting chapter. You would find among them some of excellent education, who have had all the advantages which a training in the best schools here and abroad can give them, and who have come to reach a high step on the ladder of success, men who have abundant opportunity for fruitful activity in their chosen field, and who with little care or sorrow can follow their artistic pursuits.

But a vast majority is less fortunate. While I believe that true talents and merit will always find recognition in the United States, it is not so easy a matter to gain a foothold in our profession, and obtain an opportunity for exercising one's ability.

It has been my endeavor to give commissions to such as appeared to show promise, and who needed an opportunity to advance to the front lines. And in that respect my task has been most gratifying. Among the names that I mentioned here this morning are many that appear before the public for the first time, but are destined to become well-known ere long to you and to all who are concerned in our country's intellectual progress.



A GROUP OF STATUARY FOR WORLD'S FAIR.



APOTHEOSIS OF LOUIS IX (ST. LOUIS.)

By C. H. Niehaus

To stand at head of Grand Avenue of Exposition.

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